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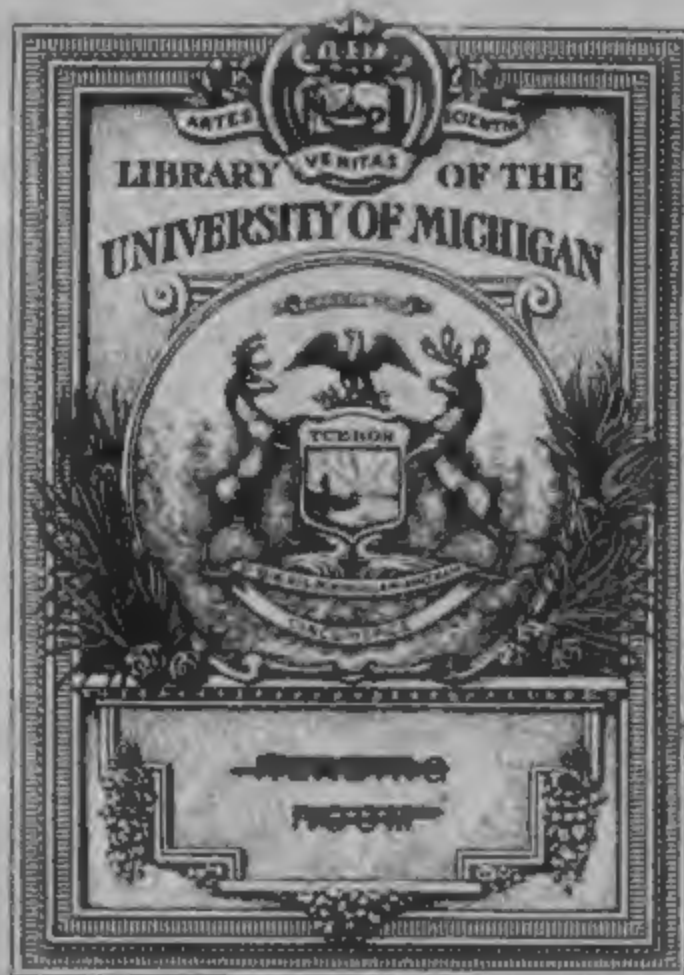
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Vol 1



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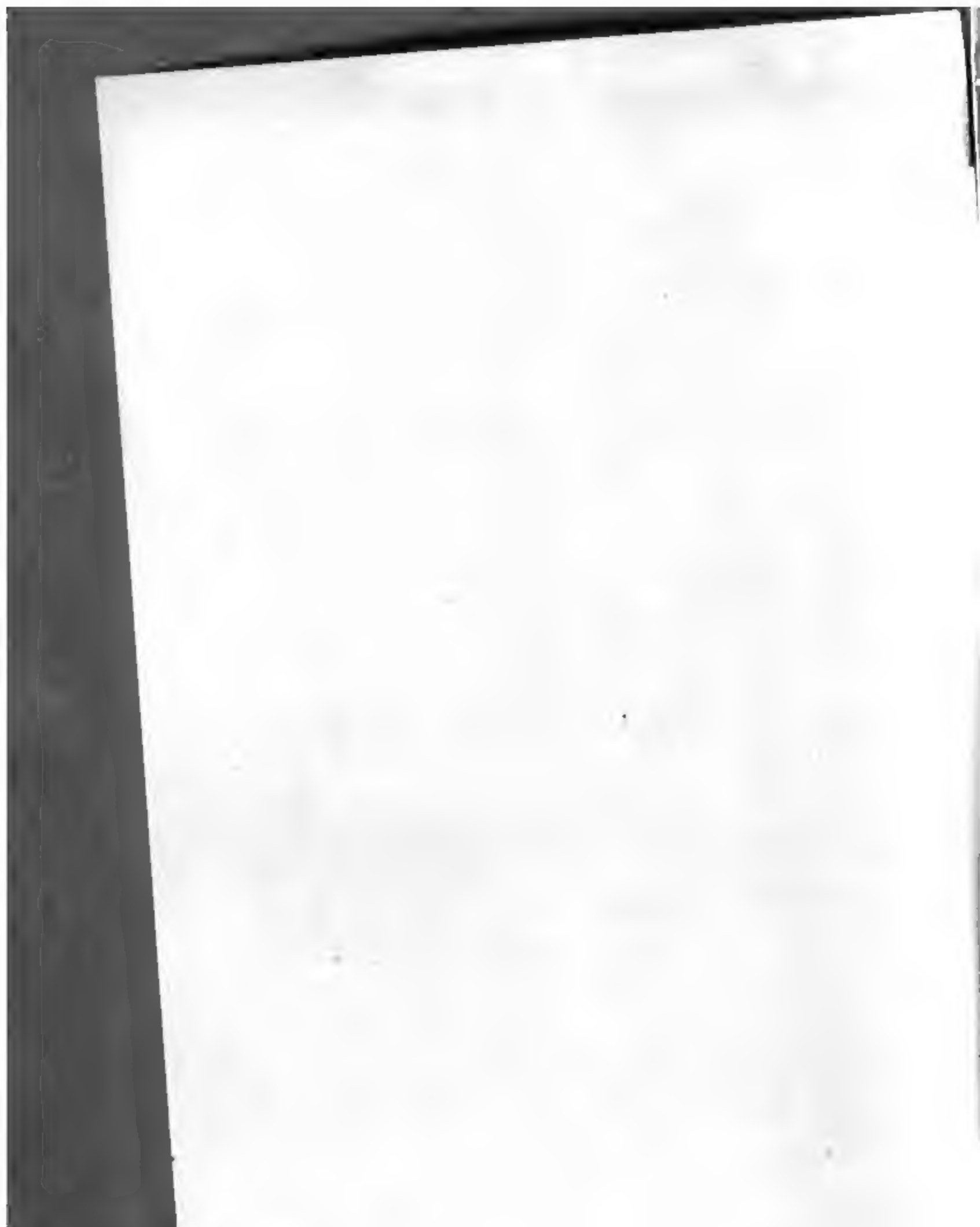
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CAPTURE OF OUDENARDE BY THE FRENCH IN 1745.

The Hon. J. W. Fortescue, in his 'British Campaigns in Flanders' (1918), pp. 155-8, does not mention this minor operation in the War of the Austrian Succession. But in 'La Campagne du Maréchal de Saxe dans Les Flandres, de Fontenoy (mai 1745) à la prise de Bruxelles (février 1746)' par Capitaine Henry Pichat (1909), pp. 89-93, a full account will be found from the attacking party's point of view.

The surprise of Ghent (11 July) had succeeded too well for Löwendal, the French general, not to undertake the siege of Oudenarde; and it seemed that this general officer ought easily to achieve an operation the success of which did not give any doubt. His contemporaries, however, were not all of this opinion; for an anonymous writer says:

"All the siege works of Oudenarde were as bad as they were hasty. This general, wishing to distinguish himself in the eyes of his master by much liveliness, showed himself very little capable in the eyes of enlightened men." Some 1,500 men defended this place under the Austrian Major-General Mac Hugo; the fortifications were in good order and powerful; and thanks to its situation on the Scheldt (Escaut), Oudenarde could make very efficacious water manœuvres by reason of the importance of the river and of the force of its current. The garrison consisted of one Austrian battalion (Gaisrugg), one English regiment (Beauchlerk), and one Dutch (Brawn).

The convoy drawn 9 July to Deyuse took the Oudenarde road on the 11th. Next day the French threw a bridge to Eynem and another to Heurne, both below the place directly invested by Fitz-James's cavalry on the left bank and by two regiments of dragoons on the other side of the Scheldt. These last, sent from Ghent, established themselves on Mont Cerisier, dominating the place from the right bank. Meanwhile, the train of artillery prepared at Tournay—which place very shortly after the battle of Fontenoy (11 May) had fallen by treachery into French hands—advanced by the river. "Löwendal devait renforcer ce matériel des onze pièces anglaises prises à Gand aussitôt qu'elles auraient contribué à réduire la citadelle de cette place." A vast quantity of British military stores had been captured in Ghent, although Cumberland had a week before ordered that they should be removed. On 14 July, three brigades of infantry arrived from the camp of Borst, and relieved the dragoons, who returned to Ghent; so that the infantry at the siege comprised 18 battalions. The army had to supply, in addition, fascine-work and labourers.

Löwendal attacked the place from the right bank of the Scheldt. "Il appuya son front à gauche au village de Leupeghem," and prolonged his lines as far as the river, seizing likewise the three bastions of the south-west face of the defence. From the summit of Cerisier, the French cannon could search the smallest nooks of the town. The French infantry encamped between this hill and the road from Tournay, and it appeared that they suffered much from their proximity to the town. 3,200 labourers and "le fascinage" having arrived from Borst, "on ouvrit la tranchée à 100 toises du chemin

couvert," in the night of 18-19 July. In the morning, "la première parallèle longue de 110 toises" was completed, and a party of French cannon opened fire. The construction of the batteries was yet scarcely achieved; and the insufficiency of protection of the platforms was a new cause of losses. The artillery had constructed 2 batteries, on the right (6 mortars) and on the left (8 mortars and 5 cannon) "de la parallèle," besides 3 others (comprising in all 30 cannon) on the crest of Cerisier. They prepared a fourth on the hill, "à l'aplomb de l'extrémité gauche de la parallèle," to batter the Tournay Gate.

From the opening of fire, the French projectiles lit a conflagration in the town. The reply of the beleaguered permitted the statement that he had at his disposal but few pieces and those of small calibre; but it caused, nevertheless, some losses sufficiently serious. At last, on the night of 20-21 the French mines managed to get hold of "l'avant-fossé" of the bastion of the Brussels Gate, in the centre of the defensive front. Their labourers immediately began the construction of a bridge *en fascines* in order to cross the ditch. At break of day, all the French artillery thundered, redoubling the intensity of the fires in the town and preparing for the attack of the infantry columns. The Governor, then, hoisted the white flag.

The firing ceased at once, and hostages were exchanged. However, Mac Hugo did not forward his proposals until the 22nd, at 5 o'clock in the morning. They were unacceptable; for the Governor of Oudenarde demanded only—to send 2 officers to M. de Koenigsegg to receive his orders on the course to be taken. Löwendal threatened to begin firing again and as the construction of the bridge "de fascines" was continued during the whole of the 21st, the Governor capitulated. He doubted whether his ramparts would sustain the assault. The garrison was allowed to evacuate the place with honours of war; but it deposited the arms at the town barrier. The French had lost 100 killed or wounded and, "dans de telles conditions de rapidité" one could not take the place cheaper. Sixty hours "de tranchée ouverte" had sufficed to reduce the defence.

Mac Hugo had taken no advantage of the *resources* of resistance which the Scheldt offered him.

"This governor," says the anonymous writer quoted above, "was so little disposed to sacrifice himself, that the third day 'de tranchée ouverte,' there being yet but a few fascines at the edge of the front-ditch, 'où l'on avait envie de jeter le pont,' he gave himself up prisoner of war. He had still two ditches full of water and all the front-ditch free; for what was built of the bridge during the negotiation of the capitulation, yet did not rise but up two-thirds of the whole during the entire day. If the enemy had fired, the construction of the bridge, which would have cost the French each time 300 men at least in the exposed position where it had been placed, was the work of at least 36 hours, and we should have been obliged to begin again as often as it had pleased the governor. I was present, two days after, the experiment which was made to break through against which it did not hold; and it is impossible that a bridge of this nature can resist in this place the jerks of water (aux sauts d'eau) which one can give it all the twenty-four hours."

The Rev. Philip Alston writes to the Rev. Edward Rolle (for whom see 13 S. i. 363):—

Dear Captain

Yours of the 2d. of July address'd to me at Oudenarde I recd. at Compiègne the 12th. of August: I shall not enter into the reasons of my not answering it sooner, they are too obvious to need mentioning, but rather chose to spend the time and paper in giving you some account of my self from the date of my last to the present. Till the time of the Siege everything went smoothly with me as before, but, I must confess, when the siege came on my tranquillity was not a little interrupted by the bombs and balls of the enemy: but I had two comforts in the height of my troubles; one was that it wd. soon be over (our Garrison being so indefensible that it was next to a wonder we could, as we did, keep it three whole days) the other that, from first to last, the French shew'd no intention to destroy the Town, but to work only, so that every one who was not oblig'd to be on them, was (unless from random shot) quite safe. After the Town was surrendered we march'd out of it with all military honours in review before his Most Christian Majesty, the Dauphin etc. till we came to the place where we were to lay down our arms; this ceremony over, we were escorted by a Guard of Horse & Foot to Tournay; & the next day (our march being so perfectly quiet & orderly) with only a detachment of Dragoons in front we rear to Lille. I should in gratitude to our then masters tell you, that the officers were treated with the utmost complaisance & civi-

by them, were indulg'd in marching own pace & not oblig'd to keep with main body, but to go on before to avoid convenience of the dust, etc. At Lille we the other Prisoners who were taken at Amoy, Ghent & other places: here we ten days, till the several places of our , during the time of our captivity, was This long halt gave me an opportunity taking a thoro view of this Petite- as they call it. It is, indeed, a very uilt town, & deserves all the commend- s given of it: the buildings are very ar & magnificent; the streets long, & e most part broad & clean; the equip- numerous & gay; & publick diversions, assemblys, plays, & concerts frequent. orts were open to all strangers gratis; ry gentleman had the same access to assemblys. But for all this, I never so little pleasure in any place as I did the mob was so very rude that we could of us ever stir out without a large of 'em at our heels, & when we stopd e Grand Place wd. encircle us & bestow insults with great freedom; this made abroad very unpleasant, so that many chose to spend as much time as we within doors. I shoud observe to you we liv'd in our own hir'd lodgings, & the whole liberty of the town within alls, when we tho't proper to make use

From Lille we went to the places of destination by our own horses, or the res of the country in small partys as eas'd, the officers I mean, the poor men escorted as before, & shut up in places better than prisons, till the time of the al release. My Lord, one officer, & f (the rest followed after) went by the of Douay, Cambray, St. Quintin, Ham, yon to Compiene in the Isle of France 100 miles from Lille. Here the King ance has a hunting-place wch. he ly spends a month or six weeks at summer. Compiene is as pleasantly ed as you can imagine any town to be; e side of a tolerably Broad river; hills d with vineyards & cornfields, with es interspers'd at half a miles dis- shew themselves on one side, & a large , containing more than twenty-five and acres, cut into almost an infinite er of fine walks & ridings are on the

The Town itself is but small, & at ight makes but an indifferent appear- the narrow streets, & old timber

buildings, wch. look as if they wd. fain meet at top wd. put you more in mind of Coventry (if you were ever there) than any other place; but when yo. come to see the many magnificent hotels, & other good houses where the court-folks take up their lodgings, if you compar'd it to Windsor 'twoud not be unpardonable. Of the fine lorest & country, already mention'd we had the full liberty, & in truth we made ample use of the indul- gence, for scarce a day passed that we did not ride three hours in the morning, & walk as much every afternoon, & so favourable was the weather to us, that during my whole stay there I had but one wet coat. Add, to all this liberty, that we were gratified with the beautys of Chantilly also, & youll say our confinement was not a very close one. Our whole number at Compiene was just 19, to make up our whole corps of Officers, some of the rest of them went to the towns where the men were confin'd, & some to other towns in France. We din'd in the same house at two tables with an english-sutler (whom we carryd with us on purpose to dress our victuals) for something less than 2s. english, wine included. Everyone lodgd exceeding well, tho at a pretty Dear rate, those that payd for it: but it was my good fortune to fall into the hands of one of the best of men, who from the time that we came from Lille till he sett me down at his own door at Somerset-house, mounted me, carryd my baggage & lodged me with him all at his own expense. Had it not been for these substan- tial & uncommon favours shewn me by My Lord, I shoud have been 30 pounds the worse for this expedition: but as it happend I had 3 Guineas in my pockett when I came to London, & all payd. Not that you are to imagine that the necessary expenses of a chaplain exceed the income of his commis- sion so much, but the accidents of this unfortunate year, without doing one thing but wt. was absolutely necessary, woud have inflamd mine to that degree. After two months stay at Compiene My Lord & I came with Count Saxe's pass for the eng- lish army; in our return, we kept the same route as we did in going, till we came to Cambray, then we left our former road on the right, & so came thro Valenciennes & Mons the direct way to Brussels. We staid in Louvain & Mechlin till the prisoners were releas'd & then marchd with them to Williamstadt where we embarkd for Eng- land. And my Passage by sea was lucky as

any thing that happend to me before, for when other officers—General-officers included—were cramd in little dirty transports, not less than 8 in one small cabin, My Lord & I came by our selves in a forty-gun man of war, wch. was the convoy-ship with all the ease & convenience imaginable. Upon the whole I may close the account of my travels with observing that there are few folks who can boast they have seen so much at so small an expense, with so little fatigue, & in so short a time as I have done. There remains nothing for me to say now but that I am fixd with Mr. Ridley at Poplar, who was so exceeding kind to keep his Curacy open several months for me. I like my new situation very well; the duty is not so much but that I may lie a night in every week at Chelsea, & the pay equall to any thing in these parts wch. is not incumberd with a great weight of duty. Pray let me know in yr. next wt. will be the expense of taking a Doctor of Laws Degree in our house, the person not a grand-compounder: least yo. shoud imagine I ask this question on Mr. Ridley's account, you are not to expect any services from him this post. I see Jo. Spence in my way to & from Chelsea. I shall call on him for a frank, if he has e'er a one to spare, to inclose this in to you. You'll be so kind to give me a letter wth. yr. first leisure, with all the local news you have. I know already who is head of Maudlin, that Tom Coker is marryd, & that Dr. Shippen is given over by the Physicians. I have no pubick news for you but wt. you may see in the papers. My Service pray to our Hed-dington friend, to Airson, & all others who will like to know they are remembered by

Dear Cap,

yr. sincerely affect. Ph. Alston.
near the Chapel at Poplar 26 Novr. 1745.
Pray wt. is the Fine etc. like to be?

Pray drop yr. letter to me into the post office yrself or else give it to Airson to carry thither.

A. R. BAYLEY.

(To be concluded).

THE THREATENED CITY CHURCHES.

The recent proceedings of the Church Assembly make it opportune to refer once *again to the subject of the proposed demoli-*

tion of the City Churches, for although those promoting the measure are to be congratulated on the decision to set up a committee of twelve to further consider the proposal, and, if possible, adjust points of difference, the churches are still in danger, for there remains the assumption that some must be given over to the despoiler. The only safe rule is to preserve them all. To pull these churches down, for which there is no justification, is to create a dangerous precedent, and there is no knowing where it might end.

It is well to remind those interested that every City Church was, in its inception, built and endowed by the ratepayers of the parish either by voluntary contribution or by means of a Church rate compulsorily imposed. The site and building of no City Church should be diverted from its present use and ownership without the consent of the ratepayers of the parish, who are the present day successors of those at whose expense the churches were built. As has been pointed out elsewhere, churches have been provided by the ratepayers for religious uses, and to divert them to other purposes, or to sell the site with the view of utilising the proceeds for an object in which the ratepayers are not interested, is an interference with the vested rights of the citizens.

As a result of the public meeting held in the Mansion House on Nov. 2, a Society was formed for the purpose of organizing "addresses and musical performances expressive of what is best in life, in nature, and in art, to be given in the City Churches." This proposal, which will mean the still further use of the churches, is merely an extension of existing activities.

From a religious point of view the real worth of the bulk of these churches should not be estimated from the work done on Sundays, but on week-days, when some hundreds of thousands, the total I believe is nearly 400,000, pour into the City daily. I venture to say that more people go into these churches for prayer and meditation during the week-day than into most churches in the suburbs, and after all they are not ours to destroy, but to see that they are handed on to posterity in the same way as we have received them. Apart altogether from their value as works of art and their historic interest, which surely should be sufficient for their retention, the good work they do, and the sacred sentiments connected with

each makes the idea repulsive to any right-minded citizen.

It is not generally known that the City parishes already give away for Church expenses outside the City some £100,000 a year, and in addition a large part of the present incomes of City incumbents is used by the Church outside the City.

We all know what happened when St. Benet's, Gracechurch Street, was sold. Out of the real value of the site and materials of that Church, viz., £36,000, only £15,000 ever found its way for the erection and endowment of the new church in a poor district—Stepney—and that not until eight years had elapsed; the rest of the money being swallowed in costs and vested interests, while to-day St. Benet's, Stepney, is as empty as St. Benet's, Gracechurch Street, ever was on a Sunday! After this, one naturally asks, is it worth while?

We live in strange times! Here is the Bishop of London arguing on the side of their destruction, and the laity doing their utmost to prevent the Church from destroying them; and it should not be forgotten that six were founded before the Conquest, and the greater number of the others between the eleventh and thirteenth centuries. Many of them are the work of Sir Christopher Wren, the greatest English architect, famous all the world over.

London represents the English-speaking race, and what will our good friends in America, our kinsfolk in the Colonies and elsewhere—most of whose ancestors must have been in some way or other connected with one or more of them—think of the people of London, the richest city in the world, if we allow our churches to be destroyed because of their site value? No other nation in the world has in its possession such a unique series of sacred buildings, and we can spare not one of them.

At the time of writing the fate of the churches is still in the balance, but if the Corporation of London is not satisfied with the findings of the Church Assembly, there is little doubt but that the City will exercise its right of presenting a petition to the House of Commons.

CHAS. HALL CROUCH.

Wanstead.

THE ORIGIN OF THE RODNEYS.

The dishonesty of certain of the heralds of the early Stuart period is again revealed by a critical examination of the pedigree of the Somersetshire family of Rodney. The first six or eight generations of the pedigree recorded in the Visitation of Henry St. George in Somersetshire in the year 1623 are found to be purely fictional—the work, in fact, of an unscrupulous imposter.

In Burke we read:—"The family of Rodney is one of very ancient descent. So far back as the time of the Empress Maud we find Walter de Rodney receiving a grant of the manor of Backwell, and other lands named after him Rodney Stoke." And so on in similar strain.

In Collinson's 'History of Somerset' (iii, 603), an even more inflated and fictitious story from the "Carew MS." may be read at large.

The true facts may be stated briefly as follows: The manors of Stoke "Giffard" and Backwell "Bayhouse" were held in 1086 of the bishop of Coutances by Roger Witen or Witeng, whose descendants held them of the Earls of Gloucester until the failure of the male line in or about 1213 by the death of Giffard Witeng. Thereafter these lands descended in the heirs general of the said Giffard, namely in the families of Bayouse and Basset. At the beginning of the fourteenth century the Bayouses disposed of their interest in these estates to Richard de Rodney, whose first wife may have been sister of the last representatives of Bayouse of Backwell. Possibly she brought to him some part of the inheritance. She died, apparently without male issue, before 1306, when Richard de Rodney married again, and, having bought out the remaining Bayouse interest in a moiety of the manor of Saltford, Som., for 100 marks, acquired for £100 from one of the five heirs of John le Sor a fifth part of the extensive fee which had descended in the family of Le Sor of Claverham, Som., from Robert le Sor, the tenant early in the reign of Henry I, through a long line of descendants who held of the Earls of Gloucester by the service of fifteen knights. In an account of the Knights of the Honor of Gloucester and their respective estates, prepared for a further volume of 'Honors and Knights' Fees,' I have elaborated the various steps in the descent of the estates which were

acquired at the commencement of the fourteenth century by Richard de Rodney.

Who was this Richard de Rodney who at that time began suddenly to acquire estates in Somersetshire? He comes first into notice in 1297 as the purchaser for £20 of two-thirds of a small messuage and teneement in Congresbury. He appears to have been employed by the Bishop of Bath and Wells, and in 1304 obtained from the bishop and chapter a demise for life of the bailiwick of the bedelry of the Hundred of Winterstoke. After holding important commissions in Somersetshire, he became in 1311 a commissioner of oyer and terminer; in 1320 he obtained the office of escheator South of the Trent, which he held until his death in 1323. Of his ancestry nothing is known.

As an instance of the ineptitude of the herald who compiled the pedigree of Rodney may be instanced his identification of Matilda, first wife of Richard de Rodney, as a daughter of Sir Osbert Giffard, knight. This wild and naturally inaccurate shot was based on an ignorant confusion between Stoke Giffard in Somerset, so named after Giffard Witeng, the owner in the time of King Richard and King John, with Stoke Giffard in Gloucestershire, sometime the estate of John Giffard of Brimpsfield, and with Osbert Giffard of Buckland. Neither John Giffard of that ilk, nor Osbert Giffard of Buckland had any connexion with Stoke Giffard, Backwell Bayouse or Saltford.

W. FARRER.

Whitbarrow Lodge, nr. Grange over Sands

CHILD'S BANK.—Lord Jersey, who died suddenly this week, was better known to the public as a sportsman than as a banker, but he was by birth senior partner in Child's Bank and took an active part in the business at No. 1, Fleet Street. Child's claims to be the oldest English bank, as distinct from the business of goldsmith out of which banking grew; for in 1549 an ancestor of the late peer was in business in Cheapside. The romantic story of Child's with the successive runaway marriages of Lord Westmorland and Lord Jersey, is well told in 'The Marygold,' privately printed for the partners. Copies are rare, but I think there is one in the London Library. The fact that Child's banked for the Stuart Kings, as well as for Nell Gwynn, may perhaps account for their banking for some

Oxford Colleges to this day. In the last fifty years hundreds of private banks have disappeared or have been absorbed by large rivals, and Child's, Glyn's, and Drummond's in London, and one country bank alone survive. But Child's is not a survival in any derogatory sense, as readers of a certain libel in Dickens's 'Tale of Two Cities' might imagine. It is very much alive, as a friend of mine discovered during the war. He was "resting" behind the lines and was celebrating the occasion with a number of other young officers, all of whom banked with one of the Army agents. They had no cash, and mine host, having had his misfortunes, was shy of their cheques. My friend offered a cheque on Child's, which was accepted at a glance. In fact it is something of an asset to bank with Child's. I remember hearing an old story (for the truth of which I cannot vouch) that instead of the traditional reply to an enquiry, "We cash Mr. Smith's cheques," Child's used to write, "Mr. Smith banks with us." However this may be, Child's has been a part of English history for nearly 400 years, and like 'N. & Q.,' which "banks with Child's," it is an efficient link between past and present.

X. Y. Z.

'SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN ELOQUENCE.'—It is usually said, apparently on the authority of Halkett and Laing, followed by the B.M. Library Catalogue, that this scurrilous book, which first appeared in 1692, was written by the Rev. Robert Calder, an Elgin man (1650-1723). Hearne, however, suggests ('Collectanea,' 1915, x, 261) that it was by his first Latin teacher, the Rev. Patrick Gordon, who in 1692 was master of the Free School at Bray (a fact not mentioned in Charles Kerry's 'Hundred of Bray,' 1861). "I remember," says Hearne, "when 'The Scotch Presbyterian Eloquence' came out when I was a boy, some said they believed" that Gordon wrote it. Gordon, who was the great-grand-uncle of the Rev. John Gordon, Birmingham Oratory, to whom Newman dedicated the 'Dream of Gerontius,' had been ejected as an Episcopalian.

There have been many reprints of 'The Scotch Presbyterian Eloquence'—the most recent one (published when and where?) from the Rotterdam edition of 1738.

J. M. BULLOCK.

SIGNS OF OLD LONDON (See 13 S. i. 7).—
I conclude my list of signs referred to in the Calendar of the Chancery Proceedings of Bridges Division, 1613-1714, from 12 S. xi. 208:—

Bell, West Smithfield, 1650.
Maidenhead, St. Giles in the Fields, 1667 and 1671.
Golden Falcon, Fetter Lane, 1690.
Monument Tavern, Fish Street Hill, 1695.
Greyhound, St. Clement Danes, 1699.
Old Swan, London (*sic*), 1682.
White Horse, St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, 1670.
White Hart, ditto, 1672.
George Inn, St. Sepulchre, 1699.
Three Tuns, St. Dunstan in the West, 1705.
Rose and Bull, All Saints, Barking, 1652.
Black Bull, Houndsditch, 1667.
Plough, St. Bride's, 1685.
Golden Fleece, St. Gregory by St. Paul's, 1655.
Black Bull, Strand, 1686.
Royal Oak, St. Andrew, Holborn, 1698.
Plough, St. Martin's Lane, 1690.
Three Tuns, Christ Church, 1705.
Fountain, King Street, Westminster, 1653.
Bell, New Fish Street, 1649.
George, St. George the Martyr, 1650.
Labour in Vain, St. George, Southwark, 1651.
Golden Bars, St. Sepulchre, 1653.
Red Bull, Ludgate Hill, 1686.
Dairy House, Fuller's Rents, Gray's Inn, 1699.
Black Boy, West Smithfield, 1668.

The subjoined references are extracted from the sixth volume of the list of 'Early Chancery Proceedings,' covering the period 1529-38:—

"White Lyon besyde Charyng Crosse."
"Cristofer," St. Martin-in-the-Fields.
"Galye Kaye," All Hallows, Barking.
Unicorn, no place mentioned.
Saracen's Head, Fleet Street.
"Castell," St. Bride, Fleet Street.
"Lyon Key," St. Botolph, Billingsgate.
"Egell" (Eagle), St. Peter West Cheap.
Red Lion Inn, Whitechapel, without Aldgate.
"Dowfe" (? Dove), All Hallows the Less.
Maidenhead, St. Sepulchre, Newgate.
Boar's Head, Old Fish Street.
Cross Keys Tavern, Fenchurch Street.
"The Farmerye" in the Minories (?).
St. John's Head, St. Martin, Ludgate.
"Belle upon the Hoope," or Belle Savage, St. Bride, Fleet Street.

Certain of the names of buildings enumerated are not strictly signs, but the references may serve.

WM. McMURRAY.

MEMORABILIA OF THE MOMENT.

Last year closed with two pleasant examples of modern progress in civilization. In the first place, two oil companies—the Shell Mex, Ltd., and the Anglo-American Oil Company—have decided to take down their roadside advertising hoardings and field-signs, out of sympathy with the movement for preserving the natural beauty of the landscape of the British Isles. It appears that the former Company are to take down immediately about 6,000 such signs and hoardings, without regard to contracts for maintaining them not yet run out, and therefore at a considerable financial loss. For this new development of public spirit gratitude is largely due to the Scapa Society (Society for Control of Abuses in Public Advertising).

In the second place there is a proposal afoot to buy the Farne Islands and hand them over to the National Trust as a sanctuary for birds. There are about 15 islands—among them St. Cuthbert's Isle with St. Cuthbert's Chapel upon it, and the Longstone, made famous by the heroism of Grace Darling. The present owners, Lord Armstrong and the Rev. Charles Fenwick Thorp, of Dalehead, Stocksfield, desire to relinquish possession of these islands, and it is feared that, without intervention to protect them, they may fall into the hands of persons who would ruin them as a breeding-station for birds. A small association now sends watchers out to them in the breeding season, the trippers who come by motor-boat being the danger to guard against. The area of the islands is about 80 acres, the price, as stated by Sir George Noble in his appeal, £2,290. It is satisfactory to learn that £700 has already been collected.

The Times printed on Jan. 2 an interesting account of Dr. Herbert Basedow's work on the art of the Australian aborigines. Carvings and paintings on the walls of caves have a geological antiquity, and recall the cave-drawings of France. Wooden or stone slabs, used in religious ceremonies, bear carvings not unlike Egyptian hieroglyphics. Still more interesting is the use of an alphabet of signs carved on sticks which seems to be understood throughout the whole of Australia. Dr. Basedow finds among the Australians support for the old Promethean tradition about the gift of fire having been the beginning of civilization.

The preservation of Whitby Abbey, which was bequeathed to the nation in 1920, is making good progress in the hands of the Ancient Monuments Department of the Office of Works. A discovery of great importance is that of the five apses of the Norman Abbey, disclosed by the clearing away of rubbish. A brass Celtic ornament overlaid with gold, of beautiful workmanship, is an interesting minor find.

Illustrated in the "Notes" of *The Connoisseur* of this month is a stained glass roundel bearing the coat-of-arms, in black and yellow stain, of John Alcock (Bishop of Ely 1486-1500). It has been presented to Jesus College, Cambridge, by the owner, Canon Gordon Roe, who discovered it at King's Lynn leaded up in one of the windows of an old house near the river. It may possibly have belonged originally to the Master's Lodge at Jesus College—founded by Bishop Alcock upon the suppression of the Nunnery of St. Rhadegund.

It would seem that the proverbial phrase "silent as a fish" may have to be qualified. Professor Greene of the University of Missouri has recently described a newly-discovered fish in Monterey Bay, California, which "shouts" when hunting. It produces the noise by driving the gas in its swimming-bladder through a narrow membrane from one side to another.

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

CAROLS.—Can any reader give the words and music of a carol beginning,

There came three Kings ere break of day
All on Epiphany,
and having the refrain,

Where is the King? oh, where, oh, where?

This and another, a version of "Like silver lamps in a distant shrine," were in a small hymn-book containing a great many carols, which I cannot now trace.

I should also be grateful for the words of a carol or folk-song beginning (I think).

On the first day of Christmas I took a friend to me,
and working up to the "twelfth day of Christmas," with allusions to ducks swimming, cows milking, hens laying.

S. R.

FORD'S PLAYS: REFERENCES SOUGHT.—I am preparing a new edition of the Works of John Ford the dramatist (1586-?) and should be most grateful if any readers can give me information on the following points in his plays. In each case my attempts to trace or explain the references have hitherto been quite unsuccessful.

(1) 'The Witch of Edmonton' (written in 1623, but first published in 1658). In Act iii, sc. 4, the fiddler says:

... my poor fiddle is bewitched. I played *The Flowers in May* e'en now as sweet as a violet; now 'twill not go against the hair."

Is any song or tune known bearing the above title?

(2) 'The Broken Heart' (1633), Act iv, sc. 2:

Gransis. Thou art the very Honeycomb of Honesty.

Phulas. The Garland of Good-will.

The 'Honeycomb of Honesty' was probably the title of one of the popular miscellanies or verse-collections of the time (as was the 'Garland of Goodwill,' by Delaney), but I can trace no mention of it.

(3) 'The Broken Heart,' Act iv, sc. 2. Penthea (who has lost her senses) asks:

... have ye seen

A straying heart? all crannies! every drop
Of blood is turned to an amethyst.

Which married bachelors hang in their ears.

I can nowhere discover any clear reference to the amethyst's power of inducing continence, which seems to be intended here. But possibly Ford confused it with one of the various other gems to which this property was attributed.

(4) 'The Queen' (first printed in 1653, but doubtless written much earlier), line 2937:

Tis an old proverb that lechery and covetousness go together.

I have been unable to find this "proverb" noted in any of the numerous collections, etc., that I have consulted.

(5) 'The Queen,' lines 1766 ff.:

there just under the rainbow ambles *Mercury*, the thin-bearded thief that stole away the Drapper's wife while the good man was made drunk at the Stillyard [i.e., Steelyard] at a beaver of Dutch bread and Rhenish wine, and lay all night in pure holland in's stockings and shoes.

The scene is in Spain. This stuff (which has no sort of connection with anything in the action of the play) is very likely a topi-

cal allusion to some city scandal. If it could be traced to some definite contemporary event—probably between 1620 and 1640—it would be a valuable aid in settling the date of the play.

BERTRAM LLOYD.

Hampstead.

CURE FAMILY: HENRY DELAINE.—There has recently been discovered a manuscript pedigree of Cure which traces the descent of Thomas Cure of Southwark, Sadler to Edward VI and his sisters, back to Edward Cure, *temp.* Edward I. The pedigree, which is in considerable detail, showing all the matches and younger children, was, I should judge, written nearly a century ago. It cites as authorities Harl. MSS. 1046/204, 1397/175, 1433/162b, 1561/246b. Three of these MSS. are copies of the Visitation of Surrey, 1623. The pedigree of Cure in that Visitation has been twice published, from Harl. 1561 by the Harleian Society, and from Harl. 1433 in the Collections of the Surrey Archæological Society. Neither of these pedigrees goes further back than Thomas Cure of Southwark, nor, I imagine, does the pedigree in Harl. 1046.

Harl. 1397/175 contains notes taken in Sheere Church during the Visitation, and though I have not had an opportunity of consulting it, I do not suppose it contains more than a few inscriptions from monuments.

Howard and Crisp had no knowledge of the pedigree recently discovered, as they also stop at Thomas Cure in the pedigree given in the Notes to Volume ii of their 'Visitation of England and Wales.'

The newly discovered MS. is signed "Hy. Delaine Secretary," and was found amongst the papers of Colonel Alfred Capel Cure, who was born in 1826.

Can any reader identify Henry Delaine or suggest the source from which the manuscript is derived?

G. R. Y. RADCLIFFE.

THE STUARTS' PICTURES OF TARTAN.—In their 'Costume of the Clans,' by the strange brothers John Sobieski Stolberg Stuart and Charles Edward Stuart (published in 1843, reprinted 1892), there is a portrait of the famous Jacobite general, John Gordon of Glenbucket. It is drawn by John S. S. Stuart "from an original in the possession of the Chevalier Gordon, Versailles, 1745," and shows Glenbucket in a kilt of Gordon tartan as we know it to-day, with a single

yellow stripe in the sett. Where is the original of Stuart's drawing to be found?

From the fact that the tartan represented was not invented until 1793, it is clear that the picture was not drawn "from the original in the possession of the Chevalier Gordon, Versailles, 1745."

J. M. BULLOCH.

PIKE TRAVELLING OVERLAND. — In his 'British Fishes,' Mr. Jonathan Couch writes, "It is certain at least, that Pike of some moderate size will leave the river or pond in which they have lived and will travel overland to some other water." Is there the smallest justification for this amazing statement?

G. F. W.

TWO PANELS OF ENGLISH XVI CENTURY GLASS.—Can any reader identify the stories illustrated in these two panels of English XVI century stained glass?

The first shows an interior banquet scene: seated at a round table, which is laid for the repast, are two women and three men (no distinctive emblems or insignia). In the right foreground an opening in the pavement, not a flight of steps, suggesting a cell beneath. Inscription, in black letter (*sic*):

TWO WOMAN CONSENTID AND DID
EAT THER OWNE SONNE.

The second, also an interior. A seated king, or ruler, crowned, and holding a plain sceptre in his left hand: a dog at his feet, over head rays of light with four cherubim.

With his right hand he beckons to a standing group of four women and one man. Three of the women hold, respectively, a book, a slender rod tied with a riband, and a branch (of palm?). Inscription, in black letter:

THOU SHALT NOT KILL.

WILFRED DRAKE.

Holland Park Road, W.14.

CASANOVA.—What are the real Christian names of this adventurer? The London Library catalogues him simply as Jacques Casanova; the British Museum catalogues him as Giacomo Girolamo Casanova di Seingalt; whilst most biographical dictionaries give him as Giovanni Jacopo Casanova de Seingalt. Whilst Jacques and Giacomo are, of course, equivalent, I cannot trace Jacopo, although it would appear to be the same; Giovanni (John) and Girolamo (Jerome) are quite different names.

Wigan.

A. J. H.

SIR THOMAS BLUDWORTH (See 12 S. xii. 473; 13 S. i. 14).—I shall be glad to be permitted to repeat my enquiry as to the parentage and date and place of his first marriage. The notice referred to at the second reference does not give me the information I seek.

WM. McMURRAY.

HERENDEN FAMILY (See 10 S. x. 489; 12 S. xi. 210).—May I venture to renew my request to be furnished with reference to a detailed pedigree of this family, particularly in the sixteenth century?

WM. McMURRAY.

HERALDIC: CREST TO BE IDENTIFIED.—What English family bore as a crest a large bird (probably an eagle) with a small bird (probably a wren) perched on its back? Probably there was a reference to the old story as to the manner in which the wren gained the title of the King of birds. (*Regulus*). Is any armorial bearing similar to this known to heralds?

H. V. V.

HERALDIC: ARMS OF KIRKHOVEN DE RUPA WANTED.—The wife of Charles Stanley, eighth Earl of Derby, was (according to the peerages) Dorothea Helena, daughter of John Kirkhoven, Baron de Rupa, in Holland. What were the paternal arms of this lady?

H. V. V.

"LES DEFAUTS DE SES QUALITES."—Who originated this phrase? It is, surely, earlier than Félix Antoine Philibert Dupanloup (1802-78), Bishop of Orleans, to whom it is often attributed.

HARMATOPEGOS.

UNIVERSITY HOODS.—Can any reader tell me where it is possible to get a list of the colours of the Hoods of the different universities?

F. C. MORGAN.

Public Library, Malvern.

THE BOLDON BOOK: "ASSART."—The Boldon Book compiled at the instigation of Bishop Pudsey about a century after the Domesday Book, contains this entry:—"Ralf of Binchester holds Hunewyc and renders 8 shillings of rent and 4 shillings for Robert's assart. The assart of Byres $\frac{1}{2}$ mark."

It is also stated that assarts occur in connexion with Gateshead, South Sherburn,

Lanchester, Hunstanworth, Whickham, and Bedlington.

What precisely is meant by an "assart"?
H. ASKEW.

DR. ANDREWS AND BACON'S "APOPHTHEGMS."—Isaac D'Israeli, in his 'Curiosities of Literature' (1866 edn., pp. 496, 497) wrote:—

Bacon, in his vast survey of human knowledge, included even its humbler provinces, and condescended to form a collection of apophthegms: his lordship regretted the loss of a collection made by Julius Cæsar, while Plutarch indiscriminately drew much of the dregs. The wits, who could not always comprehend his plans, ridiculed the sage. I shall now quote a contemporary poet, whose works, for by their size they may assume that distinction, were never published. A Dr. Andrews wasted a sportive pen on fugitive events; but though not always deficient in humour and wit, such is the freedom of his writings, that they will not often admit of quotation. The following is indeed but a strange pun on Bacon's title, derived from the town of St. Albans and his collection of apophthegms:

ON LORD BACON PUBLISHING APOPHTHEGMS.

When learned Bacon wrote essays,
He did deserve and hath the praise;
But now he writes his *apophthegms*
Surely he dozes or he dreams;
One said, *St. Albans* now is grown unable,
And is in the high-road-way—to *Dunstable*.
[i.e., *Dunce-table*.]

Who was this Dr. Andrews, and where are his "works" extant?

In the Appendix to Canto V of 'Don Juan' Byron pointed out several inaccuracies in these apophthegms. Fitzgerald in the Preface to his 'Polonius' wrote:—

Bacon's 'Apophthegms' seem to me the best collection of many men's sayings; the greatest variety of wisdom, good sense, wit, humour, and even simple "naïveté" (as one must call it for want of a native word), all told in a style whose dignity and antiquity (together with, perhaps, our secret consciousness of the gravity and even tragic greatness of the narrator) add a particular humour to the lighter stories.

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

'NANCY STAIR.'—What strictly historical content, if any, is there in that fine novel 'Nancy Stair,' by Eleanor Macartney Lane (Heinemann, 1905)? For example, was there a Book of Poems by a Miss Nancy Stair published in 1796 at Edinburgh, as noted at the foot of p. 251 in the novel; and was a John Montrose, Duke of Borthwick, etc., murdered near Edinburgh in 1788, with a consequent sensational murder trial in Edinburgh?

GLASWEGIAN.

BOOKS ON SPAIN.—I should be obliged to any reader who can give me the following information: (1) Titles of books on Spain, or on Spanish subjects, by English authors. (2) The publishers of books dealing with Spain by Lord Carnarvon and Captain Widdrington (mentioned by Richard Ford). (3) The address of The Hispanic Society of America, or that of the publishers of their volumes.

P. R. CASTRO.

[Our correspondent could hardly do better than begin with the works of the late Professor Fitzmaurice-Kelly. We mention the following from among them: 'A History of Spanish Literature,' 1898; 'Chapters on Spanish Literature,' 1908; 'Cervantes and Shakespeare,' 1916; 'Congora,' 1918; 'Fray Luis de Leon,' 1921; 'Spanish Literature Primer,' 1923. 'The Oxford Book of Spanish Verse' was edited by him, as were the 'Cambridge Readings in Spanish Literature' published in 1920].

THE REV. HENRY STUBBS was appointed Rector of Wath near Ripon, Yorks, 9 Mar. 1569, by the Marquess of Northampton. He was buried there 7 June, 1614. Are there any likely documents in existence that would give his parentage? I have tried Foster, who states a Henry Stubbs about 1564 was at Merton College, Oxford, but does not state his parentage. He left a son Wm. Stubbs, B.A., Curate at Pateley Bridge, Yorks in 1614.

Any information would be welcome.

R. GORDON SMITH.

Warrington.

TOLCHER FAMILY OF DEVONSHIRE. — Has the pedigree of this family been compiled? If so, can any of your readers supply me with a copy of it?

JAMES SETON-ANDERSON.

39, Carlisle Road, Hove, Sussex.

ECCLES FAMILY OF KILDONAN.—A branch of this family settled in or near Warrington. I should be glad if any of your readers could give me a copy of the pedigree.

JAMES SETON-ANDERSON.

39, Carlisle Road, Hove, Sussex.

SAMUEL GOODENOUGH, Bishop of Carlisle, The 'Dict. Nat. Biog.' xxii, 124, states that he was the third son of the Rev. William Goodenough, Rector of Broughton Poggs, Oxfordshire, but says nothing about his mother. Can any correspondent supply this omission?

G. F. R. B.

WILLIAM GOODWIN, Dean of Christ Church, Oxford, was elected from Westminster to Christ Church in 1573. Is anything known of his parentage? I should also be glad to know the date and place of his birth and if he was married, the date and particulars of his marriage.

G. F. R. B.

AUTHORS WANTED.—1. Can anyone tell me the author of a poem on the murder of Prince Dara and where it may be found. It begins:—

It was the lovely twilight fell down o'er
Agra's towers;
and ends:

They brought to the usurper's feet his
brother Dara's head.

GEORGE F. ENGELBACH.

2. Will someone kindly tell me who are the authors of the following lines:—

- (a) The Kings of Ind their jewel-sceptres
vail,
And from their treasures scatter pearled
hail.
Great Brahma from his mystic heaven
groans
And all his priesthood moans.
(b) Fear and trembling hope
Silence and Foresight, Death the
Skeleton
And Time the Shadow.

A. C.

Replies.

LEGEND OF POMPEY.

(13 S. i. 430).

The inscription on the sarcophagus was not given quite correctly. A few letters are obscured by one of the shepherds in the picture; but there is no real difficulty in reading it:

ENSE CADENS SOLYMO POMPEI FVLVI[VS]

AVCVR.

NVMEN AIT QVAE ME CONTEG[ET]

VRNA DABIT.

i.e.,

Ense cadens Solymo Pompei Fulvius augur
"Numen," ait, "quae me conteget urna
dabit."

See M. Théodore Reinach's article 'L'augure Fulvius et l'enfant Jésus' in vol. xliii of the *Revue des Etudes Juives*, pp. 273, 274.

M. Reinach, observing that "ce latin un peu alambiqué mérite qu'on le traduise," offers the following rendering: "Fulvius, augure de Pompée, tombant sous l'épée d'un

Juif, s'écrie: L'urne qui recouvrira mes cendres donnera naissance à un dieu."

The legend is apparently that Fulvius an augur serving in Pompey's army was killed at the time of the siege and fall of Jerusalem in B.C. 63, and prophesied that the receptacle of his ashes would produce a god. The inscribed sarcophagus is the manger in Ghirlandaio's picture. M. Reinach confesses that after a prolonged inquiry he was unable to discover the source of this legend, which, he tells us, is unknown to primitive Christian art, and, as far as he is aware, to mediæval; nor was it current at the time of the renaissance. He hardly thinks that it was due to the painter's invention, but is more likely to have been told him by one of the scholars with whom he associated. But in that case, he adds, did the informant invent the legend, or derive it from some earlier source?

M. Reinach draws attention to the Latin inscription in the same picture over the triumphal arch through which the three kings are passing:—

CN. POMPEIO MAGNO HIRCANVS PONT. P.

Hyrchanus, as we know, was appointed High Priest by Pompey after the capture of Jerusalem.

This article appeared in 1901. In 1910, when vol. iii of M. Salomon Reinach's 'Répertoire de Peintures du Moyen Age et de la Renaissance' appeared, no solution of the riddle had been discovered. See p. 86.

In connection with the introduction of the triumphal arch and the sarcophagus in this picture, Mr. Thomas Ashby's 'A Sketch Book of Ancient Rome (of the School of Domenico Ghirlandaio),' which appeared in the third volume of the *Classical Quarterly* is of interest. It is a notice of a publication by the Austrian Archæological Institute in Vienna.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

Ghirlandajo's 'Nativity,' referred to, is the exquisite 'Adoration of the Shepherds,' now in the Second Sala of the Old Masters, in the Ancient and Modern Gallery in Florence. I have not discovered the augury to which the inscription refers. But the moral intended by the painter is clear enough. Pompey destroyed and plundered the Temple, and the fate of sacrilege befel him. His empty tomb lies among the ruins of the Temple, and it has become a feeding trough or crib for the ox and the ass. The

Divine Infant, His finger in His mouth, marking the Eternal Wisdom, lies naked on the ground, in contempt of earthly pomp and power. He who will raise a Church to displace the Synagogue comes as King over all power (as witnessed by the advancing Magi, whom Joseph observes, entering through a Triumphal Arch); but first calling to Himself His brethren, the poor. The scene, then, is a forecast of the Beatitudes.

Domenico accentuates his purpose by portraying himself as kneeling among the shepherds, and pointing to the naked Babe lying on the cloak of His adoring mother.

G. N. COUNT PLUNKETT.

Dublin.

BYERLEY OF MIDDKIDGE GRANGE AND GOLDSBOROUGH (13 S. i. 312, 376, 418, 452).—My reply to Mr. H. Hopps at the last reference is that I have not overlooked the Byerley monument in the chancel of Goldsborough Church. I was also acquainted with almost all the facts adduced by Mr. Hopps. To my mind they do not prove the existence of a fifth child of Robert Byerley. They may, and I think do, prove that Robert Byerley's wife, Mary Wharton, had a fifth child, one born of her union with Captain Campbell.

MR. HOPPS quotes Surtees as saying that Mary Byerley (junior) died unmarried and was buried at Goldsborough. The Goldsborough registers do not corroborate this statement. The following are the only Byerley entries:—

- (1) Burial—The Honourable Robert Byerley, Esq., was buried May ye 3rd. 1714.
- (2) Burial—Mary the wife of the Honble. Robt. Byerley, Esq., was buried March 3rd, 1726/27.
- (3) Burial—The Honble. Robt. Byerley was buried June 7th, 1729.
- (4) Burial—Philip Byerley, Esq., Jany. 25th, 1734.
- (5) Burial—Mrs. Anne Byerley, March 3rd, 1755.
- (6) Bur:—Mrs. Elizabeth Byierley, March 3rd, 1765.

The monument alluded to by Mr. Hopps does not contain the name of Mary. A transcription provided by the Vicar (Rev. A. Hastings Kelk) reads thus:—

To the memory of Robert Byerley, Esq., and of Mary his wife, sole daughter and heir of the Honble. Philip Wharton, Esq., their children Robert, Philip, Ann, and Elizabeth who all died without issue, this monument was erected at the expense and pursuant to the . . . of the

In view of what has been said above, I think LADY RUSSELL's reply at the same reference, supplies the solution of the puzzle.

H. ASKEW.

Spennymoor.

The late Mr. E. R. Wharton, M.A., Fellow of Jesus College, Oxford, who compiled an account of 'The Whartons of Wharton Hall' Henry Frowde, London, 1898), put a somewhat different complexion on the story of the abduction of Miss Mary Wharton to that related by LADY RUSSELL, which may also be fairly cited in the columns of 'N & Q.' It is as follows:—

Philip (1652—85), only son of Sir Thomas Wharton, of Edlington, and warden of the Mint (brother of Philip, fourth Lord Wharton) deserves mention on account of the strange adventures of his daughter and heir, Mary (1677-1727). She was, for those days, a great heiress, having £1,500 a year, equivalent to about £5,500 now. On Nov. 10, 1690, when she was only thirteen, as she was driving home with her great-aunt to Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, about nine p.m., she was violently seized on by three Scotchmen—captain James Campbell (brother to the earl of Argyll), Sir John Johnston, and Archibald Montgomery—who knocked the coachman down, put her into a coach-and-six, and carried her away to the captain's lodgings in Westminster, where she was at once married to him by the Rev. William Clewer, D.D. (who afterwards complained bitterly that he only received the ordinary fee of two guineas). After two days she was restored by the lord chief justice's order to her friends, and the marriage was at once annulled by act of parliament. Sir John Johnston, notwithstanding 'sixteen maids in white who begged on their knees for his life to his majesty,'—his majesty was William III, so they might have saved their labour,—was hanged at Tyburn on Dec. 23: the real culprit, captain Campbell, escaped to Scotland, married again, and lived to adorn (or at least to sit in) the parliaments of 1699 and 1708. In 1692 Mary married her cousin, colonel Robert Byerley, M.P., a country gentleman of Durham: the last of their five children died in 1766.

From these two versions of the "abduction" it would appear that Mr. E. R. Wharton's sympathies were with the child heiress.

CROSS CROSSLET.

"FERNSELUER," "LESOWSELUER," "WEIKSELUER" (13 S. i. 449).—In case it may be of use to Q. V., let me offer the following original fines or rather, commutations of labour-service; namely *week-work* (i.e., ploughing for the lord)! It comes from an

imprinted rental of Winchcombe Abbey, Glos. "From the entire homage for *wike-were selver* for the feast of the Manifestation of St. Michael to the gule of August, xis. xid." As is well-known, the double (ee) vowel in *week* is markedly variable. Chaucer uses both *wike* and *weke*. Q. V.'s example gives yet another: *weik* (O.E.: *wice*).

Leasow-selver was rent for a *Leasow*, or pasture. *Fern-selver* payment for using fern off wasteland, or else a fine in lieu of cropping the same for the lord. In the same sense, I think, we have *Bedrip-silver*: payment in commutation of boon-work; *salt-selver*, in lieu of carrying salt. *Barlich-selver*; *Fish-selver*; *Malt-selver*; *Hunten-selver*: a rent of assize on certain (? game) land. *Hole-selver*: (perhaps) a fine for calunny or slander.

ST. CLAIR BADDELEY.

THE BRAVO CASE (13 S. i. 490).—Mrs. Bravo was English; even if her first husband Captain Ricardo had been an Italian, which was not the case, it would not have made her one.

Mrs. Bravo was the daughter of Mr. Robert Campbell, who bought Buscot Park, near Faringdon, Berks, and was High Sheriff of that county in 1862. He was, according to report, the son of two convicts, both his father and mother being in penal servitude (for murder) in one of the colonies, and he himself was actually born in prison during his mother's incarceration in 1811. After a time his father was given a ticket-of-leave, but he remained on in the colony and, as was often the case, managed to amass a fortune.

Captain Ricardo was son of John L. Ricardo Esq., M.P., and his wife, Lady Catherine Duff, daughter of the 3rd Earl of Fife.

CONSTANCE RUSSELL.

SWISS REGIMENTS IN THE ENGLISH SERVICE, 1800 - 1816 (13 S. i. 489).—In contemporary Army Lists the facings of de Watteville's Regiment are shown as "black—Lace silver." As in many other regiments the lace is shown as "gold," it may reasonably be assumed that the Officers of de Watteville's did *not* wear gold lace.

The facings of de Roll's and de Meuron's Regiments, as shown in the Army Lists, were light blue, with silver lace.

J. H. LESLIE,
Lieut.-Colonel.

I am unable to answer the query, but perhaps the following extract from the late Professor Wilhelm Oechsli's 'History of Switzerland, 1499-1914,' translated from the German by Eden and Cedar Paul (Cambridge, 1922), at p. 427, may interest MR. RALPH NEVILL:—

Between 1751 and 1755 five companies of Swiss soldiers fought in the East Indies in the service of the British East India Company. But the employment of Swiss mercenaries in the British army reached its greatest extent in the days of Napoleon. Then three whole Swiss regiments were in the British service. Meuron's regiment, originally raised for the Dutch East India Company, passed over, after that Company had come to an end in Ceylon (1795), into the British service, took part in Wellington's campaign in Hindustan, formed the garrison of Malta in 1806, and was in 1813 sent to Canada, where in 1816 it was disbanded. Von Roll's regiment was raised for England in 1795, despite official prohibition, served in Corsica, Elba, Portugal, Egypt, Gibraltar, and Sicily, took part in the conquest of the Ionian Islands (1810), was in part transferred to Spain in 1812, then reunited in Sicily (1814), and finally disbanded in Corfu in 1815. Von Wattenwyl's regiment was formed in 1801 out of the remnants of the four Swiss regiments known by the names of Bachmann, Roverea, Salis-Marschlins, and Courten, which, paid by England, but under the command of the Austrians, had been through the Second Coalition war. A detachment helped in the defence of Elba, while the remainder of the regiment was sent to Egypt. Both parts were reunited in Malta in 1803, formed a part of the Anglo-Russian army in Naples (1805), and fought in the battle of Maida in Calabria (July 4, 1806), against brother Swiss who were in the service of France. Transferred to Cadiz in 1811, it helped in the defence of that town and of Carthage, was despatched in 1813 to Canada, and was then disbanded in 1816.

See also 11 S. iv. 110, 171; vi. 71. At the second reference it is stated that De Roll's, or De Rolle's regiment had first yellow, afterwards blue, facings.

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

WILLIAM TIERNEY CLARK (12 S. xii, 394, 514; 13 S. i. 416).—The best account of Clark is in *Minutes and Proceedings of the Institution of Civil Engineers*, xii. 153-7. The article in the 'D.N.B.' x, 411-12, is based on this. An obituary notice is in *The Gentleman's Magazine*, N.S. xxxviii (1852), p. 534. I refrain from giving details from these sources as valuable space in 'N & Q.' is too often filled by extracts from books accessible to almost everyone.

ROLAND AUSTIN.

Gloucester.

MICHELE PEZZA (13 S. i. 429, 492).—Count Aurelio Saffi published a short sketch in English of Michele Pezza, in 'The Imperial Dictionary of Universal Biography.' More information about this notable man is given in the 'Biographie Universelle' (various editions), the 'Dictionnaire d'Histoire et de Géographie,' etc. In spite of his former celebrity, Pezza is mentioned in very few recent collections of memoirs in English.

G. N. COUNT PLUNKETT.

"STUPOR MUNDI": ANGLICAN CLERGY (13 S. i. 431, 475, 496).—This epithet was applied to Alfonso Tostado, Bishop of Avila (a voluminous writer), by Bellarmine. Possevinus gives Tostado's epitaph:

Hic stupor est mundi, qui scibile discutit omne.

I have never seen the epithet applied to the Anglican Clergy.

G. N. COUNT PLUNKETT.

THE LAST DOGE OF VENICE (13 S. i. 391, 437, 498).—According to G. M. Trevelyan's 'Manin and the Venetian Revolution of 1848' (Longmans, 1923), Daniele Manin's father Pietro Manin was named after his sponsor, a brother of the last Doge, but was "of the Venetian Jewish family of Fossecca." Daniele Manin left a son Giorgio. Both are buried in the little square on the north side of St. Mark's, but according to Trevelyan they were not related to "the miserable dotard who surrendered without one blow the heritage of a thousand years."

S. F.

HERALDRY: COLOUR ON COLOUR (13 S. i. 409, 456, 473, 495).—As the shields were taken from MSS. pedigrees and coloured it ought to be remembered that certain metals change with age. Thus some blue becomes black, etc., and I misdoubt any genuine instance of colour upon colour. There are many given in Burke's 'Armory,' but these are chiefly due to want of press correcting.

E. E. COPE.

TURNER, PORTRAIT-PAINTER (12 S. xi. 491).—As there does not appear to have been any reply to this query, may I say that in a notice of the Exhibition of the Royal Academy of Arts, published in the supplement to *The Illustrated London News*, dated May 26, 1849, a Charles Turner is mentioned as an Associate Engraver, but he did not exhibit at that exhibition.

I have a note that he engraved the portrait of Joseph Wainwright of Dudley, circa 1810.

He was one of the executors of the Will of J. M. W. Turner, R.A., but whether he was related to the latter or not, I have been unable to ascertain.

JAMES SETON-ANDERSON.

39, Carlisle Road, Hove, Sussex.

COL. CHESTER'S EXTRACTS FROM PARISH REGISTERS (11 S. vi. 90; 12 S. ix, 389, 473, 17; x. 52).—May I venture to repeat my question as to the precise whereabouts of Col. E. C.'s duplicate set of these important transcripts? My interest, as I remarked at the last reference but one, is specifically in the London portion of the collections, and I have searched in vain for these in any library known to me. One most obvious place of deposit for records relating to the City is the Guildhall Library, but nothing seems to be known of the MSS. there. If Col. C. or A. can supplement his former replies with a reference to the exact location of the transcripts, he will be conferring a boon upon numerous literary enquirers.

WM. McMURRAY.

WINDMILLS (13 S. i. 330, 398, 433, 498).—J. M. O. will find much information about the many mills of the Fylde district of Lancashire, and also an amount of windmill lore and quotation, in 'Windmill Land' (1916), and 'More Windmill Land' (1917-1918), by Mr. Allen Clarke, of 42, Gorse Road, Blackpool.

The following sonnet from the poems of Mr. Russell Markland ('Ultimate Light') may also be of interest:—

THE OLD WINDMILL, LYTHAM.

(Burnt in the dark hours, Jan. 1st-2nd, 1919).

This friend of man no more shall greet the light

With swinging sails that sang so many days

Of ancient skill and homely olden ways,
That, for man's welfare, harnessed the wind's flight.

Caught unawares before the great storm's might—

To learn, the wind that blest at last betrays—

Consuming in its heart awoke the blaze
That roared of doom, a beacon in the night.

No more the mill shall dream beside the sea,

With ancient arms outstretched towards the sky,

Of conquered storms, soft breezes long blown by.

Rich harvest, grist to grind with merry glee.

The elements are jealous of their kind.

And Fire has slain this servant of the Wind.

May I also recall Longfellow's lines, 'The Windmill: a Folk Song' ('Behold! a giant am I!') and Mr. Robert Bridges's poem 'The Windmill' ('The green corn waving in the dale'), p. 288 in 'The Poetical Works of Robert Bridges,' 1913).

IGNOTUS.

PUBLIC HOUSE IN SCOTLAND YARD (13 S. i. 431, 498).—Robson's London Directory, 1836, gives the Rising Sun (John Richardson) and the Northumberland Arms (T. Binns). The house mentioned in 'Sketches by Boz' was drawn by G. Cruikshank, his pencil study being in the Victoria and Albert Museum; the interior is also shown in Heath's plate in 'Real Life in London' (II, 1821, chap. iv). It was known then as King Charles's or Charley's Crib. Dickens states that there were two eating-house keepers and one publican in Scotland Yard.

J. ARDAGH.

SIMON ANDREW FORSTER (13 S. i. 469).—Simon Andrew Forster, instrument-maker, was, according to his own statement, born on May 13, 1801, at No. 348, Strand, the old *Courier* newspaper office. He was the fourth son of the third William Forster. He died Feb. 2, 1870.

W. H. QUARRELL.

BYERLEY FAMILY (12 S. xii. 69, 117, 219).—The following extract from 'An Account of Jesmond' (*Archæologia Æliana*, 3rd Series, Vol. i) by Frederick Walter Dendy will shed a ray of light on the latter part of A. M. W. B.'s query.

"Amongst the 'cluster of lewd fellows' who, in 1656, were whipt in Newcastle as rogues and vagabonds for advertising to act a comedy within the precincts of that town were three Jesmond men, John Blaiklock, John Blaiklock, his son, and Edward Liddell of Jesmond, a papist."

The whipping, it will be seen, was not administered for any serious misdemeanour.

As far back as 1562 there is reference to a Nicholas Byerley in Newcastle. He is mentioned in the will of Robert Lewin, who was in turn Sheriff, Mayor, and M.P. for Newcastle.

The "Usbourn" mentioned is intended for "Ouseburn" and not "Usworth."

H. ASKEW,

Spennymoor.

H. HUMPHREY, PUBLISHER (13 S. i. 491).—This was Mrs. H. Humphrey of various addresses (New and Old Bond Street and

later of St. James's Street), who published most of the Gillray caricatures. Gillray's last work was issued in 1818 by G. Humphrey, nephew and successor of Mrs. H. Humphrey, 27, St. James's Street.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

WILLIAM ROBERTS'S LIFE OF HANNAH MORE (13 S. i. 491).—The first and second editions of this book were published in four volumes in 1834, and in two volumes in 1838. Allibone says that the 'Life' was sold for £2,000, and Prescott the historian, speaking of bungling [biographical] productions, refers to "that recent one in which the unfortunate Hannah More is done to death by her friend Roberts." This author published a considerable number of books which will be found recorded in the B.M. Catalogue.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

BOOK-TITLE MIS-TRANSLATED (12 S. vii. 371, 439, 497).—I am glad to see that the line I took at the first reference is supported by Mr. Arthur Moore in *T.P. and Cassell's Weekly*, vol. i. p. 332, who writes:—

It used to be said that our literature was more comprehensible to Germans than to Frenchmen. One is reminded of this old dogma when one sees Mr. Wells's "Mr. Britling Sees it Through" translated into French under the title, "Mr. Britling Commence à Voir Clair." This means "Mr. Britling Begins to See Through It," which is not the same as seeing it through, and shows that the Frenchman missed the point."

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

TWITCHIN FAMILY (13 S. i. 449).—According to Kirby's 'Winchester Scholars,' at p. 136, Alexander Twychen entered Winchester College in 1559 (not 1558) from Tingewick, aged 11, and was removed from his New College Fellowship in 1572 for non-residence.

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

VAN BREDERODE: ARMS WANTED (13 S. i. 351, 397, 436).—A shield of Dutch seventeenth century stained glass, bearing these arms: Or, a lion rampant gules, a label of three points azure, is in the possession of Mr. T. J. Bell, of Fleet, Hants.

This shield was brought into Essex from Holland, or Flanders, a hundred and ten years ago.

WILFRED DRAKE.

Holland Park Road, W.14.

In 'Armorial Universel,' par M. Jouffroy D'Eschavannes (Paris, 1844), of which I have a copy, it gives: "Brederode en Hollande. D'or au lion de gueules, *alias* de Hollande; au lambel d'azur de trois pendants."

CROSS CROSSLET.

NELSONIANA (13 S. i. 303).—The Rev. H. M. Rogers writes to *The Times* from Tristan da Cunha, the remote island in the South Atlantic where he is chaplain, that a granddaughter of Thomas Swain, into whose arms the dying Nelson fell, is living at Tristan, and possesses an ear-ring worn by her grandfather.

In the 'History of Antony and Dorothea Gibbs,' just published by the St. Catherine Press, is a letter from Nelson to Abraham Gibbs which shows that Nelson's Duchy of Bronte, in Sicily, was worth £2,800 a year.

S. F.

DR. STEINKOFFT (13 S. i. 393, 477).—I am much obliged to MR. TYRRELL for his reply, but in a small 'Companion to the Bible' in my possession there is an inscription on the fly-leaf by the Doctor himself, and the spelling is undoubtedly Steinkofft. It would be interesting to know what happened to the registers and records of the German Lutheran Church in the Savoy, as these might yield additional data.

I have always understood that the German Church in Charlotte Street was the successor of the one in the Savoy; hence the name of St. Mary-le-Savoy or Savoy by which it was commonly known, and by which it is still referred to in the Post Office London Directory. If this is correct the registers of the old Savoy Church may have been transferred to Charlotte Street, but the latter, I believe, was closed with the war, and never re-opened. The location of the old registers would therefore seem difficult, but I should esteem any information on this point.

What was the exact site of the Savoy Church, and where can any account of it be found?

LAURANCE M. WULCKO.

JOHN STOKOE, NAVAL SURGEON (13 S. i. 469).—The following paragraph appears in *The Illustrated London News* for the week ending Sept. 25, 1852:—

Dr. John Stokoe, who recently resided at Durham, died suddenly a few days ago at the refreshment rooms adjoining the York Station of the railway soon after his arrival there

from Harrogate, where he had been staying a short time for the benefit of his health.

He was one of the surgeons of the British Fleet at the memorable Battle of Trafalgar, when Nelson fell; and subsequently he was appointed by the English Government to attend upon Napoleon Bonaparte, as one of his medical advisers, during his captivity at St. Helena. Mr. Stokoe was in possession of many *souvenirs* of the Emperor—presents which he had from time to time received from his illustrious patient.

I am sorry I have no record of his birth-place.

JAMES SETON-ANDERSON.

39, Carlisle Road, Hove, Sussex.

"TO MAKE A LONG ARM" (13 S. i. 468).—The 'N. E. D.' has: 1599. Nashe, 'Lenten Stuffe,' 42, "ouer that arme of the sea could be made a long arme."

A. R. BAYLEY.

This was a favourite phrase with my mother when she wished one of the family at table to stretch out a hand to pass a plate; but inasmuch as she was no great reader of the modern novel, and as 'Framley Parsonage' was published in 1861, I conclude the expression originated before Trollope's time. May it not have been evolved from that more ominous locution, "the long arm of the law"?

N. W. HILL.

Among the Proverbs and Phrases in 11 S. iv. is "Make a long arm." MR. RICHARD H. THORNTON (p. 44), gives a quotation from Fuller's 'Pisgah-Sight,' 1650: "How long an arme must Naphtali make to reach Judah!" He also quotes "make a long arm" from *The Massachusetts Spy* of 25 April, 1827.

A long arm is the instrument for pulling down or pushing up the upper window sash, a rod, like a broom handle, furnished at the end with two hooks, one downwards the other upwards.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

"FROM A TO Z" (13 S. i. 468).—This expression occurs in English at least two hundred years earlier than Jane Austen. See Shelton's translation of the first part of 'Don Quixote' (1612), where in the author's preface it is literally translated as follows: "Thou needest do nought else but seek out a book that doth quote them all from the letter A until Z."

E. G. B.

MEDLY HOUSE (13 S. i. 469).—Probably in Devonshire, as the arms are those of Swet or Swete.

E. E. COPE.

SAMUEL COOK(E) (13 S. i. 174, 236).—I should like to add to my account at the first reference that Samuel Cooke of Eighton Banks, Co. Durham, had a brother Joseph Cooke, block- and mast-maker, resident in Sunderland about the year 1840, and also a sister Mrs. Mary Browne.

The parentage of Samuel Cooke is still desired. Please reply to,

E. J. COX.

34, Leigh Road, Highbury, N.5.

QUEEN PHILIPPA IN CHAUCER (13 S. i. 451).—This Queen is not referred to in any of Chaucer's writings. The lines quoted from 'The Legende of Good Women' (shorter version, 145-148, longer 213-216, first line incorrect) refer to the heroic Alcestis, who may perhaps be identified with Richard II's first queen, Anne of Bohemia, to whom Chaucer presumably intended to dedicate this poem (*cf.* line 496). The same queen is the heroine of 'The Parlement of Foules.'

T. M. KEOGH.

"HAYWARD'S HEATH" AT THE ATHENÆUM CLUB (13 S. i. 410, 455).—Much about Abraham Hayward, a very self-important gentleman, is contained in J. Cordy Jeaffreson's 'A Book of Recollections,' which Mr. J. LANDFEAR LUCAS will find it worth while to consult.

T. W. TYRRELL.

St. Elmo, Sidmouth.

UNIVERSITY ADMISSIONS (13 S. i. 392).—If the list is tested by the late Dr. Venn's 'Alumni Cantabrigienses,' Part I of which runs from the earliest times to 1751, it will often be found that the school is mentioned. The second volume concluded with the name Juxon, but the third volume is due, if not already issued.

A. G. KEALY.

Maltby, Yorks.

AUTHORS WANTED (13 S. i. 411, 478):—

1. The first eight lines of the poem given at the second reference is printed as No. xxix in 'The Nursery Rhymes of England,' by J. O. Halliwell (London, for the Percy Society, 1842). He states that it was most probably taken from a poetical tale of 21 stanzas, which

he gives as No. xxx. This he says is from 'Ovid de Arte Amandi, &c., Englished together with Choyce Poems, and rare Pieces of Drollery,' 12mo., Lond., 1662.

The stanzas corresponding to the poem cited by MR. G. D. LUMB are Nos. 12, 18, 19, and read as follows:—

Three children sliding thereabouts,
Upon a place too *thin*,
That so at last it did fall out,
That they did all fall in.

Ye parents all that children have,
And ye that have none yet;
Preserve your children from the grave,
And teach them at home to sit.

For had they at a sermon been,
Or else upon dry ground,
Why then I would have never been seen,
If that they had been drown'd.

JOHN R. MAGRATH.

1. "Three children sliding on the ice" &c.—With one or two slight differences in wording, these lines appear in 'The Nursery Rhymes of England,' edited by James Orchard Halliwell, 3rd edition, 1844, and in 'Nursery Rhymes, with the Tunes to which they are still sung,' collected and edited by Edward F. Rimbault, LL.D., &c., no date, ? 1847.

Halliwell writes that the song "was sung to the tune of Chevy Chase. It was taken from a poetical tale in the 'Choyce Poems,' 12mo., London, 1662, the music to which may be seen in D'Urley's 'Pills to Purge Melancholy,' 1719, vol. iv, p. 1."

Rimbault, in his preface, p. viii, says:—"The popular rhyme, 'Three children sliding on the Ice' (p. 25), dates as far back as 1633, and is part of a ballad preserved in the Pepysian collection (vol. ii, p. 146), where it is called 'The Lamentation of a bad market, or the drowning of three children on the River Thames.' The verses which form the rhyme are thus given in the old ballad" (*ut supra*).

Then follows a reference to D'Urley.

W. Chappell, in his 'Popular Music of the Olden Time,' says in his Introduction, "Dr. Rimbault has been the largest contributor to my work, and a contributor in every form. To him I am indebted for pointing out many airs which would have escaped me." &c.

Both the Nursery Rhyme books (above) are illustrated for the use of children.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

AUTHORS WANTED (13 S. i. 411. 478). — 2. "Them's my sentiments." When the Fellows of Pembroke College, Oxford, in 1647, disputed the right of Parliament to appoint Henry Langley as Master, they elected Henry Wightwicke, who, summoned to appear before the Parliamentary Visitors, handed in a paper in which he writes that he cannot submit to the summons "without breach of oath made to my Sovereign. Et sic habetis animi mei sententiam. Henry Wightwicke." (Macleane's 'Pembroke College,' p. 131.

S. F.

Notes on Books.

The Shorter Poems of the XVIIIth Century. An Anthology. Selected and edited by Iolo A. Williams. (Heinemann. 10s. 6d. net).

PERHAPS, in his enthusiasm, Mr. Iolo Williams—very pardonably—exaggerates when he speaks of eighteenth century poetry as magnificent. The adjective could strictly be applied to no more than a few of the poems assembled here. It may even be said to be the distinctive merit of this verse that it dispenses with magnificence. We find ourselves in agreement with the rest of the criticisms of Mr. Williams's charming introduction, to which we would add, in further praise of his subject, that, compared with the poetry of our own day, the balance between thought and sensuous imagery was far more nicely struck in the eighteenth century. The like might be said of poetry as appealing to the eye, and poetry as appealing to the ear. The grace, wit and melodiousness of this verse are enhanced by the discretion with which visual images are evoked, as these, in their turn, are rendered by that same discretion the more effective. The freshness and delicacy of form are in almost every example delightful, and in several the external beauty of the stanza gives a relatively commonplace idea an exhilarating quality—e.g., Sir John Moore's "Indeed, my Celia, 'tis in vain;" Thomas Parnell's "When thy beauty appears;" and Nicholas Rowe's "Contented Shepherd."

Mr. Williams, collecting "shorter" poems, has decided that these shall be of one hundred lines or less—but has admitted four exceptions, and we could wish that he had added as a fifth, 'Goldsmith's 'Retaliation,' which we suppose was further barred out—though we think it need not have been—by its incompleteness.

The half-score or so of great names assert their pre-eminence conspicuously, and it is interesting to see, even within the bounds of this volume, the original notes of authentic genius compelling echoes. Thus Michael Bruce's 'Elegy,' a beautiful thing, instinct with native force, reproduces, with a hardly fortunate fidelity, not merely the stanza-form, but likewise the cadences, inversions and shapes of sentence of the great 'Elegy.' To Bruce Mr. Williams assigns 'The Cuckoo,' which has been claimed by Logan. The ascription of poems furnishes an interesting feature of this book, and might perhaps have been more fully discussed in the footnotes.

Not all the pieces given will be held by most readers by their own merits to justify their inclusion. But the mere multitude, with the air of likeness pervading the average level, brings the nature and tricks of the eighteenth century vividly to the mind, and makes, besides, a valuable setting to the finer work. This can, in fact, hardly be well appreciated except through some such juxta-position, while we would say that the quality of average eighteenth century verse comes out best

when it is read in conjunction with contemporary prose.

Mr. Williams has an ingenious passage about the successive obscuration of periods of poetry to the poetical eye of mankind—as if this had a blind spot which, as the ages travelled before it, temporarily blotted them out. The poetry of the eighteenth century may certainly be taken to have been covered by the blind spot for some time, and now perhaps is, in truth, to be discovered again, not by the chosen few (for some have always prized it), but by the lover of poetry in general. There are some kinds of verse—light satire, occasional pieces, and the slighter sort of love-poems—in which more modern poets have done as well as, or better than those of the eighteenth century, partly through direct derivation; in epigrams and songs the eighteenth century bears away the bell, and, we think, also in hymns. This particular superiority implies, we take it, a less complicated self-consciousness than ours and freedom from the twentieth century's burden of ever-increasing and, in general, ill-assimilated knowledge. These songs and hymns are direct, unstrained, unsentimental—with no ulterior references in the latter to the existence of other religions or even other forms of Christianity. A word must be said of Prior's 'Jenny the Just,' which one might amuse oneself by trying to prove is the most representative of any single poem in the collection.

We hope much from Mr. Iolo Williams in the future, and that not only as an interpreter of eighteenth century verse.

Gossip of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries. By John Beresford. (Cobden-Sanderson. 8s. 6d. net).

THE best of the six essays in this book relates, more fully than modern historians and biographers have done, the story of the trial and last hours of Charles I. The effect, as compared with other accounts, adds little to what has long been known and felt about the King's dignity and courage, but considerably to the pungency of certain moments. Few in this respect can be compared with the broken attempt of Charles to speak after his sentence had been read and before the guard hurried him down the stairs and out of Westminster Hall past the insolent soldiers, who puffed their tobacco-smoke in his face. Mr. Beresford quotes in full those two accounts of the farewell between the King and his two children which have been preserved as an addendum to a 1649 edition of the 'Eikon Basilike.' On the strange delay at the end,—when the King having walked across the park from St James's to Whitehall for execution was kept waiting for three hours—Mr. Beresford has no fresh light to throw. We see Charles yet once more summoned at last to the scaffold, helping to his feet the old Bishop who, when the summons came, fell on his knees before him; passing with his "cheerful look" along the galleries and through the Banqueting Hall; looking "very earnestly" at the block,

which was but six inches high, but forbearing complaint; turning then to address his final speech to those about him. From this Mr. Beresford quotes at considerable length, and gives the close of it in full. He has some good remarks on the real points at issue between Royalist and Parliamentarian and upon changes of public opinion in regard to the conflict between Charles and Cromwell; and winds up with a letter, hitherto unpublished, showing public opinion of the tragedy.

Of less importance, but perhaps of fresher interest, is the study of the younger Donne, where, as the fruit of careful revision of all that is recorded of him, we are led up to the conclusion that the great Dean's son—"certainly one of those relatively rare persons, who go through life with a jest on their lips"—was not so unworthy of his father as Dr. Jemsopp in the 'D. N. B.' has represented him. Here, too, Mr. Beresford quotes lavishly and from sources not quite easily accessible, so that students should find this piece of work really useful.

The next two essays on Anne Hyde have much more distinctly the nature of gossip. They present us with a skilfully arranged series of scenes, the material for which is, indeed, well-known, but gains a new interest by being focussed upon a character which has not perhaps received all the attention its quality deserves. Facts and dates are set out with a fulness which will make things easy to readers who have forgotten their history. We liked very much the Coke letters to which we come next, and also the concluding essay on George Herbert, though it seems to assume that the general reader is but slightly acquainted with Herbert, an assumption which struck the old-fashioned mind of the writer of these words with some surprise. A charming book—scholarly and humane.

Shropshire Place-names. By E. W. Bowcock. (Shrewsbury: Wilding and Son).

THIS book confesses itself to aim at giving "a helping hand in a task which is only at its earliest stages." It presents an alphabetical list of Shropshire place-names, each name having attached to it a dated list of earlier forms, and then an analysis of the name and an attempt at fixing its derivation. The latter is sometimes, perforce, no more than a tentative statement of opinion on that question, Mr. Bowcock's own or those of other students. Professor Mawer has initiated something like a new line in the study of place-names by his insistence that topography and history are as necessary for their solution as etymology and the science of linguistic development, and, in his prefatory note he gives due appreciation to Mr. Bowcock's regard for these topics. The reader will put this book aside with the feeling that of a very high proportion of the names nothing certain can be said, perhaps too with some doubt whether any finality can ever be reached about a considerable number of them. But in the dubious instances he has before him the verbal elements, any pertinent

facts that have been gleaned from records or local conditions, a clear statement of alternative possibilities and, where possible, instructive conjectures,—in fact, an excellent study preparatory to the book on Shropshire place-names which is in due time to emanate from that great enterprise the Survey of English Place-names. Mr. Bowcock, we learn, has undertaken to organize the collection of material from historical documents which is to form the main groundwork of the Shropshire section. Meanwhile he is to be congratulated on having done so good a preliminary piece of work as this. Those who have a taste for this sort of enquiry will certainly find it stimulating.

The Book of Fees commonly called Testa de Nevill. Reformed from the earliest MSS. by the Deputy Keeper of the Records. Part II, A.D. 1242-1293. (H.M. Stationery Office. £2).

THE great bulk of this second part of the Testa de Nevill is composed of the returns made by the sheriffs in compliance with writs of May, October and December, 1242, the object of which was to furnish the King's expedition to Gascony of that year. The enquiries demanded a list of tenants-in-chief with the number of the fees held of each, specifying localities, owners, overlords, the honours to which the fees belonged, with a list of towns held by serjeanty or the like.

The Introduction gives exact particulars of the documents belonging to this enquiry for each county. For some, Somerset and Dorset, for example, for Gloucester, Essex and Hertford, and Worcester the lists are meagre; others, those for Hereford, Oxford and Lincoln, for example, contain matters of unusual interest. Some half-dozen years later Robert Passelew was entrusted with the maintenance of the King's rights in all serjeanties held of him and under date 1250 the Book of Fees contains extracts of documents concerned with his proceedings. Under 1251-1252 is a series of returns from the West of England made, it would appear, to a commission; and passing over sets of records in intervening years, we have in 1293 the survey of the lands of Henry de Pomeray.

CORRIGENDA.

At 13 S. i. 491, col. 1, l. 8 from foot, for "Switzerzland" read *Switzerland*.

Ibid., col. 2, l. 4 from foot, for "forshows" read *foreshows*.

Ibid., 492, col. 1, l. 2, for "in a note" read *is a note*.

At 13 S. i. 477 s. v. 'Dr. Steinkofft,' par. 2, l. 2, for "at the Fry's house" read "at their (i.e., *The Bible Society's*) house."

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Notes.

THE GREAT STORM OF NOVEMBER, 1703, AND THE ESCAPE OF THE RISING SUN.

Owing to the kindness of Colonel Henry Howard, the present possessor of the valuable collection of Bowrey papers, connected with the latter part of the seventeenth century and early years of the eighteenth century I am able to give to the readers of 'N & Q.' firsthand and hitherto unpublished accounts of the Great Storm of November, 1703.

The correspondence printed below deals with the wonderful escape of the *Rising Sun* and her crew. The vessel had been chartered by private individuals, among whom Thomas Bowrey was the chief owner, for a voyage to India, and she was

lying off Deal when overtaken by the storm. Bowrey was a man of substance, and part owner of several ships. He had a wide experience of trade in the Far East, having spent nineteen years in India and the Malay Peninsula (1669-1688) in command of "country" vessels.* On his return to England, he continued to trade with India, and the careful accounts of his various ventures furnish accurate information as to the way in which such ventures were carried on in his day.

After her escape from the storm and subsequent repair in Holland, the *Rising Sun* sailed to India and Persia and returned to England in 1706.

I.

Deale, November 29, 1703.

Captain Bowery,

Bad news always comeing to[o] Fleetly, doubt not but you have had an account of the dreadfull Storm that has happend here and the loss of above 100 Saile of Shippes, amongst which I am more then afraid is your Shipp, the *Riseing Sun*, there being no account of her in this Place. Your loss I am sensible is very considerable which I am heartyly Sorry for, and God knows my all is gon, haveing nothing but the close on my back remaining. I and the Dr.† happend to be ashore, which was purely the Effect of Providence.

There is no possibility of her being safe unless she drove clear of the Godwin and so to sea there being severall Shippes seen to drive to the Eastward amongst which God send her to be one. If you could dispatch letters for Holland, if she be gon that way, or to Yarmouth, or to Hamborh, it would be very proper. Tho I have been so unfortunate in this undertaking, I hope I may still be one of Your most humble Servant,

THOMAS WYBERG [Captain].

[Endorsed] To Captain Thomas Bowery, Merchant in Wellc[l]ose, London.

II.

Deale, December 1st, 1703.

Captain Bowery,

I do not doubt but you received mine with the mellancholly news of the *Riseing Sunn*

* The story of his life in India has already been printed (*Countries Round the Bay of Bengal*, ed. Temple, Hak. Soc., 2nd Series, No. XII).

† The ship's doctor was Thomas Woolmer.

being of the number of the Shippes that were missing (which God knows). Have no news yett, the only hopes, as I informd you in my last, being of her getting clear of the Northsand Head* and so getting to sea, some people affirming that severalls went that way, of which pray God you may find her one of the number. But the account that most Shippes give of so many sinking, and the Wrecks we saw upon the Break† and Goodwin, there being on the first 8 Sail and on the latter 11, makes one absolutely despair. There was no care wanting, evry thing being in order, and the end of the Sheet Cable [?fast] to the Mainmast, but the violence was so great that there was no possibility of rideing it out, tho wee had an extronary good Berth.

Tho' your Success has been so bad, yett hope I may be so happy as to be once again in your service, and should be very willing to engage again with you in such an undertaking. And tho' have lost my all, yett do not doubt but my Friends will still be the same, not doubting if you have any Inclinations that way, but might be goeing out again in good time. But I have still some hopes that she may be safe.

I gott a Yacht yesterday to goe towards the Goodwin, but the weather would not permitt.

I intend to come for London tomorrow unless have orders from you to stay, and I think it would be proper to recommend to some body here the care of your Anchors, in case any should be found, which find none yett; but if you send the marks of the Anchors, it may help to discover them, and alsoe [if you send] the Weights or makers name.

Here is one shippd [sic] comd in Just now that was drove out to Sea. Pray God send the next may be yours.

Last night 2 Hamburgers drove upon the Break. vallued at each £30000.

I will not particularize the desolations of this place, it not being in my Power to discribe. There cann be no less than 4000 Soales lost and 150 Sail of Shippes.

Pray God grant us Patience and better fortune, if ever be concernd again.

* The North Goodwin.

† Brake Sand, 4½ mls. long. between which and the Goodwins lies the Gull Stream, the usual passage to the North Sea from the Downs. See Channel Pilot, I. 251, 252.

This, with my Prayers for your better Success, is all from, Sir, Your most humble Servant,

THOMAS WYBERGH.

[Endorsed] To Captain Thomas Bowrey, Merchant in Wellclose, London.

III.

PROTEST AGAINST THE SEA,

1 Dec: 1703.

By this present Instrument of Protest* Be it known and made manifest. That this day being Wednesday the first of December, 1703, old stile, before me Arnoldus Rycx, Notary publick admitted by the high Court of Holland, residing at Campvere in Zealand, and† the Wittnesses, here afternamed, personally appeared, Mr. Peter Tom Supercargoe, Samuel Rowly Chief mate, and Mr. Thomas Morgan Purser, on the frigott called the *Rising Sunn* from London, of the Burthen of 180 tunn or there about, bound for the East Indies, Commanded by Captain Thomas Wybeirgh: — Who affirmed and Solemnly testified for a truth:—

That They, with the said Ship and whole Companie on board (except the said Commander Captain Thomas Wybeirgh and Thomas Wilmoor Chirurgeon who were on shoare att Deale), laying in the Downes readie to saile, a most violent storme befell Them on Fryday last the 26th of November, Old stile, about six of the Clock att night. Having the Winde varying from South South West to West South West, the Ship laying mored Waterfast with her best Bower South South west, Which Bower brake. Whereupon immediately They caused Lett fall the sheet Anchor, and thereby the ship was brought up, and did ride untill three or four a clock in the morning, the storme still encreasing. The said Sheet Cable alsoe brake, and the Ship drove. And considering the great danger they were in, and that there was no remedie to evite [avoid] the Goodwin Sand unlesse all the masts were cutted, it was unanimously by all the Officers in Generall concluded and agreed

* "Protest" is used in the sense of a written declaration made by the master of a ship, attested by a justice of the peace or a consul, stating the circumstances under which injury has happened to the ship or cargo, or under which officers or crew have incurred any liability.

† This "and" is redundant.

on, for saving of their lives, Ship and Cargoe, to use the last and extreamest remedie [to wit] to cut the said masts, Which was accordingly performed.

Yet notwithstanding of all this precaution the remaining cables did alsoe breake. Howbeit, They miraculously escaped and gott free of the said Sands and other Ships, and soe drove on Gods mercie untill Monday the 29th of the said Moneth of November, When about twelf a clock they Judged themselves neare Land. Wherefore They made Signalls and fired Constantly for help and relief untill about Six a clock att night, When the Appearers were so neare on shoare, that they againe (for saving of all their Lives, Ship and cargoe) were forced to Anchor with what They had, to witt, their Cadge Anchor and a great gunn, Whereby the Ship was brought up. Still continuing to fire for assistance, untill by divine providence, about seaven a clock, they gott a pilott from this Towne on board, Who stayed with them the whole night; He Loosing in the meane time his boate, his Sonn, a man and a Boy.

The next morning, being Tuesday the 30th November, two fisher Boates came to their assistance, Who towed their* ship, and brought her betwixt three and four of the Clock in the afternoone Safely into this harbour.

And the Appearers fearing that over and above the visible Losses and damages, some merchandizes and Victualls may have suffered dammage alsoe, Which as yett is unknowne to them, I, the said Nottar (being in that behalfe required and desired), protested and by these presents doe protest against the Sea, and all persons whom it shall and may concerne for all dammage and Losse by the occasion aforesaid done, sustained and suffered or to sustaine and suffer, to be allowed and recovered in time and place convenient.

This acted att Campvere on Wednesday about eleven a clock in the forenoone, the first of December 1703 aforesaid, in the presence of Mr. Robert Pantoune, Scots factor, and Mr. John Gordon, master of the Scots conchergeriet here, as Witnesses hereunto required; Who have, besides the Appearers

Subscribed, the minute hereof remaining into My office: Which minute, for farther confirmation of the premisses, is also subscribed By

WILL. BROME Second Mate
CHARLES PENTICOST Boatswan
JOHN FRIDHAM Gunner and
JACOB LAVINGTON Carpenter
Quod Attestor
ARNOLDUS RYCK. Not[ary] pub[lick].

IV.

PETER TOM'S ACCOUNT OF THE STORM OF
26TH-27TH NOVEMBER, 1703.

Camphire in Zeeland,
December 2d, O.S., 1703

Sir,

Last Saturday morning we were driven out of the Downs by a very violent storm, in which we were obliged, offe the North foreland, to cut all our masts by the board, to save our lives and the Ship. Saturday and Sunday we drove in the Sea, the Storme continuing very violent. About noon we got up a jure-Mast, and Stood away for Holland, or any other land we cou'd make.

On Monday, by the good providence of God we made Zeeland. The next day, by the assistance of boats we were brought into this harbour. A more Perticular Journall I have here inclosed.

As soon as we came hither, we got the Sails ashoar and the bread that was damaged in the Storm, and will take care to see what damage may be done in the Hold, tho' none hitherto appears. I have taken particular care of every thing aboard to prevent imb[e]zzelment, and will not lye out of the Ship, while here.

I thought it not convenient to rigge the Ship and repair Her losses without particular order from you. She may be fitted cheaper here then at London, as I am informed by a Scotch merchant that lives here, one Mr. Robert Panton. He's a very ingenious gentleman and will give what assistance will be wanting. I hope this will reach your hands soon enough to give necessary directions that our voyage maynt be lost.

Here are 4 Dutch India men, and as many Streights ships* of between 60 and 70 guns that will be ready to sail from Middleburgh [Middelburg] in about 3 weeks, which tis

* For "their" read "our."

† Conciengerie, the name of the Scotch Merchants' House at Campvere in Zeeland.

* Ships bound to the Mediterranean through the Straits of Gibraltar.

thought will be sooner then the King of Spain[*'s* convoy] can go, by reason of damage don by the late Storm to the ships at the Texell and Goree. I must do justice to Mr. Morgan.* He hath had so great care of the ship as if had bin commander, and I assure you His and Mr. Broom's care [Wm. Brome, 2d mate] hath, under God preserved us, or we must have perish'd.

I shal write ev'ry post least this miscarry. I repeat my assurance of my fidelity, and care in what I am intrusted with. I am, Sir, Your Very Humble servant,

PETER TOM.

My service to Captain Wybergh, and Mr. Leeds.

[The "Perticular Journall" mentioned above.]

These are to Certifie that the storm began on Friday 27th [*sic*] of November in the Evening. Between 5 and 6 a Clock in the evening our best Cable broke near the Anchor; then we lett goe our sheat anchor and Veared away to bear with the small bower. The wind encreased more Vehemently at Midnight, and in the Morning and [*sic*] extream storm of wind that lay our ships gunnell too, with our Topmast struck as low as could be.

Between 4 and 5 on Saturday morning it blew soe extream hard a man can hardly express it, with a great sea, ouer ship lying gunnell too, and our sheat Cable breaking near the anchor, we drown [*sic* ?sank] after the broad side. The ship lying soe along that, with the advise of the officers and Consent of Mr. Peter Toms, we Cut away our mast, lost our piniss, hove the long boat in upon the Deck as she hung with the tackles:—we driving with our haust [hawse] thorough all the ships and over the break head

About 3 in the afternoon got up an Anchor between 5 and 6 hundredweight, stockt him, bent our best bower Cable to him and let him goe in about 6 fathom water: then as near as I can judge [the ship] was about West 6 North, or West North 4 or 5 Leagues. About 4 this afternoon the Cable parted, soe we tried to heave in the Cables, but these being tangled fowle of the other, were forc'd to Cut them away and put away for the sea, and lay a hull all night, with our head to the SSE and SS (?) Ely.

On Sunday morning got up a Jury Mast and Shaped our Course for Holland. With God Almightyes assistance and providence on Monday in the afternoon got into Camphare.

About 7 this Evening anchored with our small anchor and towline. Then about coming down the river we got a Pilott, and on Tuesday got into Camphire peer, where we now lye.

* Thomas Morgan appears to have joined the *Rising Sun* as a passenger, and subsequently to have acted in the capacity of mate. He was discharged at Madras in September, 1704.

V.

Mr. Thomas Bowrey,

Sir, Since the writeinge of a few Lines to Captain Weybrough, Commander of your ship the *Riseinge Sunne*, Notifieinge her safe arrivall at Campveer, a Mile distant from hence, I am informed that you are one of the chieftest owners of the said Frigatt*; which makes me sett penne to paper to communicate such good news, in case your afore-said Captain should happen to be absent, that so you may give the needfull directions towards her refittinge and further proceedinge, shee haveinge Lost all her mastes, &cta., as you wilbe informed. Iff an English hand may be acceptable to assist and supporte, you may freely dispose of mine, beinge in Sinceritie and with much assurance, Sir, your wellintentioned Countryman and moste humble servant,

MARKE FLETCHER.

Middelburgh in Zealand, 12 December, S.N., 1703.

P.S. The Zant Fregatt, William Arthur Captain Likewise driven over hath attained to this Port. Laus Deo.

Sir, Iff Mr. Samuel Shepheard be concerned with you, he will acquaint you who I am.

[Endorsed] For Mr. Thomas Bowrey, Owner of the Fregatt the *Riseinge Sunne*, in Well Close Square, in London: With Speed.

[Endorsed]—To Captain Thomas Bowery, Merchant in Well c[l]ose, London.

R. C. TEMPLE.

(To be continued).

CAPTURE OF OUDENARDE BY THE FRENCH IN 1745.

(See ante p. 1).

The following notes explain some of the allusions in the letter to Edward Rolle.

Philip Alston, the writer of the letter, was born 12 Oct., 1707, son of John of Woburn, Beds, pleb.; Winchester scholar (Founder's kin) 1723; matric. New Coll. 27 Jan., 1726/7; B.A. 1731; M.A. 1741; Fellow 1726-60; Rector of Paulerspury, Northants; and, perhaps, the Mr. Alston preferred to the Rectory of Hawkedon, Suffolk, in 1755 (see *Gent. Mag.* p. 334). Some years ago Mr.

* Thomas Bowrey owned 25/32 of the cargo of the *Rising Sun*, Capt. Thos. Wybergh 5/32, and Peter Tom 2/32

W. R. Williams, who kindly—*inter alia*—sent me the quotations from *The Gentleman's Magazine*, was not sure whether Alston at the date of this siege was chaplain to the 31st Foot, which had already suffered heavily at Fontenoy, or whether he was private chaplain to the Colonel; but thought the latter position an unlikely one. And the letter seems to favour the former alternative.

Oudenarde was shamefully given up the fourth day of the siege, on occasion of a mutiny of the garrison, which, consisting of three battalions—English, Austrians, and Dutch—were disarmed: the English made prisoners of war; and the others dismiss'd with the scandalous condition of not bearing arms against France for 18 months. (*Gent. Mag.*, Aug., 1745, p. 447). England released Marshal Belleisle, who in gratitude got Louis to release the English prisoners in August. (*Gent. Mag.*, p. 442).

Belleisle had been taken prisoner by the English in going from Cassel to Berlin through Hanover; and remained a year in England.

The Lord Henry Beauclerk, the "My Lord" of the letter, was the fourth son of the first Duke of St. Albans. His grandparents, therefore, were King Charles II: Eleanor Gwyn; Aubrey de Vere, twentieth and last Earl of Oxford; and Diana Kirke sister of Percy Kirke, Colonel of Kirke's Lambs. Beauclerk was born 11 Aug., 1701; lieutenant of Band of Gentlemen Pensioners (£500), Feb. 1727 to Apr., 1740; Colonel 59th (afterwards 48th) Foot, 14 March, 1743; of 31st Foot, 22 Apr., 1745, until he retired, 8 May, 1749. He was the defeated candidate for Marlow, Apr., 1732; M.P. for Plymouth, Nov., 1740-41; for Thetford, Dec., 1741, until his death, 5 Jan., 1761. He married 25 June, 1739, Martha sister and heiress of Neville, Lord Lovelace, and Maid of Honour to Queen Caroline; and left six daughters (of whom Mary married Rev. Walter Williams, Rector of Harrow), and one son Rev. Henry Beauclerk, M.A. of Ch. Ch. Oxon, and Rector of St. Mary Somerset, London, who left issue.

Maurice de Saxe himself wrote after Fontenoy:

The King and his only son insisted on being present on the other side of the river, and practically without means of retreat. . . I cannot say enough of the King's firmness of mind and calmness. He did not disturb our operations by giving orders counter to mine, which is often to be feared when a monarch is present with his Court, and cannot see things as they are.

The Dauphin (1729-65) by his second consort Marie Joséphe of Saxony—daughter of Augustus III King of Poland and Elector of Saxony—was father of three kings of France: Louis XVI, Louis XVIII, and Charles X. He had been only restrained with difficulty from joining, sword in hand, the final charge at Fontenoy. On the evening of 5 Jan., 1757, the day of the attempted assassination of Louis XV by Damiens, the Dauphin presided at the Council of Ministers and, according to Argenson, showed intelligence, dignity, and eloquence beyond all expectation. He was a steadfast opponent of Mme. de Pompadour's influence, a policy which created a coolness between him and his father. This hopeful and amiable prince died at Fontainebleau on 20 Dec., 1765. His favourite phrase appears to have been: "We must not persecute." Diderot records that the Dauphin had disapproved of the expulsion of Rousseau, saying that the author of 'Emile' was a man to be pitied not to be persecuted. And Voltaire liked to think that he had read Locke in his last illness, and knew the tragedy of 'Mahomet' by heart.

Lille (l'Ile), 154 m. N. by E. of Paris, a French town from time to time in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, was reclaimed by Louis XIV on the death of his Spanish father-in-law, and captured in 1667. Boufflers, after a brilliant defence, surrendered it—by order of Louis—to Prince Eugene, 9 Dec., 1708; and the Peace of Utrecht, five years later, restored Lille to France.

Chantilly, a town 25 m. N. of Paris, is situated north of the forest of Chantilly. The original "grand château" of the House of Condé was destroyed during the great Revolution; but the châtelet, built for Anne de Montmorency by Jean Bullant, still remains as one of the finest specimens of Renaissance architecture in France. The stables close to the racecourse were built 1719-35 by Louis-Henri, Duc de Bourbon.

Compiègne (Compendium), 52 m. N.N.E. of Paris, originated in a hunting-lodge called Palatium, erected and much frequented by the Merovingian kings. The Carolingian Charles the Bald gave the town the name of Caropolis, erected two castles, and founded there the Benedictine Abbey of St. Corneille. The magnificent palace of Louis XV from Gabriel's designs, on the site of Charles V's château, has two façades:

one overlooking the town; and the other facing towards a fine park and the forest, which is chiefly of oak and beech, and covers over 36,000 acres. Royal hunting-lodges often tend to become of great size and importance. Henry I's hunting-lodge with its adjacent Chace at Woodstock was much frequented by later English monarchs. Chaucer's allusion in his 'Parliament of Fowles' to "a park walled with greené stone," may refer to the portion of the Woodstock domains which had been enclosed and stocked with wild beasts by Henry I. Here Henry II often resided for the love of the Fair Rosamund; here, too, his youngest son by Queen Eleanor, John was born; and here in a void plot of some 30 acres, just outside the Park Gates, he planted the town of New Woodstock. Here Archbishop Thomas was forced to assent to the Constitutions of Clarendon. The Liberate and Close Rolls of Henry III show how large and sumptuous the Manor House was in his day. At Woodstock were born Edmund, the younger son of Edward I and Margaret of France; and four of Edward III's children—the Black Prince, Isabella, Joan, and Thomas Duke of Gloucester his youngest son. Richard II kept the Christmas of 1389 here, when at a tournament held in the Park the youthful John Hastings, third Earl of Pembroke, was accidentally slain by John St. John. Edward IV was often at Woodstock and at Langley in Wychwood Forest; and Henry VII added much to the buildings. Here an attempt to assassinate Henry VIII was made by William Morisco. But by the time of Princess Elizabeth's captivity the Manor House was ruinous, and Queen Mary shut her sister up in the Gate House. Finally, in 1702, the Royal Manor of Woodstock, etc., a total area of 2,330 acres, was granted to John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough; and three years later Vanbrugh's Blenheim Palace was begun on a site near the old Manor House, but on the opposite side of the river Glyme. Again. Old Windsor, the palace granted by the Confessor to his new Abbey of Westminster and resumed by the Conqueror, was used by William's sons as a hunting lodge. William I, however, had raised a mount and bailey fortress of the first rank upon a steep chalk cliff which rises from the south bank of the Thames to a height of 100 feet above the stream. This castle of New Windsor *occupied the one strong point between London and Wallingford where a fortress could*

be placed to guard the waterway of the Thames, and was probably intended to be one of the chain of fortresses dominating London. Windsor Castle within its walls alone now covers nearly 13 acres.

At this period and earlier lodgings in old Somerset House were assigned to various poor members of the aristocracy, and it had become a sort of Hampton Court.

Glocester Ridley (1702-74), Winchester scholar, 1718; matric. Trin. Coll. Oxon, 14 Oct. 1721; scholar of New Coll., 1 Sept., 1722; Fellow 1724; B.C.L. 1729; D.D. by diploma 1767. He was, among other preferments, chaplain to the East India Company at Poplar, where he chiefly resided. His popular 'Life of Bishop Nicholas Ridley,' a collateral ancestor, was a great success from the monetary point of view.

Thomas Jenner, President of Magdalen (1745-68), is the head of that House referred to. It was during his reign that Edward Gibbon spent as a gentleman-commoner at Magdalen those fourteen months which he describes as "the most idle and unprofitable of my whole life."

Thomas Coker, born 9 Jan., 1706/7, Bicester, Oxon, Winchester scholar (Founder's kin), 1720; matric. New Coll. 17 Nov. 1724; Fellow 1724-46; B.A. 1728; M.A. 1732; Rector of Doynton, Glos., and after of Bicester; died 1799.

Robert Shippen, D.D. (1675-1745), younger brother of William Shippen, the Jacobite politician, was Principal of Brasenose College from 1710 until his death.

The Airson mentioned was probably John Airson s. Thomas of Bicester, cler. matric. New Coll. 13 March, 1740/1, aged 17; B.A. 1744; M.A. 1747.

A. R. BAYLEY.

A LINK WITH THE PAST.—Mrs. Richard Dill of Hove celebrated her 100th birthday on Dec. 27, 1923. She is the daughter of General Sir Charles Wale, K.C.B., who was born in 1762, and died in 1845, at the age of 83; her grandfather Mr. Thomas Wale was born in 1701 and died in 1796 at the age of 95. These three lives therefore compass a period of 222 years.

Has any family a record exceeding this?

That anyone living in 1923 should be able to say that her grandfather was born in the reign of William III seems a sufficiently

remarkable fact to appear in the records of 'N. & Q.'

Further particulars of Mrs. Dill's family were published in *The Sussex Daily News* for December 24.

GERALD LODER.

"A GENTLEMAN, A SCHOLAR, AND A CHRISTIAN" (See 12 S. viii. 328).—At the above reference I pointed out that, whereas the earliest instance which the 'Oxford English Dictionary' quotes of this triple combination is taken from Lamb's Essays, there is a much earlier illustration (middle of the seventeenth century) in Hacket's Life of Archbishop Williams. I have since noticed a very good eighteenth century example in Thomas Hearne's Diary. Writing under the date of Saturday, Dec. 16th, 1710, he makes an entry of Aldrich's death:—"On Thursday last in the Evening died Dr. Henry Aldrich, Dean of Christ-Church, in the 63^d Year of his Age, to the Grief of all that knew anything of his Great Worth. Consider him either as a Christian, a Scholar or a Gentleman he was one of the most eminent men in England."—Vol. iii, p. 89, of Hearne's 'Remarks and Collections,' published by the Oxford Historical Society.

EDWARD BENSLY.

MEMORABILIA OF THE MOMENT.

It is perhaps not altogether fanciful to learn with pleasure that His Majesty the King has expressed a wish that the body of King Tutankhamen should be left in peace within his tomb. Some one should write a poem about this protecting courtesy of a King to a King across so many centuries and the grave.

Lord Crewe, in his recent presidential address to the Classical Association quoted several pregnant sayings. M. Pierre Lasserre pointed out some years ago that French translations from German, and even from English, lost force and fire; from Latin they were *plus français*. Side by side with this may be placed what a German professor said to Emile Boutroux: "We could at need give up teaching Greek and Latin: it would be under the condition of teaching more French in our schools, and also under the condition that you Frenchmen should be more closely attached than ever to the study of Greek and Latin."

Canon Westlake writes to *The Times* about the action of the Heralds' College in granting to the Abbot and Convent of Ampleforth the right to bear without "difference" the arms borne by the Abbot and Convent of Westminster. He argues that this action is questionable, seeing that the Convent of Westminster was dissolved by an Act of Parliament—ratified by the Sovereign, the ultimate fount of honour—which would have the effect of annulling the right to bear the corporate arms. To ignore an Act ratified by the Sovereign would indeed hardly seem to be within the competence of the Heralds' College.

Sir Richard Gregory's address on 'British Climate in Historic Times' comes to the conclusion that the records indicate no progressive change. The "old-fashioned" snowy Christmas has little foundation in fact so far as London and the south of England are concerned. In 83 years snow fell only twice on Christmas Eve, and six times on Christmas Day. In 109 years there were only 23 occasions when the mean temperature of Christmas Day in London was at freezing point or below. Sir George suggests that 'Pickwick' is largely responsible for the general notion of what Christmas weather ought to be. This seems to us rather doubtful.

Mr. Cloudesley Brereton (*v. The Times*, Jan. 4) is able to quote an eye-witness's account of a case of marriage by purchase. The vendor, a farmer, stood by the side of the highway with his wife, who wore nothing but her shift and had a halter round her neck. Her price was a sovereign. She was bought by another farmer, by whom she had several children, and their neighbours regarded them as legally married.

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

WILLIAM WYCHERLEY.—In the course of editing Wycherley I have come across two allusions in 'The Gentleman Dancing-Master' of which I can find no complete explanation, and I should be very grateful for any reference. Act I, 1, when Hippolita and Prue are bewailing their enforced seclusion, Prue laments that they are not

allowed "to drink a Pint of Wine with a Friend at the Prince in the Sun." . . "Nor to hear the Organ and Tongs at the Gun in Moorfields." "The Prince in the Sun" would seem to be a tavern, but I can trace no further reference. There were, of course, several famous houses, "The Sun," such as Wadlow's, and The Sun in Fish Street Hill. But I do not think "The Prince" was a room in any of these. There was a well-known house The Gun at Mile End.

In Act I, 2, of the same play, allusion is made to Mustard Alley. I should be glad to fix the exact locality of this street.

MONTAGUE SUMMERS.

'ENGLISH EXERCISES' BY JANE GARDINER.—In making a search for material connected with Mary Wollstonecraft through the complete file of 'N. & Q.' I came upon a letter from W. C. B. at 4 S. vi. 341, in which he says that eleven letters of hers are printed, as an exercise or example of increase in skill of English composition, in a book entitled "English Exercises. By Jane Gardiner, adapted to the Young Ladies' Grammar, lately published [1799] by the same Author." York, 1801, ii. 266-287.

Ever since I found this note, I have been searching, vainly, for a copy of the book. No library seems to have it. It would be particularly valuable to me, since the period 1773-1782 which these letters cover is a period in the lady's life almost entirely undocumented --- from her 14th to her 23rd year.

Could W. C. B.'s representative give any information about what became of the book at the dispersal of his library?

W. CLARK DURANT.

PETER MUNDY AT BRISTOL.—In the 'Travels' of Peter Mundy in England in 1639 appear the following statements with regard to Bristol:—

(1) Shooting For a prize off plate. They have here a pretty custom off exercising their small shotte about this tyme, who are to shoote att a round board called the buckler For a prize off plate. The best shotte carries the prize, butt outt of thatt the second, third and Fourth have somwhatt. Itt is understood thatt First every man putt in his proportionable share to Make upp the valuation off the said plate. Every Man is to make 3 shotte.

(2) Here is a general custom to serve beere in large silver beackers in all Innes and Tappe-houses, beeing off such a size.

Can any reader tell me where I can find support of Mundy's statements as above?

R. C. TEMPLE.

INSCRIPTION IN FROISSART, LYONS EDITION, 1559.—I have a copy of the Lyons edition of Froissart, 2 vols. 1559, which contains this inscription in Volume One: "Donne a Jehan de La Ville sur Illon de Lorraine par Le Roy De Navarre Dont La Buayaile etoit cousine de La Grand Mere de Jehan." The volumes have also the later autographs "au cte de la cepède." I shall be glad to know about Jehan de La Ville sur Illon de Lorraine and "La Buayaile."

G. J. GRAY.

14, Church Street, Chesterton, Cambridge.

LONDON CORNISH CLUB.—Has any reader any trace of a Cornish Club that flourished amongst a select few in London half-a-century ago? It was in existence about 1898, and was then a hundred years old. The members used to meet once a year for a dinner. Any details respecting the club would be welcomed by

RICHARD BLEWETT.

Tregothnan, Hampton Wick, Middlesex.

MOTHER GORDON'S AT HEDDINGTON.—Hearne 'Collectanea,' (iv. 150), refers to some verses "written in the Bog house of Mother Gordon's at Heddington." In 1727 (ix, 379) he refers to a Mary Gordon, who married Mr. Smith, "a taylor of that place." What is a Bog house, and who was Mother Gordon?

J. M. BULLOCH.

37, Bedford Square, W.C.1.

CHEVILLET.—Can anyone tell me who "The gallant Chevillet, trumpeter of Chasseurs," was? Did he write his reminiscences, as Sergeant Bourgogne did, or is he described in some book on Napoleon's campaigns? Conan Doyle refers to Chevillet in the above terms on p. 171, first edition, of 'Through the Magic Door.'

O. T.

THE NEW PALACE OF WESTMINSTER.—In what year was the first sitting of the House of Lords and of the House of Commons in the present building? Was there a State, or formal opening of the "New Palace," or were the two chambers simply taken into use as they became finished? I can find no particulars beyond the dates of the laying of the first stone, 1840, and the completion of the Victoria Tower in 1857, but I think Parliament must have sat in the new building before the latter year.

T. W. TYRRELL.

SH REGISTERS.—I shall be obliged if reader can tell me in what churches I may find registers showing baptisms, marriages and burials of a family which is supposed to have lived in Oxford-street, London, 1775-1785. I have searched some churches without result.

HERBERT SOUTHAM.

THE HAY.—In American periodicals the phrase "hit the hay" is frequently used instead of "going to bed" or "going to sleep." What is its origin?

R. HEDGER WALLACE.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JOHN W. ADAMS, K.C.B., H.E.I.C.S. (1764-1837).—Of what family was he, and did he marry and have descendants? What was his second name? His early service was in the Bengal Native Infantry, during which period the Bengal Kalendar and the India Register give "John W." only.

(British) Army List from 1821 to 1837 (as holding local rank in the East India Company), he is successively John William Adams, Wittington; in Buckland's 'Indian Biography' (1906), Worthington; and in Shaw's 'Knights' (1906), Wittington.

N. & Q. of May 15, 1915 (11 S. xi. 101).—COL J. H. LESLIE asked regarding the death of General Sir John Adams, K.C.B., in India (i.e., H. M. Lawrence), published in the N. & Q. Can anyone supply this information? Sir John was nominated G.C.B. (1837), 10 Mar., 1837, but had died the same day at Sabathu, India. I should like to see expressions of opinion as to whether he ought, in this case, to be considered as "G.C.B."

R. BINGHAM ADAMS.

MILES FLEETWOOD (as stated in the N. & Q. printed at 12 S. iii. 389) was baptised at St. James's, Clerkenwell, Oct. 1, 1598, married about 1598 Anne Luke (baptised March 8, 1640/1). He was a member of the Court of Wards (11 S. vi. 101). Aubrey says of him that he

of the Middle Temple; was Recorder of London when King James came into England. He gave his harangue to the city of London: "I consider your wealth. I do admire your wisdom; and when I consider your wisdom, I do admire your wealth." It was a two-faced rhetoric, but the citizens took it in the best sense. He was a very severe hanger of highwaymen, so that the fraternity were obliged to make an example of his worship, which they executed in this manner:—They

lay in wait for him not far from Tyburn, as he was to come from his house at [Great Missenden or Chalfont St. Giles] in Bucks; had a halter in readiness; brought him under the gallows, fastened the rope about his neck, his hands tied behind him (and servants bound), and then left him to the mercy of his horse, which he called Ball. So he cried, "Ho, Ball! ho, Ball!" and it pleased God that his horse stood still till somebody came along, which was half a quarter of an hour or more. He ordered that this horse should be kept as long as he would live, which was so. He lived till 1646.

What was the relationship between Sir Miles Fleetwood (1576-1640) and William Fleetwood (1535?-1594), Recorder of London?

Administration of Sir Miles's estate was granted to his son Sir William 10 May, 1641. Both Sir Miles and Sir William were of Aldwinckle, Northamptonshire.

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

"LECHE LOMBARD."—This "sweet" is said to be very ancient, and to be composed of the following ingredients:—Sugar, almonds, isinglass, and cream brayed with eggs, raisins and dates, boiled and served piping hot. Can any reader supply the exact proportion of these ingredients, and furnish further information concerning the name and origin of the sauce?

W. HOSKYN.

GRIFFYTH VYCHAN OF POWYS, NORTH WALES.—Wanted, the descent of this Prince (he was my ancestor), also the fate of his sons. Where can the deed be seen by which he bequeathed his coat of arms to every descendant?

E. E. COPE.

Finchampstead, Berks.

LEEDS CABINET-MAKERS, c. 1750.—William Smith was a Leeds cabinet-maker, and was buried July 4, 1774.

Are there any likely lists of cabinet-makers showing their apprenticeships of about that time? If so, they might give details as to parentage.

R. GORDON-SMITH.

17, Brambledown Road, Wallington, Surrey.

ROBERTS, VOICE AND WREN FAMILIES.—I should be glad to know if there was any connection between the above-mentioned families (to whom there is a monument in Southwark Cathedral) and Martha daughter of David Roberts of Kinmel, Denbighshire, wife of Christopher Wren of Wroxhall Abbey, Warwickshire, great-grandson of Sir Christopher Wren, architect; and also whether Jordan Wren, Lieut.-General of his

Majesty's Forces and Colonel of the 41st Regiment of Foot, who died Jan. 11, 1784, aged 87 years (also mentioned on the monument) was related to Sir Christopher Wren. He possessed the gold Cumberland Medal,* struck in 1746, to commemorate the Battle of Culloden, of which only four or five specimens are known. The monument was erected by Christopher Ridout of Christ Church, Surrey, in the year 1789, as being next-of-kin.

LEONARD C. PRICE.

Essex Lodge, Ewell.

"THE LOST LEADER."—Who is supposed to be the person alluded to in Browning's poem of 'The Lost Leader'?—

Just for a handful of silver he left us,
Just for a riband to stick in his coat.

SURREY.

[This was asked at 3 S. iii. 327, under the heading 'Political Squib,' and in the reply the poem was printed in full in a first, and inferior, version. The 'Lost Leader' seems always to have been generally understood to be Wordsworth, but both Southey and Goethe were suggested. However, at 5 S. i., 213, a correspondent was able to state that Browning himself had told him that Wordsworth was meant—he having turned Tory from having been an admirer of the French Revolution. There is a letter of Browning's confirming this in Mrs. Sutherland Orr's 'Life' of him.]

BENSHAM: DERIVATION WANTED. — Can any reader suggest a reasonable derivation of the name Bensham, anciently spelt Benchesham or Bunchesham, an old Manor of Croydon. Numerous derivations have been suggested, but none seems in any way applicable to the place as it was centuries ago.

CYRIL T. SMITH.

NATHANIEL HODGES, M.D., son of the Rev. Dr. Thomas Hodges, Vicar of Kensington, was born in that parish Sept. 13, 1629. I should be glad to learn any particulars of his mother, about whom nothing is said in the 'Dict. Nat. Biog.' xxvii. 59.

G. F. R. B.

IN CHANCERY. — Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' inform me whether—and where—it is possible to obtain a list of persons who have money in Chancery?

E. M. MILLAR.

AUTHOR WANTED.—Can any reader give the source of the following delightful lines?

* This medal was given to officers who commanded regiments present at the battle.

There's the fox and the hare,
And the badger and the bear,
And the bird in the greenwood tree
And all the little rabbits
Are engaging in their habits,
And they've all got a mate but me.

The old tom cat's got kittens in the corner,
The little white mice, they just begin to see,
The fat old hen get's married in the morning,
And they've all got a mate but me.

The poem appears to be imperfect, and may be part of a music-hall song, dating not later than about 1890.

THEODORE BESTERMAN.

Replies.

TUVAL.

(13 S. i. 417, 489).

Having transcribed every word of the cartulary of Thorre Abbey, I can inform Q. V. that the place-name occurs twice: on folio 44a in the charter of Roger de Cokingtone, granting the Premonstratensian Canons the right to quarry stone, for the building of the Abbey only, from his quarry under the Tuval-declive on the eastern side of Corvenasse [h.d. Corbyn Head]: and secondly on folio 156b in a quit-claim from Abbat L[awrence] to Roger de Kokingtone, confirming an exchange of 21 acres of land given to the Abbey by Roger for the 2 ferlings which the Abbey owned in the manor of Cockington, retaining to the Canons, however, 3½ perches of arable land "prope la Tuyvol-declive." The meaning is not far to seek, and is explained, I think, by the present condition of the red Permian rock on the coast, of which Thorre Abbey was built. Owing to the varying density and nature of the strata, the sea has hollowed out caves and tunnels under the cliff, Corbyn Head to-day being no exception; and the name is obviously derived from the Norman-French, represented by the modern French word *tuyeau*, a pipe or tunnel.

A more difficult word in Roger's charter is *grunqnum*, which it has been suggested means the snout or promontory.

HUGH R. WATKIN.

Chelston Hall, Torquay.

PASTILLE BURNING, EARLY NINETEENTH CENTURY (13 S. i. 467). —I have seen the two vases described, and together with an illustration may add a few details. The pedestals, as shown in the accompanying photograph, have Dolphin mounts. The summit of the vase is constructed for the burning of incense or

the fumes can be regulated by an mechanism. Inside the receptacle spice or seed there are a few items g. There is a copper vessel which to have been subjected to a severe he vases and pedestals appear to be dam school. A singular feature of



stal is a pull-out staircase which the person attending to the incense head and shoulders above the vase. case is decorated with a carpet poppies which are in an excellent preservation, but the edges are worn use by the attendant.

been told that formerly in man- cense was burned after a dinner to at the smell of the repast. On the nd, the articles might have been he ritual of some association. This

seems likely, for it would not be necessary to have an elaborate staircase to elevate a menial well above the vase if it was used for fumigatory purposes. The vases have sliding shutters and the insides do not appear to have contained anything. The two articles came from an old Scottish house. They bear no religious or masonic badges. It would be interesting to know for what purpose these articles were used.

H. PROSSER CHANTER.

Whetstone, Middlesex.

ANCIENT HISTORICAL STONES (13 S. i. 390, 437, 457, 517).—Bearing on the suggestion that London Stone may be composed of an oolite, it seems worth while to mention the fact that when Newgate was pulled down in 1903 a portion of the Roman gate was discovered, and the material of the chamfered plinth at the south east corner, marking the Roman ground level, was an oolite, in structure identical with that of Barnack stone, but rather yellower. This is a lower oolite known to have been used by the Romans. A fragment of the plinth in my possession has pink mortar on it.

PHILIP NORMAN.

COUNT BOBOWLASKI (13 S. i. 467, 517).—Mr. J. G. Wilson, M.A., Chapter Clerk and Under Sheriff at Durham, has favoured us with the following local information. He writes to me:

I do not know when the little cottage was built in what used to be "Wooler's Garden," but I think it was built by Mr. Wooler's predecessor in title, Mr. Shipperdson. I am quite sure that the Count never lived in it. He lived in a two-storied cottage occupied by Miss Ebdon, which stood on ground that now forms part of the lower garden of No. 12, South Bailey, my old house, and it was just at the end of the old Pack-horse Bridge, which was washed away in 1771. I have an original sepia drawing of this bridge, showing the "Count's house," i.e., the house he actually lived in, and the late Mrs. Ramshaw had an oil painting also showing it. . . . The actual Count's house was pulled down shortly before or during Mr. Chaytor's occupation of 12, South Bailey. The one-storied house, wrongly now called the "Count's House," belongs to Mrs. Shafto, as successor in title to Mr. and Miss Wooler.

This last-mentioned house, a very small building with a quasi-classic pediment crowning its front end, was most likely a summer-house, and never meant to be a residence. Another old Durham friend tells me that when a child's high chair was provided for the Count, he rejected it very decidedly,

and asked for an ordinary chair with books on it, pointing out that he was "not a child."

J. T. F.

Winterton, Lincs.

"FOLLY" IN PLACE-NAMES (13 S. i. 371, 411, 453, 471, 496, 515).—Close to my residence is a tract of land called Folly in Ile Abbots parish, and formerly forest land; it is very poor land, chiefly clay.

I have sometimes thought the name may be corrupted from *fell-ey*; a *fell* is a place where the ground is on the fall. This is applicable here, and the land is bounded by a small stream. On the other hand it may be connected with the word "fool," for somewhere in this part of the old Forest of Neroche, in the thirteenth century there was a wood called Sotwood, or the Wood of Sota—the fool. At that period, in the absence of more advanced forms of amusement, my lord's fool was a somewhat important personage, and may have had land (not necessarily the best) granted to him.

W. LOCKE RADFORD.

"Neroche," Ashill, Ilminster.

In the township of Antrobus, Cheshire, is a small wood known as "The Folly."

Mr. Arthur Colegate, the present owner, tells me that in the eighteenth century a life-tenant of the estate held his interest "subject to his keeping up the Folly wood in good condition, well planted, and the pleasure house there in good repair."

The name may therefore refer either to the wood or to the "pleasure house." The house has, however, left no trace, and was probably only of wood, so that it is possible that the wood was known as "the Folly" before the pleasure house was built.

In the Delamere Forest district of Cheshire there is a "Folly Farm." Local tradition says that it was given this name when first started because of the obvious futility of trying to farm waste heath-land.

A. W. BOYD.

ROBERT FRANKLAND (13 S. i. 510).—The following is taken from John Debrett's 'Baronetage of England,' 1808, pp. 339-341:—

Sir Thomas Frankland, 2nd bart., was the eldest son of Sir William, 1st bart., by Arabella, daughter of Henry Bellasyse, eldest son of Thomas, Viscount Fauconberg. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Russell, bart. King William, at the Revolution, made him commissioner of the excise, and his 2nd son, William, a page to Queen Mary. Of this

marriage there were seven sons and three daughters. His 4th son, Henry, was governor of Bengal, and died 28 August, 1728. His 7th son, Robert, was supercargo of his brother's (the governor) ship from Calcutta to the Persian Gulf: he had finished his trading voyage, and was ready to return to Bengal, but was murdered at Judda, and died unmarried.

I have not found Judda in any map, but in the Alphabetical Index of 'Index Geographicus Indicus,' by J. Frederick Barness, 1881, is "Juda, Thar and Parkar district, Sind."

Thomas Wotton in his 'English Baronetage,' 1741, iii, 208, says that Sir Thomas had six sons, and three daughters. He omits John, who according to Debrett died a youth at Hamburg, and makes Robert the 6th son, "who was barbarously murdered, at Judda, in the East-Indies, and died unmarried."

Neither book gives the date of this.

According to Debrett, Sir Thomas, who died 29 October, 1726, was for many years Governor of the Post Office. He was Member for Thirsk in several Parliaments.

Wotton says that Henry "was governor of the East-India company's factory, at Bengall, where he died."

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

CORRESPONDENCE OF SIR WILLIAM GELL (13 S. i. 312).—There has recently come into my possession a bound volume entitled 'Sketches by Sir William Gell,' the frontispiece of which is a tinted portrait. There is also bound in an original letter to my great-uncle Dr. Edward Hogg, dated from Naples 9 Sept., 1832. The title page has a single manuscript line, 'Book used at Rome, 1832.' The rest of the volume contains 46 beautiful pen and ink sketches of places in Rome and the vicinity.

The above may be of interest to Mr. W. E. CRUM, who perhaps would like to communicate with me direct.

P. FITZGERALD HOGG,
Capt.

ST. OLAVE'S, SOUTHWARK (13 S. i. 328, 453).—The London County Council has published a pamphlet on this church. Whether it deals with the church before and after 1666 I do not know, not having seen a copy of the pamphlet. I should be glad to know whether the building was burned in 1666.

Particularly I want information regarding William Ames, A.M., minister of St. Olave's about 1651. He probably preached the sermon called 'The Saint's Security

'Seducing Spirits,' usually credited to others of the name. I have information about his appointment, his previous academic position, but I do not learn when he died or left office; I know, in fact, about him. There are English divines of the same name, of whom I have record: (1) William Ames, the first; (2) William Ames, D.D., of Andover and Rotterdam; (3) William Ames, his son, to whom the sermon is sometimes credited; and (4) William Ames the

CLIFFORD B. CLAPP.

MENT IN OLD CLEEVE CHURCH, SOMERSET (13 S. i. 431, 472). — Although the Pigton family was connected with it, as may be seen in the Herald's Gazette of 1623 (and I have lately found entries of the name in the Churchwarden's accounts of Frome Selwood), I do not think it will account for the cat and mouse carved on the effigy in Old Cleeve

as, I think, a playful freak on the part of the sculptor, akin to the grotesqueries often found on misericords and bench-ends. Round the pediments of pillars in Frome Church, Dorset, are sculptured groups of rats as if chasing each other, and realistic they are made to appear. In connexion with the following passage from 'The History of Medieval Art,' by E. S. Prior (p. 100), I am suggestive: — "Very acute and keen are often little grotesques of mouse, rat,asel or owl that were the common-places of country observation."

W. LOCKE RADFORD.

ON ROOF OF NEW BUILDINGS (13 S. i. 458, 477, 493). — I think the usual custom in Switzerland, in which country I have lived for some years, is to set up a large bush-like bough, to which many little flags, and those of the Canton in which the house is, are fixed. The contractor or ordinary builder, usually gives a support to the workmen. When I was in Davos in the summer of 1906, I was informed that plenty of wine was always expected at the feast. I think that in the above dis-positions were also given—for instance, the chiefs. A note, by me, appeared in the Revue, Vol. xviii. p. 85 (March, 1907), with a photograph, which shows the custom, and also the very sensible way used by the Swiss builders.

HERBERT SOUTHAM.

GALILEO "LINCEO" (13 S. i. 508). — The *Accademia dei Lincei* (which is not restricted to astronomers, but, as A. J. C. Hare says, "deals with the whole ground of human knowledge"), was founded at Rome (not Florence) by Federigo Cesi, Marchese di Monticelli, in 1603. Among its earliest members were Galileo Galilei and Giambattista della Porta. Revived by Pope Pius IX it split into two Academies in 1870. The more influential portion, under the title of *Reale Accademia dei Lincei*, has admitted literary men as well as scientists to its ranks. Umberto I gave it an endowment in 1878. It has met in the Palazzo Corsini since 1884, in which year the government or the municipality (I am not sure which), purchased the Palazzo, together with the *Biblioteca Corsiniana*, a very important library, founded by Pope Clement XII (Lorenzo Corsini) and his nephew Cardinal Neri Corsini about 1730, and handed them over to the *Reale Accademia*. Its device was and is a lynx tearing a Cerberus to pieces.

The other portion the *Accademia Pontificia dei Nuovi Lincei* is still in existence, and recently met in the Vatican Garden in the presence of Pope Pius XI.

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

Linceo means that Galileo was a member of the Roman *Accademia de' Lincei*, which was founded in 1603 by Federigo Cesi, marchese di Monticelli. The device of the society was a lynx "with its eyes turned towards heaven, and tearing a Cerberus with its claws; thus intimating that they were prepared for war against error and falsehood," and the choice of the lynx indicated "their desire of piercing with acute discernment into the depths of truth."

Though the special aim of the academy was to encourage the study of physical science and philosophy, it did not neglect poetry and polite literature. Apart from special works devoted to its history, accounts of the *Accademia dei Lincei* will be found in Tiraboschi's 'Storia della letteratura italiana,' Hallam's 'Introduction to the literature of Europe,' the 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' and other common books of reference. The enlightened aims of the original foundation met with discouragement, and the academy practically came to an end, although the Tuscan *Accademia del cimento* in 1657 claimed to be a continuation or renewal of it.

A brief account of the different stages of the resuscitation of the *Accademia dei Lincei* in more modern times is given by the 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' in its article on Academies.

The volume of *Minerva* for 1904-1905 acknowledges two institutions; the *Reale Accademia dei Lincei*, the successive foundation dates of which are given as 1603, 1657, 1801, 1847. This society possesses the Corsini library. Besides this among the papal academies is one *dei Nuovi Lincei*, said to be founded in 1603 and renewed in 1847. For the history of this, *Minerva* refers to its xiith issue, and for the history of the *Reale Accademia* to vol. iii.

In the *Times* for Saturday, December 29, 1923, is a picture of "The Pope presiding at the inaugural meeting of the 'Nuovi Lincei' in the 'pallazzino' of Pius IV."

EDWARD BENSLEY.

Much Hadham, Herts.

SIR ROBERT ADAMS, KNT, (1627-1723) (13 S. i. 351, 397).—Adams of Wem.—I am greatly obliged to MR. CLEMENTS, but the arms he mentions were those shown (tricked) in the Visitation of London, 1633 (Harl. Soc.), as pertaining ("graunted by William Camden Clarenceux") to Thomas Adams of Bridge Within (afterwards Kt. and Bt.), stated by Le Neve to have been uncle to Sir Robert. They were not therefore necessarily borne by the nephew, and my query on that point remains open. The question is whether they were borne by Sir Thomas's father and Sir Robert's grandfather, Thomas Adams of Wem, Salop. "a yonger son" (presumably of the ancient family of Adams of Longdon in that county, the arms (excepting a crescent for difference) and the crest (a greyhound's head erased, erm.) being identical. The full blazoning appears to be, Erm., three cats-a-mountain passant-gardant in pale, tails turned cowardly, az. In Kimber's 'Baronetage' (1771), the tails are shown extended). When knighted Sir Robert was "a bachelor." Did he ever marry?

Le Neve attaches to Sir Robert's father William Adams (not to his grandfather) the remark: "See Visitation of Heref. by Sr Henry St George pag. 41." If St. George's Visitations of Herefordshire. 1634 and 1683, have been published, I should be pleased to know what they contain hereon.

Regarding Adams of Wem, I have a rough note that in the *Monthly Magazine* of 1801

or 1831 there is an article on the loyal Sir Thomas Adams, Lord Mayor of London, stating that his ancestor Randal Adams was Lord of Wem temp. Henry VIII. Can this be verified? The only other note I have is that Richard Adams, "s. 'Randolphi,' of Wem, Salop, pleb." matriculated at St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, 31 Jan., 1633-4, aged 17 (Foster's 'Alum. Oxon.'). This Randolph (? Randal) was probably a brother of Sir Thomas. Additional particulars of Adams of Wem will be welcomed, as all the Baronetages, etc., begin with the above Thomas Adams.

By the way, was "St. Leonard's, Eastcheap," in the ward of Bridge Within?

R. BINGHAM ADAMS.

PLANT-SYMBOLISM IN JAPAN (13 S. i. 288, 337).—We have never seen the branches of *Melia japonica* used in the New Year's decoration in this country. It is a deciduous tree, which is deemed unlucky on the occasion, add to which it has a bad repute, to have been anciently employed in exhibiting the severed heads of criminals: whence it is shunned in all other works, although its fruits were formerly esteemed as a medicine after the Chinese, who made a powerful phylactery of its leaves to scare away the evil spirits and dragons (Kaibara, 'Yamato Honzô,' 1708, tom. xi; Li Shi-Chin, 'Pantsau-kang-muh, 1578, tom. xxxv).

As a fact, however, what W.H. intends is the evergreen tree *Daphniphyllum macropodum*, taxonomically unrelated to the *Melia*. The Japanese call it *Yudzuriha*, signifying "Leaves of Succession"; it sheds its old leaves after the young leaves have well developed (whence its another name *Oyagogusa*, or "Father and Son Plant"), and symbolizes the orderly succession in the Japanese mind (Ukawa, 'Kwajitsu Toshinamigusa,' 1781, tom. i). The leaves of this tree and the frond of the evergreen fern *Urajiro* (*Gleichenia glauca*), together with a scarlet sea-crawfish *Palinurus japonicus*, which lacks the large pincers of the true European lobster, compose the decoration of the door on New Year's Day. In this day's collation is much used the esculent taro (*Colocasia antiquorum*), because of its main tuber being thronged round by young tubers, simulating an old parent surrounded by his sons (cf. Terashima, 'Wakan Sansia Dzuë,' 1713, tom. cii). The sea-weeds particularly prized then are of two species, *Laminaria japonica* (*Kombu*) and *Sargassum enerve*

(*Hodawara*): cf. *Folklore*, vol. vii, No. 2, p. 146, London, June, 1896, where W. H. D. Rouse narrates how the people of Lesbos use a stone grown on seaweed early in the morning of New Year's Day.

KUMAGUSU MINAKATA.

Tanabe, Kii, Japan.

'THE FAITHFUL SCOUT' (13 S. i. 488).—Another newspaper, with this title, appeared in 1659, and lived for about eight months, during which time it changed its name, first to the 'National Scout' and then to the 'Loyal Scout.' This issue is also recorded in *The Times* 'Hand-list of English and Welsh Newspapers,' p. 27.

To those of your readers who are interested in these little Civil War newspapers (1642-1666), I would strongly recommend Mr. J. B. Williams's 'History of English Journalism to the foundation of the Gazette,' 8vo., 1908. It is the only trustworthy work on the subject, and embodies an astonishing amount of research; but being quite a pioneer, a considerable number of errors—far fewer than one would expect—have crept in.

The Times 'Handlist,' which is nothing but a *verbatim* copy of Mr. Williams's list, without the historical information, and published twelve years after, does not fail to repeat every single error during the dates above mentioned. I speak with some experience, as I have been for many years, and still am, a very keen collector of these early English newspapers.

I should be much pleased if your correspondent would accept one of the numbers of 'The Faithful Scout,' and also one of the earlier paper, 'The Parliament Scout,' which I have to spare.

CHARLES L. LINDSAY.

97, Cadogan Gardens, S.W.

"MANGER-LOG" (13 S. i. 509).—Is not the word "clob" a misprint for "clog"? I have looked into several provincial glossaries for "clob" in vain; but Marshall's 'Rural Economy,' 1788, has "a clog of wood," and Worlidge, in his 'Dictionarium Rusticum,' 1681, explains "clog" to be a piece of wood fastened about the necks or legs of beasts that they run not away.

J. E. HARTING.

The usual term here is "Clog," a word of obscure derivation which we also have in "Yule clog," a Christmas log for the fire, and "clogs," overshoes with wooden soles,

worn in wet and muddy weather. A horse, ass, or cow sometimes has a "clog" chained to one leg as a check on locomotion, while feeding in close or lane.

J. T. F.

This block on the tail of a halter is called in East Lincolnshire a "noggin." Wright gives "nog" as any small block of wood.

W. D. GAINSFORD.

ANGELOT CHEESE (13 S. i. 510). — The 'Oxford English Dictionary,' vol. i. (1888), has four quotations (the first from Cotgrave, 1611) for *angelot*, with the meaning, "A small rich cheese, made in Normandy." Littré's explanation of the term is given, that the cheeses were stamped with the coin, *angelot* being a French gold coin struck by Louis XI, bearing the image of St. Michael and the dragon (*angelot* is a diminutive of the Old French *angele*), and also a piece coined at Paris by the English under Henry VI. See 'The Oxford Dictionary' for examples.

The 'Stanford Dictionary of Anglicised Words and Phrases' (Cambridge, 1892) has several fresh quotations, including one from Moryson's 'Itinerary' and one from Davenant's 'Wits.' In another, of 1676, the word is spelt "angellet."

Angelot was also the name of a musical instrument. See the above dictionaries. Browning uses it twice as such in 'Sordello.'

EDWARD BENSLY.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE CLUB (13 S. i. 490). — The reference in Cunningham's 'Handbook' is as follows:—"Built 1838 (Sidney Smirke, A.R.A. Architect). Entrance money 20 guineas; annual subscription, 10 guineas. Number of members, 1,000." In Timbs's 'Curiosities,' the design is ascribed to Sir Robert and Sidney Smirke. A general description of the building follows, together with details of the bas-relief panels over the windows. In Bohn's 'Pictorial Handbook' the façade is illustrated, the number of members is stated to be limited to 1,170, and the entrance fee is put down at £26 5s.

WALTER E. GAWTHORP.

DR. STEINKOFFT (13 S. i. 393, 477; cxlvi. 16).—Your correspondent is quite correct in his statement that the German Lutheran Church in the Savoy had nothing whatever to do with the Church of St. John the Baptist. The latter was the dedication given by

John of Gaunt, and revived by the will of Henry VII.

When Protector Somerset destroyed the Church of St. Mary-le-Strand Archbishop Grindall (1564) gave the Strand parishioners the right to use the Savoy Church, whereby it became the parish church of St. Mary and so remained until 1717, when the present St. Mary-le-Strand Church was built.

Would it be incorrect to call the Savoy Church, St. Mary-le-Savoy during that period of about 150 years? The Rev. W. J. Loftie says that the Chapel gradually acquired that name, "sometimes still erroneously given it," by which I take it he does not mean that that designation was erroneous during the period referred to. Timbs says it "acquired the name of St. Mary le Savoy." Pennant styles it St. Mary le Savoy.

There were also Dutch, French and High German Churches within the Savoy.

WALTER E. GAWTHORP.

"MR." AND "ESQUIRE" (13 S. i. 510).—My father spoke often of a joke in *Punch* which appeared after the great railway-boom associated with the name of Hudson, "the railway-king," when the editor stated that the type for the letter "q" was running out, because of the constant additional printing of the title "esquire." There were many profiteers in those days, and probably few of them were entitled to it.

LEES KNOWLES.

A. J. P. is recommended to consult, if possible, an article by the late Professor E. A. Freeman on 'Some Points in American Speech and Customs,' contributed to the first Volume of *Longman's Magazine* (1882-83).

The use of "Mr." and "Esq.," along with other interesting and similar topics, are dealt with in the Professor's well-known delightful style.

H. ASKEW.

LACE BOBBINS (13 S. i. 510).—The fullest possible description of lace bobbins, with useful illustrations, is given by Mr. Thos. Wright in his 'Romance of the Lace Pillow' (1919), pp. 125-178. This furnishes lists of makers and of the inscriptions which make some bobbins so particularly interesting; it also gives every information about the spangles, as A.J.P.'s "various-coloured beads" should be called,—and about the

gingles, or loose pewter rings. Although bobbins made of bone are extremely common, and hundreds of the most elaborate workmanship may often be seen, it is unusual to find any made of ivory; is it possible that A. J. P. is mistaken in that particular?

VALE OF AYLESBURY.

The Connoisseur, vol. x, p. 154, and vol. liii, p. 218, has illustrated notes on lace bobbins. Other information may be obtained from Tebbs's 'The Art of Bobbin Lace,' and "Supplement," 1907 and 1911, and Mrs. Head's 'The Lace and Embroidery Collector,' 1922. One of the bobbins in Mrs. Head's collection is dated 1781. Those used in Devonshire are always made of wood, and the old decorated bobbins are exceedingly difficult to obtain. The ivory bobbins seem to be foreign, probably Portuguese, Belgian, or Russian. Horn-made bobbins are usually from Normandy.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

DE BASSO, ITALIAN POET (13 S. i. 411, 457, 471, 514).—As I stated in the first instance there is a translated specimen of the Italian poet's work in Longfellow's 'Poets and Poetry of Europe,' and it will be found on pp. 543-544 of the volume. Here are the opening lines:

ODE TO A DEAD BODY.

Rise from the loathsome and devouring tomb.
Give up thy body, woman without heart,
Now that its worldly part
Is over; and deaf, blind, and dumb,
Thou servest worms for food,
And from thine altitude
Fierce death has shaken thee down, and thou
dost fit
Thy bed within a pit.
Night, endless night, hath got thee
To clutch, and to englut thee;
And rottenness confounds
Thy limbs and their sleek rounds;
And thou art stuck there, stuck there, in
despite
Like a foul animal in a trap at night!

There are 103 more lines of this dismal (translated) poetry, and it concludes as follows:

Ode, go thou down and enter
The horrors of the centre:
Then fly amain, with news of terrible fate,
To those who think they may repent them
late.

Longfellow, who was a good Italian scholar, and one of the best English translators of Dante, was by no means the only authority who gave the ancient Italian ecclesiastical poet of Ferrara, the name of

Andrea del Basso. It appears as such in Lippincott's 'Biographical Dictionary,' and the Italian poet is given the name of Pietro Andrea di Bassa in Mazzuchelli's 'Scrittori d'Italia.' But, after all, every student of history knows that variations in the spelling of surnames were common all over Europe during the fifteenth century.

PROFESSOR BENSLEY mentions an English translation by Leigh Hunt. He probably means the 'Reflections of a Dead Body' (p. 189, etc.), in Moxon's edition (1849), but this is given as an original work, and is not placed among the "Translations" in Leigh Hunt's poems. It bears only a slight resemblance to Longfellow's acknowledged and faithful translation.

I much regret I have not had an opportunity of perusing through the 15 vols. of Tiraboschi, but my experience of the 'Indice Generale' of the "Milano della Società Tipogr. de' Classici Italiani" edition, is that it is by no means complete. To discover "exact references" to many of the obscure early Italian poets one must be prepared to undertake the task of research among its thousands of pages.

ANDREW DE TERNANT.

SWISS REGIMENTS IN THE ENGLISH SERVICE (13 S. i. 489, cxlvi. 13). — Both de Roll's and de Meuron's Regiments wore light blue facings and silver lace.

Black facings and gold lace were worn by the following British regiments: 7th Dragoons Guards, 58th, 64th, 70th and 89th Foot, and possibly others at periods other than that mentioned in the query.

Fairly full details of the Swiss and other foreign regiments in the British service will be found in an article in the *Journal of the Royal United Service Institution*, about 1910 or 1912.

J. B. WHITMORE.

MAD DOG'S BITE: THE "BIRLING" REMEDY (13 S. i. 371, 412, 454, 492, 515). — The following, though not bearing on the "Birling" remedy, may be of interest in connection with rabies incipient or developed. It is taken from 'Historical Notes of the MacGauran or McGovern Clan' (1890), by the late Mr. J. H. McGovern, A.R.I.B.A., of Liverpool.

Hydrophobia, cured by Mr. Philip McGovern, of Glan, Co. Cavan. The secret of the infallible cure of hydrophobia or rabies, produced by the bite of a mad dog, has been in the above gentleman's family since the reign of

James I., and was handed down from father to son to the present time. Some 150 have been cured every year. Many of them have shown symptoms of the disease before commencing Mr. McGovern's treatment. The cure is perfected in three days, and is not difficult for the patient to undergo. Mr. McGovern has hundreds of testimonials from the clergy, magistrates, and medical gentlemen, who have approved of and adopted his remedy.

J. B. MCGOVERN.

St. Stephen's Rectory,
C.-on-M., Manchester.

AUTHOR WANTED (12 S. ix. 372, 415). — The lines are from Matthew Arnold, 'St. Paul and Protestantism,' p. 142, ed. 1870. In his correspondence he claims the authorship (see Letters of Matthew Arnold (ed. 1895), II. 28). The lines are:—

Below the surface stream, shallow and light,
Of what we say we feel—below the stream,
As light, of what we think we feel, there
flows,
With noiseless current strong, obscure, and
deep,

The central stream of what we feel indeed.
As one of your correspondents said he was compiling a concordance to Arnold's poems, he may be glad of this belated answer.

C. N. F.

AUTHOR WANTED (13 S. i. 432):—3. The four lines given by MR. CROMBIE are at the close of a fine poem entitled 'Beyond,' which appeared in 'Poems of Passion' by Ella Wheeler, published in Chicago in 1884. The latest American dictionary of quotations has eleven excerpts from the verse of Ella Wheeler Wilcox, but does not quote this passage.

THOMAS FLINT.

Notes on Books.

A History of Restoration Drama, 1660 to 1700.
By Allardyce Nicoll. (Cambridge University Press 16s. net).

MR. ALLARDYCE NICOLL deals with his subject under the three headings, Theatre; Tragedy; Comedy. The Restoration Drama has always been a byword for licentiousness, and till recent years much neglected. Its literary qualities, and its importance in the history of literature, though real and considerable, are somewhat narrowly circumscribed, and appeared insufficient to justify a study which would include much that was worthless. Yet its limitations form much of its interest. Existing only in London, and even there ignored by the mass of the people, its principal apparent function was to amuse the King and the Court, and furnish a rendezvous for scapegraces of both sexes. If the King lent his coronation suits for performances and interfered in theatre management, the theatre addressed itself to the King's ideas of life. It abandoned the sense of decency; but it reproduced the wit and culture, the ease and cynical common-sense of the Court. The elaborate stage-devices owed much

to foreign inventiveness, but owed something, too, to the interest taken in mechanical contrivances among ingenious men of fashion. Not without curious incongruities, the sturdy traditions of the Elizabethan stage were, by the dramatists and theatre managers of the Restoration, re-modelled towards the stage as we know it to-day. The "apron" stage and the actors' wigs, and the noise in the audience, are the features that would probably strike a modern spectator most forcibly as differences. The difficulties of their task—both from the effort needed to capture the audience, and the frequent change of the plays—must have raised the standard of acting to a high level. True, the insistence on mere spectacle and on "machines" would have a debasing tendency; but the close links between actors and audience, the direct reaction between the two, would give fineness and point and life to the playing.

Mr. Nicoll's account of the development of the heroic tragedy is full of penetrative insight. Perhaps a little stress might have been laid on the simpler elements of the demand which created it, such as mere love of sensation, which, always, in a sphere where experience is lacking, requires stronger and stronger excitement. He works out his analysis by a three-fold formula: "Elizabethan substratum, the spirit of the age and foreign influence." For something over a dozen years there prevailed the fashion of writing heroic plays in rhymed couplets, but, as Mr. Nicoll usefully points out, it is a mistake to identify heroic tragedy itself with this mode in composing it. Dryden, in his 'Essay of Heroic Playes,' furnishes the classic description of these—Love and Valour the Subject, and things therein drawn "as far above ordinary Proportion of the Stage, as that is beyond the Words and Actions of Human Life." Dryden's own plays attest how well he judged what his audience would respond to in this kind. On Dryden himself not much is left to be said, but Mr. Nicoll has made a fresh estimate, worthy the students' consideration, of the work of Lee, Banks, Southerne, and, to some extent, of Otway—an estimate more favourable than that of earlier students. We notice that he draws attention to Gould's 'Rival Sisters' as "one of the best tragedies of the end of the century." The importance of the Elizabethan substratum is effectively brought out, and effective also is the treatment of the attitude of the Restoration dramatists to Shakespeare.

The section on Comedy consists for the most part of a detailed account of the work of the several dramatists, showing the thoroughness of Mr. Nicoll's reading and a patience not to be defeated by the dullest, most trivial, or most offensive productions. Here, too, in several instances a re-estimate has been attempted; and, again, Mr. Nicoll's wide and intimate acquaintance with his subject entitles his opinion to respect. Aphra Behn, for one, benefits much by his discriminating study. The three or four pages which give at length the English plays founded on the several plays

of Molière, and which set forth what the Restoration stage owed to that of France as well as the limitations of French influence, are perhaps the most valuable in this section, though we might set beside them the excellent account of the growth of sentimental Comedy, which had its first root far back in the middle years of the Restoration era.

We would wish that Mr. Nicoll had scrutinized some of his sentences and some of his words more closely. "Incroach" (for "encroachment") is obsolete, and "lewdity" is not an English word at all. "Defendant" has a meaning so well-established that it seems a pity to use it for "defender." "Resurrected" (of a comedy laid aside and then brought forward) is surely a vulgarism; and we confess to disliking "scened," and to feeling doubtful about "reave," and about "a Scythia much alike to the Arcadia, etc." Examples of this kind of blemish occur chiefly in the latter half of the book.

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.

MR. P. M. BARNARD sends us a lavishly illustrated Catalogue (No. 141) of Incunabula, old rare books, autographs and MSS. It runs to some 250 items. Tory's 'Champ Fleury' (Paris, 1529; 40l.) is one of the most tempting having the device of the *Pot cassé* on the title and a large repetition of the same at the end within a graceful border. The copy is bound in 18th century calf, and bears an inscription "Taron, Conseiller du Roy au Mans, 1560." One leaf, text only, has been supplied in facsimile. We also considered with pleasure Meder's 'Quadragesimale novum de filio prodigo' (Basle, 1495; 16l.), a first edition, in the original condition, in wooden boards with clasp and old vellum back. The boards, we are told, are lined with portions of leaves from a 12th century MS. It has sixteen woodcuts illustrating the story of the Prodigal Son—of which two are repeated. An autograph letter of the Duchess of Urbino, who was Raphael's friend, is also something of a prize. It bears her seal and is addressed from Mantua, Sept. 18, 1521, to Antonio Mastino Mantuano, thanking him for tidings of the Duke and requesting more (10l. 10s.). Of the three 'Horae' described the best seems to be the Italian one (c. 1500; 10l.). Perhaps the most attractive MS. though is a portion of an Evangelistarium in Greek, which Mr. Barnard puts at about 1300. The main part of the 88 leaves is in a brownish ink, but the headings and the first five pages are in red. Musical notation is red in the brown text, blue in the red. There are initial letters in gold and colours (20l.)

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THE GREAT STORM OF NOVEMBER, 1703, AND THE ESCAPE OF THE *RISING SUN*.

(See *ante* p. 21).

SAMUEL ROWLEY’S ACCOUNT OF THE STORM OF THE 26TH-27TH NOVEMBER, 1703.

From on board the *Rising Sun*, December 3th, 1703, in Camphier peer, in Zealand.

Worthy Sir, This comes to acquaint you of the misfortunes that has hapened to the ship, which I am heartily sorry for: but God be praised, the ship is safe and as tight as a Cup; only the rafts lying under the bottom of the ship has rubed off[f] a great part of the graneing. And now I humbly request the favour of one line to know what we must doe; for here is fower East India ships of 60 gunns will be goeing within a fortnight or three weeks, which

with your Judicious admonition, it may be better for us to goe in Company with them than goe with the Fleet.*

Sir, The rope maker that maide our sheat Cable has not dealt fairely by you, for had the Cable given way in the has [hawse] I should have thought he might have bin cutt but he gave way neare the anchor. And about our men they are verry bad soules as ever wear seen, and we have had no oportunity of Exchainge them. I doe beleive we may gett men hear, for to goe to sea with thease men again it will hazard the ship; therefore I humbly request the favour of a line. Otherwise you will be pleased to send to Mr. Toms that I may follow his Inst[r]uctions. Pray give my servise to my Captain, for I long for his good Company here.

Sir, I have write on the other side a Narratice of all the weather, which I think I never was in so much wind in my life. I am with all dew respects and Submission, Sir, your humble and obedient Servant to Command,

SAMUEL ROWLEY

On Friday, 27th of November, 1703, it blowing hard, the wind Vearing between the So. b W. and W.So. W., but most at S. S.W., between 5 and 6 in the Evening our best bower Cable broake near the anchor. Our small bower brought us up and started. We lett goe our sheet anchor, the wind Increasing more Vehemently at midnight, and in the morning an Extreame storm of wind that lay our ship gunhill too, with our Top mast struck as low as could be. Betwen 4 [and] 5 on Saturday morning it blew soe Exxtream hard a man can hardly Express it, with a great sea. Our ship lying gunhill to and our sheet Cable parting near the anchor, we driveing† after the broad side, the ship lying soe along that, with the advise of the officers and Consent of Mr. Peter Toms, we Cutt away our mast, lost our pinniss, hoave the long [bolate] in apon Deck and staved her as she hung in the tackles; we driveing with our raft thorough all the Fleet and over the break head. About 3 in the afternoon gott up an anchor betwen 5 and 6 hundred[weight], stockt him and lett him goe with the best bower Cable bent to him in about 16 fathom water. The North foreland as near as I can guess boare W. b No., or W. No. W., 4 or 5 Leagues; and about 4 the said afternoon the Cable broa[ke]. We tryed to heave the Cables, but could not, there‡ being fowle one of the other. [We] were forct to out the small bower, best Do., and part of the sheat Cable. I have

* The “Streights” fleet mentioned above.

† For “driveing” read “drove.”

‡ For “there” read “they.”

giveing Mr. Toms a Narrative larger, which I suppose he hass sent. Lay and trye* all night and shapt our Course for Holland the next day.

[Endorsed] To Captain Thomas Bowery at his house in Wellclose square, near London.

VII.

Deale, December 4th, 1703.

Captain Bowery,

Sir, Yours received wherein you order my stay in expectation of the return of the Shipp, which shall obey, and doe design to stay till sonday, which I think will be sufficient time to put and end to our hopes of [her] returning here. And it is my oppinion that if she is safe, she must be gon upon the Coast of Holland, and if so, London will be the most propper place for us to be att; for if she be there, she will in all probabillity come over with the King of Spain[? 's convoy] directly for Spithead, where I might sooner be from London then [from] this place. Pray God grant it may be so.

I do not as yett hear anything of any of our Anchors, nor cann I tell well how to look for them, not remembering exactly their weights nor knowing the makers name, which [if I did] might be a help to discover them.

I stood tother day near the Goodwin in Yacht, but could not discover anything.

I have here 2 casques of o[u]r water which brought ashore with me, and haveing that man prest which we shippd at Gravesend, and somethings I have from London, was the occasion next after Providence of my being ashore.

I have [had] dureing the time of our being here only 1 quarter of beef, which I hope you'll take as an arguement of my designs of being a good husband for the Shipp.

I hope this callamity and misfortune will not lessen your esteem and kindness to, Sir,
Your most humble Servant,

THOMAS WYBERGH

[Endorsed] To Captain Thomas Bowery,
Merchant In Wellclose, London.

VIII.

From on board the *Riseing Sun*
in Camphier peer, December the 4th, 1703.

Worthy Sir,

This comes to second my first for fear of miscarraidge, begging your pardon for my

* "We lay atry."

mistake in the date and bad writeing, for my hands are hardly come plyable as yett. As for our misfortunes, I suppose your sincible we are not alone. Here is one Ketch hear, [and] a ship, a Ketch and pink at Middlebourrough [Middelburg]. One Mr. Arthur was master of the shipp, bound for Levorn [Leghorn],* who left his shipp at sea and took 7 men with him. The maite and the rest brought her. And there is an English man of warr lost at Goore [Goereel] and severall Transport Vessells. The Ketch that is at Middleborrough gives an account of an Eighty gunn shipp he saw of the banks without a rother, which by his per-scribeing [sic] I judge it to be the *Shrewsberry*. And aboundance of damaidge this storm hass don here in this town to Houses. It blew one mill clear down. It hass bin dreadfull on shoar as well as at Sea, but praised be to God that we are heare.

It is the admirables [most wonderful] thing to me that we should drive thorough the Downes with our raft, some [of it] under the ship and alongside, and never touch noe ship, nor none of your anchors. But after we gott our raft cleare, without any saile, the ship woare and did everry thing can be expected a ship could doe to admiration, and lay ahull without mast or any thing, shiping little and no water. Thank God we are verry tight, but the raft hass rubbed all the stuff of[f] our bottom forward on the sheat Cable. I designe to have a survey on it and shall send an account of it. Our sheat anchor lyes between the mill and Sandown Castle at the North End of the town. The North End of the town I judge might bear about WbSo. or WSo.W. Our best bower lyes higher up by 3 Cables length, with Deale East SWbW and the North End of the town W. or WbNo. The two can boyes are remarkable enough, but the small bower I cannot well tell wher the cable parted or the anchor broake. The other anchor we let goe of[f] the North sand head, the [North] foreland about W. or W.N.W., but no bouy nor bouy rope in 16 fathom; and when he broake we cut the Cables at the Windless and maide the best of our way according to Judgment for the coast of Holland.

[Unsigned].†

* The *Zant* frigate mentioned in the P.S. of No. V.

† The writing, however, is that of Samuel Rowley.

IX.

Sir, I received yours of 19th last Inst. and sent on shoar to Captain Weybergh, desiring he would gett a bond maide at 50 per cent, and the weather comeing on had noe [? answer] by that reason maide me neglect writing, which I hope your goodness will pardon me in.

In my next shall send you account of all my Creditors. All will not amount to above 30 li. sterling, which being don, I shall ever acknowledge the favours don to him who begs liberty to subscribe himself, Sir, Your humble and Obedient Servant to Command.

SAMUELL ROWLEY

X.

Sir, About our men. We did not Exchange them in the Downes and it is not Convenient to goe to sea with these, for

Edwd. Hinksman
Jno. Legg
Edwd. Parker
Tho. Welton
Robt. Skiff*

they know nothing, neither will they learn. There is 5 runaway yesterday, their names in the margent; and we have three good men

came yesternight, but they will have 50s. per month. As for my part, I think it is the same almost here as in England: for hear is all shiping fitting out, which makes men scarcer. Therefore I humbly begg the favour of an answer what we must doe; for in my weak Judgment, I am for makeing our low mast[s] and sett them †; for as I wrote in my last here is 4 East India ships goeing. They lye [for] nothing but a wind, and there compainy will be better to us than Convoy, as far as my Captain may think fitt. My humble servis to your self, good lady and my Captain.

The Lads Christopher and Zachary are verry well, and all our people, but Mr. Brown was drowned in the Downes on Sunday 21th last Inst.

[Unsigned] ‡

XI.

Sir, I send this account a little more exactly than the other. Friday 26th November 1703. This day blowing hard, and hase don ever since Tuesday, but the wind

* Hinksman had joined the Rising Sun on Oct. 21, Skiff on Oct. 25, and the other three on Nov. 5, 1703.

† Setting, putting into position, fixing them.

‡ In S. Rowley's writing.

from SbW to WSW. Between 5 and 6 in the Evening our best bower broak near the anchor, swing up to our small bower, lett go our sheat anchor and halled in our best bower Cable, the wind encreasing all night. The morning the wind was soe high [that] the fierceness of it perfectly roard like Thunder, laying our ship gunhill too, with our Topmast struck as snug as could be with our yard aportlands.

On Saturday morning, 27th, between 4 and 5, or 6 a'clock our sheat Cable broake, it blowing soe Extreame hard a man can hardly expresse itt, our ship thawrting the wind abroad side; the ship lying gunhill too and driveing, that with the advise of the officers and the Consent of Mr. Peter Tom, we cutt our mast away, looseing our pinness and Tackles. Bringing the long boate in upon the Deck staved in her gunhill, and so we droave away thorough all the Fleet and over the break head, we clearing and cuting away our raft and getting up another anchor and clearing of him to stock. And at 3 a'clock or thereawayes we bent the end of the best bower to him and lett him goe. Then by advise of the officers staved the long boat and hoave her away to clear our Deck. About 4 a'clock the best bower broak, soe we cutt our Cables at the windless and put away for the sea, and lay astry with our hull all night: the ships head to the SSE, the wind at SW and WSW.

Sunday morning. Gott a sparr for a Jury foremast with a Topgallant sayle, steering ENE. In the evening we had sett a jury mainmast and mizon ditto. At 4 this evening brought too to the North and Tryd under mizon, the wind veering to the NW and WNW, the ship comeing too NNE.

Munday. This morning sett a Jury main mast, steered EbS and EbE, and seeing of ships SE, steered to speak with them, but could not, about noon maide the land. In the evening gott into West Capelant.* At 6 Do. anchored in $\frac{1}{2}$ 7 fathom; we keeping fireing gunns, a pilote came on board. Then we slung a gunn and lett him goe to sukeer [strengthen] the small anchor, and on Tuesday, with the help of two scutes, got into this plaice.

[Endorsed] To Captain Tho. Bowrey at his house in Well close square, London.

* Westkapelle on the W. coast of Walcheren Island.

XII.

Camphire in Zealand, December
4th, 1703, O.S.

Sir, I shou'd have written to you Per last post, but that the departure of the Post Skute* prevented. As to the journal of our being driven from the Downes, I shal refer you to that I sent Captain Bowrey. We came in hither last Tuesday, and immediately entred our protest with a publick Notary against the damage we may have received by the Storm, a Copy of which I have sent Captain Bowrey by this post. As far as we have hitherto enquired, we find but little damage done. We put our bread ashoar and all our Sails, both of which we have gotten dried. We shal examine evry thing in the hold and take what care is necessary in evry thing. We shal do nothing in relation to our rigging till we have orders from Captain Bowrey and your Self. We have lost all our anchors but one, as also our Cables, which at their best were very bad.

I hope we may yet proceed our voyage if dispatch be made or orders hither, where you may have all things wanting and cheaper then in England. And [I] may be ready to part with the King of Spain's convoy, which have suffered very much both in their men of war and transports, or else with 4 Dutch India Ships of from 60 to 70 guns each, which will be ready to sail from Middleburgh in about 3 week's time, with Several other Merchant ships of force under a Convoy.

Yesterday 5 of our men left the ship and are gone, we know not whither, and I believe had we put into any port in England we shou'd not have had two foremastmen left. Mr. Rowley by His barbarous treatment of them hath bin the occasion of it, and I must acquaint you further that the officers tell me the[y]'l not go the voyage with him. He hath acted more like a mad-man than a person fit to be intrusted with a Command, and under the providence of God, our preservation is owing to the care and conduct of Mr. Morgan, Mr. Broom, Boatswain, gunner, and Carpenter, and the man you Sent aboard in the Downes. In all our distress not two more were to be seen on the Deck.

I have nothing further to communicate at present, but shal by the next post, if any-

* Du. Schuit, a flat-bottomed river boat.

thing offer. Please to present my Humble Service to Captain Bowrey and the Doctor. I am, Sir, Your Very Humble Servant,

PETER TOM

[Endorsed] For Captain Thomas Wybergh to be left with Captain Thomas Bowrey, in Well Close, near Ratcliffe Highway, London.

R. C. TEMPLE.

(To be continued).

FINANCIAL ACCOUNTS OF HOLCROFT PLAYS.

There is preserved in the British Museum a series of volumes marked: "Ledger Covent Garden Theatre," in which were recorded figures which indicate the financial success of various plays during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Having used these in connection with my 'Bibliography of Thomas Holcroft,' I was on the point of destroying the extracts I made when it occurred that the data I had used might be of interest to others working in the same general period of the British drama, for comparative purposes, or perhaps even simply as an indication of the completeness of the information which others might discover in the same source on similar subjects. Therefore I pass them on through 'N. & Q.' that useful medium of exchange for scholars, students, and antiquaries.

The original entries may be found in the Egerton Manuscripts on the folios indicated.

The figures on the extreme right of each line indicate the total receipts for each night indicated.

THE CHOLERIC FATHERS.

("Tolerably received"—Oulton, i, 46).

	£	s.	d.
Eg. 2286, f.27, 1785, Thurs., 10 Nov., The Choleric Father & Appearance	238	3	0
Eg. 2286, f.28, 1785, Fri., 11 Nov., The Choleric Fathers & Appearance	137	0	0
Eg. 2286, f.28, 1785, Sat., 12 Nov., The Choleric Fathers & Appearance (Authors 1st Nt.)	206	17	0
Eg. 2286, f.30, 1785, Tues., 15 Nov., The Choleric Fathers & Appearance	149	4	0
Eg. 2286, f.31, 1785, Wed., 16 Nov., The Choleric Fathers & Appearance is a. Present. Their Majesties	269	14	6
Eg. 2286, f.32, 1785, Fri., 18 Nov., The Choleric Fathers & Appearance. (Author's 2nd Nt.)	134	0	0

	s.	d.
Eg. 2286, f.35, 1785, Thurs., 24 Nov., The Choleric Fathers & Barnaby Brittle	105	16 0
Eg. 2286, f.53, 1785, Fri., 23 Dec. (Paid Mr. Holcroft his Balle on 2 Nts. of the Choleric Fathers)	140	13 0

(NOTE.—It is not deemed necessary to cumber this compilation with further explanations as to full titles and authorship of the other plays mentioned, even when titles are greatly abbreviated).

THE GERMAN HOTEL.

	s.	d.
Eg. 2291, f.26, 1790, Thurs., 11 Nov., The German Hotel & Love in a Camp	166	4 0
Paid Licences for German Hotel, Fugitive, & Prelude	(5	0 0)
Eg. 2291, f.27, 1790, Fri., 12 Nov., The German Hotel & Robin Hood	187	0 0
Eg. 2291, f.27, 1790, Sat., 13 Nov.—The German Hotel & Poor Soldier	146	6 0
(Author's 1st Nt.)	(146	6 0)
Eg. 2291, f.29, 1790, Tues., 16 Nov., The German Hotel & Capt. Cook	270	6 0
Eg. 2291, f.30, 1790, Thurs., 18 Nov., The German Hotel & Robin Hood	128	16 6
Eg., 2291, f.31, 1790, Sat., 20 Nov., The German Hotel & Cymon	112	15 6
Eg. 2291, f.34, 1790, Tues., 23 Nov., Paid Mr. Marshall (author) in full (99	8	0)
Eg. 2291, f.34, 1790, Thurs., 25 Nov., Rose and Colin, German Hotel, Divertissement	236	7 6
Eg. 2291, f.37, 1790, Wed., 1 Dec., The German Hotel, Divertissement. Present. Their Majesties & Prin- cesses	318	6 6
Eg. 2291, f.45, 1790, Tues., 14 Dec., Rose and Colin, German Hotel, & Midnight Hour	186	16 6
Eg. 2291, f.50, 1791, Tues., 4 Jan., Ger- man Hotel & Picture of Paris	169	8 0

(NOTE.—Figures enclosed in brackets are not actual receipts, but records of payment or of money due to be paid out).

The records of these two plays indicate the practice of presenting a play and an "after-piece" each evening, the occasional presence of royalty—which usually seems to have packed the house—and the custom of the theatres of giving the author the profits of the third and sixth nights: not the receipts of those nights. Also it begins to appear from these two lists that a successful play may dwindle to an after-piece through a cutting of acts and a condensation; and, as we shall see in the record of the next piece, later be employed—though without special profit to the author—for the benefit performances of the actors and actresses customarily given at the end of the season.

THE SCHOOL FOR ARROGANCE.

("Mr. Holcroft's best play"—Hazlitt, ii, 117).

	s.	d.
Eg. 2291, f.74, 1791, Fri., 4 Feb., The School for Arrogance & Picture of Paris	181	8 0
Eg. 2291, f.74, 1791, Sat., 5 Feb., The School for Arrogance. Farmer	270	8 0
Eg. 2291, f.76, 1791, Tues., 8 Feb., The School for Arrogance. Tom Thumb. (Author's 1st Nt.)	164	14 0
Eg., 2291, f.77, 1791, Thurs., 10 Feb., The School for Arrogance. The Pad- lock	180	0 0
Eg. 2291, f.80, Mon., 14 Feb., The School for Arrogance & Cymon	218	2 0
Eg., 2291, f.81, 1791, Thurs., 17 Feb., The School for Arrogance & High- land Reel. (Author's 2nd Nt.)	184	5 0
Eg., 2291, f.82, 1791, Sat., 19 Feb., The School for Arrogance & Poor Soldier	171	10 6
Eg., 2291, f.84, 1791, Tues., 22 Feb., The School for Arrogance & Farmer	177	18 0
Eg. 2291, f.85, 1791, Thurs., 24 Nov., The School for Arrogance and Love in a Camp	177	2 6
Eg. 2291, f.89, 1791, Tues., 1 Mar., Paid Mr. Holcroft (Author), 3 Nts Balle (197	16	0)
Eg. 2291, f.90, 1791, Wed., 2 Mar., Paid Licences for Upholsterer, School for Arrogance, Woodman, & Address	(7	7 0)
Eg. 2291, f.93, 1791, Mon., 7 Mar., Paid Mr. Holcroft (Author) in full	(35	5 0)
Eg. 2292, f.109, 1791, Mon., 11 Apr., Paid Mr. Holcroft for alterg. School for Arrogance	(82	10 0)
Eg. 2293, f.146, 1795, Fri., 12 June, The School for Arrogance, Catherine & Petruchio, & Harlequin Faustus	75	19 0
Eg. 2294, f.140, 1796, Thurs., 2 June, Way to Get Married. The School for Arrogance & Shipwreck	63	6 0
Eg. 2297, f.138, 1799, Wed., 5 June, The Horse and Widow, Ingle & Yarico, & School for Arrogance. (Messrs. Hull & Waddy's Nt.)	214	13 0

These entries for 'The School for Arrogance' confirm the practice of author's nights, and indicate that if the author himself alters his play for presentation in shorter form he receives additional compensation, otherwise probably not. Here again, in the next play, we find the June benefit performances:

THE DESERTED DAUGHTER.

	s.	d.
Eg. 2293, f.122, 1795, Sat., 3 May, Deserted Daughter & Irish Mimick	205	12 6
Eg. 2293, f.124, 1795, Mon., 4 May, De- serted Daughter & Windsor Castle	273	8 6
Eg. 2293, f.124, 1795, Tues., 5 May, De- serted Daughter & Windsor Castle	141	13 6
Eg. 2293, f.126, 1795, Sat., 9 May, De- serted Daughter & Irish Mimic	143	10 0

	l	s.	d.		l	s.	d.
Eg. 2293, f.128, 1795, Mon., 11 May, Deserted Daughter & Windsor Castle	218	12	6	Eg. 2301, f.40, 1802, Mon., 22 Nov., Richard III. & A Tale of Mystery	296	7	6
Eg. 2293, f.128, 1795, Tues., 12 May, Deserted Daughter & Ty the Pig	152	8	0	Eg. 2301, f.40, 1802, Tues., 23 Nov., Delays and Blunders & A Tale of Mystery	277	13	0
Eg., 2293, f.130, 1795, Fri., 15 May, Deserted Daughter & Windsor Castle	181	14	0	Eg. 2301, f.41, 1802, Thurs., 25 Nov., Delays and Blunders & A Tale of Mystery	516	1	0
Eg. 2293, f.133, 1795, Wed., 20 May, Deserted Daughter & Ty the Pig & Irish Mimic	121	2	0	Eg. 2301, f.42, 1802, Fri., 26 Nov., New Way to Pay Old Debts & A Tale of Mystery	215	10	0
Eg. 2293, f.136, 1795, Tues., 26 May, Deserted Daughter & Hercules & Omphale	159	9	6	Eg. 2301, f.44, 1802, Mon., 29 Nov., Man of the World & A Tale of Mystery	342	11	6
Eg. 2293, f.137, 1795, Thurs., 28 May, Deserted Daughter, Hercules, & Omphale	135	6	0	Eg. 2301, f.44, 1802, Tues., 30 Nov., Delays and Blunders & A Tale of Mystery	351	15	0
Eg. 2293, f.140, 1795, Mon., 1 June, Deserted Daughter & Rosina & Ty the Pig	178	3	0	Eg. 2301, f.45, 1802, Thurs., 2 Dec., Delays and Blunders & A Tale of Mystery	286	6	6
Eg. 2293, f.148, 1795, Mon., 15 June, Deserted Daughter & Poor Sailor & Ty the Pig	163	10	6	Eg. 2301, f.46, 1802, Fri., 3 Dec., Every Man in His Humor & A Tale of Mystery	209	10	0
Eg. 2294, f.18, 1795, Wed., 14 Oct., Deserted Daughter & Oscar & Malvina	265	0	6	Eg. 2301, f.48, 1802, Mon., 6 Dec., Macbeth & A Tale of Mystery	284	9	0
Eg. 2294, f.21, 1795, Wed., 21 Oct., Deserted Daughter & Oscar & Malvina	186	16	0	Eg. 2301, f.49, 1802, Wed., 8 Dec., Heir at Law & Tale of Mystery	217	4	0
Eg. 2294, f.26, 1795, Wed., 28 Oct., Deserted Daughter & Oscar & Malvina	179	4	6	Eg. 2301, f.49, 1802, Thurs., 9 Dec., Cabinet & A Tale of Mystery	229	9	6
Eg. 2294, f.46, 1795, Wed., 2 Dec., Deserted Daughter & Poor Sailor	118	2	6	Eg. 2301, f.50, 1802, Sat., 11 Dec., Delays and Blunders & A Tale of Mystery	296	5	6
Eg. 2294, f.130, 1796, Mon., 16 May, Deserted Daughter & A Melocosmotes & Oscar and Malvina	187	9	0	Eg. 2301, f.52, 1802, Mon., 13 Dec., Man of the World & A Tale of Mystery	310	12	6
Eg. 2296, f.127, 1798, Wed., 16 May, Deserted Daughter, Britons Roused, Follies of a Day. (Miss Betterton's Nt.)	87	0	0	Eg. 2301, f.53, 1802, Wed., 15 Dec., Delays and Blunders & A Tale of Mystery	236	5	0
Eg. 2296, f.117, 1800, Fri., 2 May, Deserted Daughter, Songsters, Netley Abbey. (Mrs. Mattock's Night)	125	2	0	Eg. 2301, f.54, 1802, Fri., 17 Dec., Delays and Blunders & A Tale of Mystery	241	6	0
Eg., 2298, f., 1880, Fri., 12 June, Deserted Daughter, Turnpike Gate, & Sprigs of Laurel. (Mrs. Whitfield's Nt.)	74	10	0	Eg. 2301, f.57, 1802, Wed., 22 Dec., Man of the World & A Tale of Mystery	243	3	0

The play whose records are next extracted had a remarkable run, and its popularity is verified by its use for the June benefits

A TALE OF MYSTERY.

("The first melo-drama the English stage produced"—Adolphus, *Bannister*, ii, 98).

	l	s.	d.		l	s.	d.
Eg., 2301, f.34, 1802, Sat., 13 Nov., Delays and Blunder, & A Tale of Mystery	349	3	6	Eg. 2301, f.79, 1803, Tues., 1 Feb., Family Quarrels & A Tale of Mystery	267	9	0
Eg., 2301, f.36, 1802, Mon., 15 Nov., Man of the World & A Tale of Mystery	358	0	0	Eg. 2301, f.80, 1803, Thurs., 3 Feb., Family Quarrels & A Tale of Mystery	232	3	6
Eg. 2301, f.36, 1802, Tues., 16 Nov., Delays and Blunders & A Tale of Mystery	334	19	6	Eg. 2301, f.81, 1803, Sat., 5 Feb., Family Quarrels & A Tale of Mystery	272	1	6
Eg. 2301, f.37, 1802, Thurs., 18 Nov., Delays and Blunders & A Tale of Mystery	335	7	6	Eg. 2301, f.84, 1803, Thurs., 10 Feb., Delays and Blunders & A Tale of Mystery	201	16	6
Eg. 2301, f.38, 1802, Sat., 20 Nov., Delays and Blunders & A Tale of Mystery	320	15	6	Eg. 2301, f.88, 1803, Thurs., 17 Feb., Family Quarrels & A Tale of Mystery	315	17	6
				Eg. 2301, f.92, 1803, Thurs., 24 Feb., Man of the World & A Tale of Mystery	302	15	6
				Eg. 2301, f.115, 1803, Fri., 22 Apr., John Bull & A Tale of Mystery	394	7	6

Eg. 2301, f.115, 1803, Sat., 23 Apr., £ s. d.		
John Bull & A Tale of Mystery	377	17 0
Eg. 2301, f.117, 1803, Mon., 25 Apr.,		
John Bull & A Tale of Mystery	434	14 6
Eg. 2301, f.122, 1803, Wed., 4 May,		
The Harper's Daughter & A Tale of		
Mystery (Mr. & Mrs. Johnston's Nt. 201	19	0
Eg. 2301, f.127, 1803, Sat., 14 May,		
John Bull & A Tale of Mystery	390	0 6
Eg. 2301, f.131, 1803, Sat., 21 May,		
John Bull & A Tale of Mystery	333	12 0
Eg. 2301, f.139, 1803, Fri., 3 June,		
King John & A Tale of Mystery.		
(Mr. Mills & Miss Howell's	80	10 0
Eg. 2301, f. 143, 1803, Fri., 10 June,		
Stranger & A Tale of Mystery (bene-		
fit)	68	6 0
Eg. 2301, f.143, 1803, Sat., 11 June,		
Family Quarrels & A Tale of		
Mystery (benefit)	38	1 0
Eg. 2301, f.147, 1803, Fri., 17 June,		
Wild Oats & A Tale of Mystery	97	18 0

ELBRIDGE COLBY.

(To be concluded).

POPULAR PLANT-NAMES FROM THE DAIRY.—

The following list has been compiled from Britten and Holland's 'Dictionary of English Plant names,' and in this work their botanical and scientific name will be found. I shall be glad to have additions made to the

Birds' Cheese and Bread	Cow Keeks
Bread and Cheese	Cow Keep
Bread and Milk	Cows and Kies
Bulls-and-Cows	Cowmack
Butter and Bread	Cow-mumble
Butter and Eggs	Cow-paigle
Butter Basket	Cow-paps
Butter Blob	Cow Parsley
Butter Bump	Cow Parsnip
Butter Bur	Cow-quake
Butter Churn	Cow-rattle
Butter Cup	Cowslap
Butter Daisy	Cowslek
Butter Dock	Cows-lick
Butter Flower	Cowslip
Butter Haws	Cow's Lungwort
Butter Jags	Cowsmouth
Butter Leaves	Cow Sinkin
Butter Pats	Cow-stripling
Butter Plant	Cow Stropple
Butter Plate	Cow's Weather-wind
Butter Pumps	Cowswort
Butter Root	Cow Vetch
Butter-Rose	Cow Thistle
Butter-twitch.	Cow-weed
Butter Weed.	Cow-wheat
Butter-wort	Cuckoos' Bread and Cheese.
Buttery.	Cushy-cows
Buttery Entry	Custard Cheeses
Calf's or Calves'-foot	Curdwort
Calf's or Calves'-snout	Devil's Churnstaff
Cheese	Devil's Milk
Cheese Bowl	Deils' Milk
Cheese Cake	Dutch Cheeses
Cheese-cake Grass.	

Cheese-cake Flowers	Eggs and Butter
Cheese Flower	Fairy Butter
Cheese Log	Fairy Cheeses
Cheese Rennet	Lady's Milk
Cheese-renning	Lady's Milk Silo
Chucky Cheese	Mad Woman's Milk
Churn	Mamma's Milk
Churnstaff	Milk-cans
Cowbane	Milk Gowan
Cow-basil	Milk Grass
Cowbell	Milk Maids
Cow-berry	Milk Maid's Eye
Cow-bread	Milkwort
Cow-Cakes	Milk Parsley
Cow and Calves	Milksile
Cow-dogweed	Milk Thistle
Cow-cloos	Milk Vetch
Cow-clover	Milkweed
Cow-cracken	Milk Girl
Cow-cranes	Milk-the-Cows
Cow Cress	Milky Dashell
Cow's Eyes	Milky Dickle
Cow-fat	Milky Tassel
Cow-flop	Mouse Milk
Cow-foot	Pick Cheese
Cow-garlio	Sheep's Cheese
Cow-grass	Toads' Cheeses
Cow-heave	Virgin Mary's Milk
Cow-itch	Drops.

R. HEDGER WALLACE.

MEMORABILIA OF THE MOMENT.

Few climbing adventures narrated in novels are to be compared with that of the crew of the steamer Spurnpoint which recently went ashore in a snowstorm near the Calf of Man and had to be abandoned by her crew. She ran on to rocks at the foot of a precipitous cliff; there was no possibility of launching a boat; and after the men had clambered out on to the rocks there was nothing for it but to climb the cliff-face. One of them was an elderly man who had to be drawn up with the aid of a rope laced about him. At the top they huddled for shelter from the snow till daybreak, and then made their way into Peel. Sir Arthur Wardour and Isabella and Edie Ochiltree had a but tame evening of it in comparison.

In February, 1914, Rule was made for the abolition of the Ecclesiastical Foundation of St. Katherine established by Queen Matilda and continuing always under the patronage of the Queen of England, which was moved in 1829 from the Tower of London to Regent's Park. The Chapter (by a charter of Queen Eleanor, widow of Henry III) consisted of a Master, three Brothers (who were priests) and three Sisters (whose standing was to be comparable with that of the Canonesses of the Continent). The last

of these Sisters died on Jan. 3, and her death brings the Foundation a step nearer towards its end.

The Times of Jan. 10 prints an interesting letter urging further exploration of the Great Pyramid from Mr. Waynman Dixon, the engineer who in 1877 dug up Cleopatra's Needle, built the iron cylinder round it and fitted it for the voyage to England. He quotes Herodotus's mention of a subterranean "island" in this pyramid, round which flowed an artificial channel from the Nile. Elaborate as have been the surveys made of the Great Pyramid, no boring has been done, and Mr. Waynman Dixon suggests that the existence (or otherwise) of a chamber corresponding with the notice of Herodotus should be ascertained by the preliminary drilling of holes at the right spot.

A massive Roman wall has been unearthed by excavations in Colchester High Street—a find which it is thought may lead on to further discoveries. Minor finds—Roman and mediæval pottery, a slab of stone with moulding, a bronze brooch and coins—have been collected in the same spot and deposited in the local museum.

All lovers of "records" have certainly taken note of the York to London ride of Mr. George Bell, a New Zealander, on Yorkshire Boy, his Yorkshire-bred hunter. He rode 200 miles—bad going, over hard snow and ice—in 84 hours, beating Mr. Tyrwhitt-Drake, who, on an Arab stallion, covered the same distance in 104 hours.

Queries.

We must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

"UNRELIABLE."—According to De Quincey in *Blackwood's Magazine* for 1840 (vol. xlviii, p. 516) this word was introduced by Coleridge. "Alcibiades . . . was too unsteady, and (according to Mr. Coleridge's coinage) 'unreliable'; or, perhaps, in more correct English, too 'unrelyuponable.'" In his well-known work 'On English Adjectives in -able' Dr. Fitzedward Hall also states that "Coleridge, at subsequent periods, used it

[i.e., the adjective *reliable*] again and again; in 1817 he ventured *reliability*; and he has *unreliableness*, also."

No reader for the 'O. E. D.' has sent in an instance of either of these negative words from Coleridge's writings, and a prolonged search in them has failed to discover any. Perhaps some reader of N. & Q. may be able to supply evidence that De Quincey and Fitzedward Hall were correct in their statements. In Worcester's dictionary (1846) *unreliable* is given on the authority of "Shields," whose identity is not obvious. In the lack of early evidence, any instances of *unreliable*, *unreliableness*, or *unreliability* earlier than 1860 would be welcome.

W. A. CRAIGIE.

"FERRIS" AND "FURISON."—These heraldic terms denote a steel for striking fire with a flint (in older English called a "fire-iron"). The former, which appears to have escaped the notice not only of all makers of dictionaries, but even of writers on heraldry and compilers of heraldic glossaries, occurs in the description of the arms of the family of Bogner (1842, Burke, 'General Armory'); the latter is given in Elvin's 'Dictionary of Heraldry' (1889), without evidence of its source, and is cited in the 'O. E. D.'

Before attempting to discover the origin and relationship of these two forms, it is desirable to know something more of their history. On this account I should be glad of any information on the following points: (1) The original locality of the family of Bogner. (2) The earliest date at which a description of its arms can be found. (3) Any other instances of the use of "ferris" or "furison" in blazoning, with date, locality, and other relevant particulars.

I am indebted to Mr. Miller Christy for drawing my attention to these obscure and neglected words.

W. A. CRAIGIE.

ARTICLE ON SHELLEY IN 'THE PROSPECTIVE REVIEW.'—Can anyone state who was the author of the article on Shelley in No. 17 of *The Prospective Review* (1849)? This periodical was a Unitarian theological and literary quarterly, edited during the ten years of its existence by J. Martineau, J. J. Tayler, J. H. Thom, C. Wicksteed and W. C. Roscoe.

WILFRID H. WOOLLEN.

MRS. MEYNELL'S ESSAYS. — Information is greatly desired about the date and place of original publication of the following essays of Mrs. Alice Meynell: 'James Russell Lowell'; 'The Rhythm of Life'; 'Children in Burlesque'; 'The Children'; 'Harlequin Mercutio'; 'Ceres Runaway'; 'George Meredith'; 'The Second Person Singular.'

Assistance in this search would be gratefully appreciated by

ANNE K. TUELL

Wellesley College, Wellesley,
Mass., U.S.A.

CAPTAIN ERASMUS SHORTER. — Can anyone inform me from which arm of the service Captain Erasmus Shorter (died 1753) derived his title; also with what ship or regiment and on what dates he served? He was the son of John Shorter, of Bybrook, near Ashford, Kent, and brother to Catherine, the wife of Sir Robert Walpole.

LEOPOLD A. VIDLER.

NORMANDY, IN THE PARISH OF ASH, CO. SURREY. — I should be grateful to any reader who can inform me of the origin of this name of a tiny hamlet, a few miles from Guildford. There is no reference to its derivation in Manning and Bray's 'Hist. of Surrey,' nor in the 'Victoria County Hist.'

HENRY CURTIS.

2, Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, S.W.

DE TATHAM AND TATHAM FAMILIES. — Most of the Tathams in and about London appear to derive from Co. Durham, to which they can be traced back, uninterruptedly, until at least a decade or so prior to 1600. I have been unable to link up the Tathams of Cos. Durham, Yorks., and Lancs., though all three seem to claim Tatham, in Co. Lancs., on the border of Yorks., as the *cunabula gentis*. Can any reader supply the links connecting these families with one another, and the descent from their supposed common ancestors, the family of de Tatham, mentioned in the Testa de Nevill? (See reference, *post* p. 48, s.v. 'The Boldon Book: Assart').

HENRY CURTIS.

2, Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, S.W.

TEA AND COFFEE CUPS. — What is the earliest known date when china and porcelain cups were used in Great Britain for tea and coffee. When did they first appear with handles?

Skeat states that coffee was known in

England in about 1600, and that coffee-houses were opened in London and Oxford in 1650. From what receptacle would either of the above be drunk at that time?

Tea was sold in London in 1651, but, no doubt, used in this country before that date.

HERBERT SOUTHAM.

"FRUITION." — Will a purist make an *ex cathedra* pronouncement on this word? I am cut off from books of reference and the 'N. E. D.' but I am under the impression that in the Golden Age "fruition" was limited in its meaning to "enjoyment" (*cf.* Collect of Epiphany in Prayer-book), whereas the modern tendency is to use it in the sense of "fruit-bearing" or "maturity." Is it due to confusion of sound, or rather appearance, or will the association of *fruor* and *fruges* justify the modern development?

W. R. N. BARON.

[The 'N.E.D.' has a note on this erroneous association with "Fruit" — common in the U.S. and in England, but not countenanced by English Dictionaries nor by Webster. Three examples are given: from *Harper's* and from the 'Century' and 'Standard' Dictionaries].

SOME PSEUDONYM PROBLEMS. — An American correspondent has sent me a list of problems in the shape of pen-names which he is anxious to have solved, for a book which he is compiling. In the cases of those pen-names of which the owners or users are known, and of those mentioned in the following list who wrote under their own names, it is desired to have the respective dates of their births, and, of those no longer living, also the dates of their deaths. The same information would be welcomed concerning any of the originals of the pseudonyms in the list, which is as follows:—

- (1) Brace of Cantabs—authors of 'Gradus ad Cantabrigiam' (1824).
- (2) Cynicus (Martin Anderson).
- (3) Dot—the artist who illustrated 'How Doldrum spent Christmas.'
- (4) Redgap—author of 'Faces in the Fire' (1844).
- (5) W. H. Turner, author of 'Adventures of Obadiah Oldbuck.'
- (6) Kyd (J. C. Clarke).
- (7) H. H. Munro, "Saki"—author of 'The Westminster Alice.'
- (8) The Trent Otter (J. W. Martin).
- (9) Whitebelt—author of 'Kelvington' (1883).

(10) Wanderer (? E. H. D'Avigdor)—author of 'Across Country' (1882).

(11) Rouge et Noir—author of 'Memories and Stories,' etc. (1892).

(12) John Lawrence (W. H. Scott), sporting writer, b. *circa* 1780.

(13) Snaffle, sporting writer.

(14) Craven, sporting writer.

I give the names, etc., as I received them, and feel sure that any data which may be forthcoming will be of interest to English as well as to American readers.

W. ROBERTS.

18, King's Avenue, S.W.4.

TOWN CRIERS.—In a notice of the sudden death of the Hastings Town-crier mention is made of town-crier competitions at which the deceased had won several prizes. When and where are these competitions held? What is their nature? When were they first instituted? Where may records of them be seen?

L. A. A.

THE ULSTER OFFICE OF ARMS.—It would be interesting to students of heraldry if the fate of this Institution, whatever it may have been, were recorded in 'N. & Q.' Its very name is ignored in 'Whittaker's Almanac' for 1923.

S. A. GRUNDY-NEWMAN.

Walsall.

"LATIN BELLS."—Can any reader tell me why the bells that were formerly worn on the harness of cart-horses are called Latin Bells? Is it perhaps because they are made of the metal, somewhat similar to brass, known as latten? If so the bells of the horse-harness were probably spelt "lattens" and not "Latins"?

WOLSELEY.

Massetts Place, Scaynes Hill, Sussex.

ST. MARY-LE-STRAND.—Has the site of the Church destroyed c. 1564 by Protector Somerset, been identified? Leigh Hunt says it is a little to the South of the present Church. Any information about the Church prior to 1564 would be welcomed.

WALTER E. GAWTHORP.

MISS MITFORD'S 'OUR VILLAGE.'—On what date was Mary Russell Mitford's 'Our Village' first published in book form? The year was 1824, but although I have searched all available biographies and reference books I can find no mention of the day on which this book appeared.

GEO TREMAINE.

"CHEESING-TIME."—During harvest the men used to sit down in the field about 4 p.m., and eat some bread and cheese. I understand that in some counties this period of refreshment was called "Beaver"; in others "Fours," "Fourings" and "Four o'clock." In what counties is the afternoon meal during the hay and corn harvest still called "cheesing-time." Ellis in the 'Country Housewife' (1750) calls this period by that name.

R. HEDGER WALLACE.

BENDY.—I should be grateful if any reader could tell me who the husband was of the lady mentioned in the following extract from Pepys's diary:

1664, April 22. My wife and I to Hyde Park where great plenty of gallants and pleasant it was only for the dust. Here I saw Mrs. Bendy my Lady Spillman's fair daughter that was, who continues yet very handsome.

ROBERT PEARSALL.

Avondale, Uxbridge Road,
Hampton Hill, Middlesex.

TRAVELS IN NORTHERN SPAIN: BOOK WANTED.—Some four years ago, during a serious illness, I read a book somewhat in the style of Belloc, describing a walking-tour to Roncesvalles in North Spain and containing chapters, or chapter-headings, dealing with the Song of Roland. I am anxious to trace this book but can recollect neither title author nor when it was borrowed. Can any reader assist me?

E. W. COLLYER.

Replies.

THE BOLDON BOOK: "ASSART."
(cxlvi. 10).

From the Testa de Nevill, it appears that Richard de Tatham, otherwise Richard Fitzwalchef, who d. 1198, left his second (? third) son, Walter de Tatham, who had died by 1246, "one essartum, and received 12d. for service."

In *The Lancs. and Ches. Record Soc.*, vol. xlviii, p. 97, 1903, Mr. William Farrer, F.S.A., has translated this reference to the de Tathams, giving as an equivalent for *essartum* the word "ridding," not to be met with in most English dictionaries. In 'The Record Interpreter,' by C. T. Martin, B.A., F.S.A., ed. 1892, the following words appear in the Glossary:

Essarta, essartum; see *assartum*.

Assartum, assart; land brought into cultivation.

Assartare; to bring forest land into cultivation by grubbing up roots, etc.

The word *essartum*, or *assart*, therefore indicates land cleared or rid of roots, etc.; or, as Mr. Farrer expresses it, a "riding." Perhaps this last word is in more common usage in the North than in the South of England, where it seems to be unfamiliar.

HENRY CURTIS.

2, Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, S.W.1

The meaning of *assart* is shown by the following quotations. The first group is from Maigne D'Arnis's 'Abridgement of Ducange':

Assarta. Silva succisa et in agrum cultum redacta; bois coupé et mis en culture. Vid. *Exartus*.

Assartare. Silvas interlucare, radices avelere et in culturam redigere; olim *essarter*.

Exartare. Interlucare silvas et dumeta succidere, et in culturam redigere: défricher et mettre en culture; olim *essarter*.

Exartus. Ager in culturam redactus: terre défrichée et mise en culture; olim *essars, exars*.

The following is from Manwood's 'Treatise of the Forest Laws,' 4th edit., by William Nelson (1717):

Assart. This word was first used in England by William the Conqueror; 'tis a French word, and comes from *Assartir*, or, as my Lord Coke tells us, *Essarter*, which signifies, to make plain, or grub up; and from hence is derived the barbarous Latin word *Assarto*, which is to pull up by the roots, *Assartare enim est densas silvas eradicare et in culturam redigere*; so that *assart* is to destroy any covert, by the rooting it up, and to make it plain ground. The French word now is *arracher*, which is *eradicare* or *eruncare*: In the writ of *ad quod damnum*, in the Register, 'tis *assertare*, and not *assartare*, as 'tis in Budaeus in 2 Lib. *Philologiae*; and some are of opinion it comes from *ad* and *Sero*, to sow.

Halliwell's 'Glossary' has:

Assart. According to Cowell, *assart* lands are part of forests cleared of wood, and put into a state of cultivation, for which rents were paid under the name of *assart* rents. It is also a verb. *Assart* enters into the name of Kirkby-Malzeard, situate in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Malzeard represents *mal-assarted* or *mal-essarted*.

WM. SELF-WEEKS.

Westwood, Clitheroe.

Assart, or *Essart*, is an offence committed in the forest by pulling up the trees by the roots that are thickets and coverts for deer,

and making the ground plain as arable land. It differs from waste in that waste is the cutting down of coverts which may grow again, whereas *assart* is the plucking them up by the roots and utterly destroying them, so that they can never afterward grow. This is not an offence if done with license to convert forest into tillage ground. Cf. Manwood's 'Forest Laws,' Part i, 171. (Wharton's 'Law Lexicon').

FREDK. C. WELLSTOOD.

"FOLLY" IN PLACE-NAMES (13 S. i. 371, 411, 453, 515; cxlvi. 32).—It is not necessary to assume that "Folly" in place-names has the same origin in all cases.

Halliwell's 'Glossary' gives Folly as used, in various dialects, for "any ridiculous building not answering its intended purpose." In the old Craven Market-town of Settle there is a large seventeenth century mansion, now occupied in several tenements, which goes by the name of "Preston's Folly" or "The Folly." There can be little doubt that the name in this case is one of derision.

In the Isle of Wight on the bank of the River Medina between Newport and Cowes is an inn called "The Folly." In 'Sketches of Description taken on sailing from Newport to Lymington' (1792) the author says: "On the same side lies the Folly, humorously so called as being the scene of high entertainment amongst the bon vivants of an earlier age." If this writer's suggestion as to the origin of the name in this case is not accepted, another, and a probable one, can be put forward. Professor Wright, in his 'Dialect Dictionary' gives as a meaning of "Folly" occurring in several provincial dialects, "a public tea-garden in country places," and quotes Hatzfeld. Old French *Folie*, "Nom donné à une petite maison de plaisance où l'on se réunissait pour se divertir." This inn was a favourite resort for boating parties, and formerly had a skittle alley.

Capes, in his 'Rural Life in Hampshire,' states that Nicholas de Venuz, who died in 1363, held a "Folle" in Wolmer Forest, and that John Nore, in the sixteenth century, owned certain lands (which appear to have been close to Wolmer Forest) called "Folley," which later bore the name of "Foley."

Maigne-D'Arnis gives *Folia* as *locus folliis aut frondibus decorus*, "lieu couvert de feuillage," and *Folia* as *locus folliis aut*

frondibus decorus; "berceau de feuillage."

Capes considers "Folle" or "Folley" to have signified "a cottage in the wood," and refers to 'Roman de Rou' of Wace, "Mult veient loges a foillies" (12. 136).

WM. SELF-WEEKS.

Westwood, Clitheroe.

About four miles to the west of Manchester is Folly Brook, which is a County and Parliamentary Boundary, and also a Union boundary in connection with Swinton and Pendlebury. It is marked in the Lancashire sheet X C V, S. E. Near it, there is also Folly Lane. I do not know the derivation of these names, although there might be a connection with "folly," meaning a plantation, or a leafy-spot, from the French word *feuille*, a leaf, as about a century ago there was a wood, or plantation, somewhere in the neighbourhood.

In the 'Victoria History of the Counties of England,' edited by William Page, F.S.A., vol. iv., 'A History of Lancashire,' p. 393, note 14, is the following extract:—

thence by the high road [? to Eccles] to Little Leyhead, and thence to Gildenaver Ford [Gilda Brook] and so by Tippetbrook [Folly Brook] to Bispeslow [? Irlams-o'-th'-Height], etc.

The brackets, and the queries, are as printed.

It would appear, therefore, that an older name for Folly Brook was Tippetbrook. The grant in frankalmoign, from which the extract is taken, was made in December, 1261.

LEES KNOWLES.

LEGEND OF POMPEY (13 S. i. 430; cxlvi. 11).—In the second communication at the latter reference it is said that "Pompey destroyed and plundered the temple [at Jerusalem]." This is incorrect. Even if we disregard the contemporary evidence of Cicero, 'Pro. L. Flacco,' 28, 67, "At Cn. Pompeius captis Hierosolymis victor ex illo fano nihil attigit," we find Josephus expressly stating, both in his 'Wars of the Jews,' i. 152-153, and in his 'Antiquities,' xiv., 72-73, that Pompey did not touch the treasures, but gave orders that the temple should be cleansed and the customary offerings made. In fact Pompey's restraint on this occasion was famous. He gave offence to the Jews, however, by entering the Holy of Holies. In a well-known passage of Tacitus, 'Histories,' Bk. v., 9, we are told how the Romans then learnt that there was no image in this central shrine, "Inde vul-

gatum nulla intus deum effigie vacuam sedem et inania arcana."* But Tacitus, too, reminds us that the Temple was spared, "Muri Hierosolymorum diruti, delubrum mansit." It was Marcus Crassus nearly ten years later who amongst other temples plundered that at Jerusalem.

References to further accounts of Pompey's behaviour at the capture of the Temple are given in vol. iv. (2nd ed.), p. 475, of Drumann's 'Geschichte Roms.' Drumann notes that one historian, Dion Cassius (xxxvii., 16, 4) says that the treasures were plundered when Pompey stormed the Temple. But Cassius wrote in the third century, and cannot invalidate the evidence on the other side.

It is difficult to see what justification there can be for the sarcophagus being spoken of as Pompey's tomb lying among the ruins of the Temple. The inscription which Ghirlandaio places on it says no such thing, and the temple which Pompey entered was at Jerusalem, not Bethlehem.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

BOOKS ON SPAIN (cxlvi. 11). — (1) For titles of modern books on Spain, or on Spanish subjects, by English authors, see the Subject Index of the London Library (2 vols.); this library is particularly rich in Spanish literature. For the older works, see Watt, 'Bibliotheca Britannica.'

(2) The publishers of Lord Carnarvon's and Capt. Widdrington's books were Murray and Boone respectively.

(3) The address of the Hispanic Society of America is 156th Street West of Broadway, New York. The Hispanic Notes and Monographs issued by this Society are printed and published by the Oxford University Press.

On Spanish literature in general very useful bibliographical information will be found in Hurtado, de la Serna, and A. González Palencia: *Historia de la Literatura Española* (1921-22, Madrid); and the works of Menéndez y Pelayo are indispensable.

I take this opportunity of drawing the attention of those interested in Spanish literature to the new *Bulletin of Spanish Studies* issued by the University of Liverpool.

L. F. POWELL.

* It will be in the recollection of readers that Thackeray makes a very happy use in *Esmond* of the latter half of this quotation.

(1) Among descriptive books of Spanish travel, George Borrow's 'Bible in Spain,' and his 'Gypsies of Spain' could be read with gusto. We have also Richard Ford's 'Gatherings'; Augustus J. C. Hare's 'Wanderings in Spain'; Thomas Roscoe's entertaining Tourist Annuals through Andalusia, Biscay and Granada regions; Charles W. Woods's 'Glories of Spain'; Havelock Ellis's 'Soul of Spain'; J. R. Lowell's 'Impressions of Spain'; A. G. F. Bell's 'Magic of Spain'; S. P. Scott's 'Through Spain'; Rev. Dr. G. Hartwell Jones's 'Letters from Spain'; H. Spender's 'Through the High Pyrenees'; A. F. Calvert's 'Royal Palaces and Sculpture of Spain'; H. Butler Clarke's 'Modern Spain' (1875-98). 'Humour of Spain' in Walter Scott's International Humour Series; Sir John Bowring's 'Ancient Poetry and Romances of Spain'; Washington Irving's 'The Alhambra'; Owen Jones's illuminative work on the magnificent Moorish building; Professor Stanley Lane Poole's 'Story of the Moors,' likewise Miss Yonge's shorter synopsis in Golden Treasury series.

Rev. Dr. S. Manning's 'Spanish Pictures, Pen and Pencil'; Rev. Dr. John Stoughton's 'Spanish Reformers'; J. G. Lockhart's 'Spanish Ballads'; W. H. Prescott's historical monographs; Newnes's series, 'Spanish Life in Town and Country.'

(2) Lord Carnarvon's 'Portugal, Galicia and Barque Provinces' (John Murray).

ANEURIN WILLIAMS.

Menai View, North Road, Carnarvon.

MR. CASTRO will find much general information about Spanish society, art, literature and politics in the following works by the late Sir William Stirling Maxwell: 'Annals of the Artists of Spain' (1848); 'The Cloister Life of the Emperor Charles V' (1852, 4th ed., 1891); 'Don John of Austria' (1883); the works of Richard Ford and George Borrow are excellent channels of information about Spain.

HERBERT MAXWELL.

Monreith.

CAROLS (cxlvi. 8).—S. R. will find the words and music of the folk-song, "On the first day of Christmas, my true love sent to me," in the Second Series of 'Folk Songs from Somerset,' by Cecil J. Sharp and Charles L. Marson. Two variants appear in the 'Calendar of Somerset Customs, Superstitions, &c.,' and still another in 'Tales of the Blackdown Borderland,' by F. W.

Mathews, No. 13 of the Somerset Folk Series, published only a few weeks since by the Somerset Press, 16, Harpur Street, W.C.1. The song is of the accumulative type of the "House-that-Jack-Built" style. One version runs to 23 verses. A note in 'Folk Songs from Somerset,' by the Musical Editor, refers to songs of this class, and says:—

'The Barley Mow'; 'One shall mow my Meadow,' and 'The Dilly Song,' are other examples of the accumulative song, and these are all freely sung in Somerset. 'The Christmas Song,' is, perhaps, the most attractive of these, and, moreover, it is very well-known all over the country. So far as I know, the song, with accompaniment, has not previously appeared in print.

If S.R. cannot conveniently consult the references I have given, I will, with pleasure, send him (or her) a copy of the words, with or without the music, as it is sung in Somerset.

W. G. WILLIS WATSON.

Pinhoe.

UNIVERSITY HOODS (cxlvi. 10).—I think that MR. E. C. MORGAN will get all the information he requires from 'The Degrees and Hoods of the World's Universities and Colleges,' by Frank W. Haycroft, F.S.A., Scot., published by Jennings and Bewley, Ware, Herts, or failing that from 'The Cutters' Practical Guide to Cutting and Making of Clerical Dress,' by W. D. F. Vincent, published by John Williamson, Ltd., 42, Gerrard St., London, W.

E. BEAUMONT.

A small volume, 'Ecclesiastical and Academical Colours' (Bemrose and Sons), compiled by the Rev. T. W. Wood, is a comprehensive list. The book is not dated, but it was written when Mr. Wood was Chaplain of the Rhydd Court Domestic Chapel, Worcester, an office he held 1870-80. I can lend the volume to your enquirer.

H. PROSSER CHANTER.

Whetstone, Middlesex.

MR. MORGAN will find the gowns and hoods of the principal British and Irish universities described in Harmsworth's 'Universal Encyclopædia,' under the headings 'Gown' and 'Hood,' illustrated by two coloured plates.

HERBERT MAXWELL.

Monreith.

"TARDY" AS A SCHOOL TERM (13 S. i. 230, 273, 297, 358).—At the third reference A. D. T. writes, "Its most frequent use

[at Winchester] was in the expression 'tardy chapel,' meaning 'late for chapel.' "

The following extracts from 'Gradus ad Cantabrigiam,' "by a Brace of Cantabs," 1824, shew that it had that meaning at Cambridge:—

TARDY; to be noticed for coming late into chapel. "I have known," says Gilbert Wakefield, "a sleepy devotee, delayed so long by the drowsy God, as to make it requisite to come at last without his clothes. (Memoirs, p. 147), (meaning clad in his surplice. There can be little doubt that if Wakefield wrote this it was a gross exaggeration).

Haply, some friend may shake his hoary head,
And say—"Each morn, unchill'd by frosts,
he ran
With hose ungarter'd, o'er yon turfy bed.
To reach the chapel ere the psalms began—
i.e., to escape being TARDY.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

"FERNSELUER," "LESOWSELUER," "WEIKSELUER" (13 S. i. 449; cxlvi. 13).—I have come across "Worke silver" in Gairdner's 'Letters and Papers of the Reign of Henry VIII,' vol. xix, part 1, for 1544, where it is stated in July, 1544, William Sewster of Gunmecestre, Hunts, and John Sewster, his son and heir apparent, granted to William Lawrence and Frances his wife and the heirs of the said William Lawrence, the Manor and farm called Slepe, in Slepe and Seynt Ives, Hunts., with its lands (named) and services and rents called "custumary worke silver" in Hemyngford Abbatis, Hunts., in tenure of William Lawrence.

G. H. L.

BYERLEY OF MIDDRIDGE GRANGE AND GOLDSBOROUGH (13 S. 312, 376, 418, 452; cxlvi. 12).—In justice to the memory of Sir John Johnston, I should like to add to my former communication, the following extracts from a long letter which he wrote to the clergyman who attended in his last hours:

Sir, I think it not amiss as a dying man to give you a short account of all my innocency . . . as a dying man and now receiving the Sacrament, I could perceive no discomposure in her [Miss Wharton] at all. . . . She began to talk of my Lord Argyle and told me she had seen some of his children at Ham, and asked Colonel Campbell if he were the next brother. This good humour continued with her so that when the Parson desired her to say the words after him, she spoke with so audible a voice that the people in the room heard her louder than the Minister. After the ceremony it was observed that her wedding ring was too big;

her husband told her that it could be changed. She said, "No, it is not lucky to change a wedding ring." At supper there was nothing to be observed but an equal satisfaction between both. The next day about ten of the clock Mr. Montgomery asked her if she would go to Mr. Pontaes to dinner. She said with all my heart, where we went and stayed till 4 in the afternoon, then we played at cards at the lodgings and she went to bed with all the seeming pleasantness imaginable.

This is the truth and no more, as I am a dying man. Neither truly was it ever my intention or design to be a witness of anything that would look like a force; neither, indeed, was there any occasion for it, she being so very frank and free of herself to the marriage. She wrote likewise to her aunt freely a letter desiring "She might not be troubled for her, for she was very well with her husband Colonel Campbell."

I venture to think that Mr. E. R. Wharton's sympathy was mis-applied!

CONSTANCE RUSSELL.

Swallowfield Park, Reading.

HERALDRY: COLOUR ON COLOUR (13 S. i. 409, 456, 473, 495; cxlvi. 14).—St. John Hope, in 'Heraldry for Craftsmen,' writes:

It was soon found that for brilliancy of effect the use of gold or silver with colour was preferable to that of colour with colour or metal with metal; two colours are therefore found together or super-posed only under certain conditions and the same applies to the two metals. [The author does not state the conditions].

In his 'Grammar of English Heraldry' the same authority writes:

Care was always taken in English Heraldry to avoid the placing of a gold object upon silver or a silver one upon gold, or of a coloured object or bearing upon a coloured field. A few isolated exceptions occur that only serve to prove the rule, and these are noteworthy from their rarity. . . . Perhaps this is why the Crusaders devised for the arms of Jerusalem one large and four little gold crosses upon a silver field. This rule, however, does not extend to parti-coloured or quarterly fields nor to fields that are checky, paly, etc. Thus the Great Roll furnishes such examples as a red lion upon a field parti gold and vert, a silver leopard upon parti gold and gules, etc.

I think there is more in the few examples than a want of press-correcting or fading of colours (seeing how little the finest illuminated MSS. have faded). Either a desire for peculiarity, or ignorance of the rule, is more likely.

WALTER E. GAWTHORP.

96, High Road, East Finchley.

MEMORABILIA OF THE MOMENT (cxlvi. 8).—"Silent as a fish." Did not this proverbial phrase require qualifying even before the

discovery of the so-called Shouting-I have heard herrings chirp when I am out of the nets on Loch Fyne. I also heard large pike grunt when hit on the head with a club. There is, too, a widespread belief that dog-fish bark, though a local fisherman tells me this is "of a belk" (belch?) due to the displacement of air from the body of the fish.

THOMAS WINDER.

THE ROXBURGHSHIRE WORD-BOOK (13 S. 487).—I am much interested in your issue of 'The Roxburghshire Word Book.' "Sandbed" (a name which you mention) was really a bed of sand, and at one time the two rivers met here. Some superstitious inhabitants of it changed the name to Sandbed Square, and this name was painted on the wall at it never caught on, and the place reverted to the old designation.

JOHN W. KENNEDY.

President Hawick Archæological Society.

ASTRONOMICAL BLUNDERS IN FICTION (13 S. 487).—From a collection of cuttings, references to mistakes by authors, poets, and politicians, which would make a volume, I find that the 'Youths' Companion' (a Scottish publication of 1911), drew attention to the fact that while Stevenson alluded to Sir Walter Scott's mistake in 'The Antiquary,' where the sun is wrongly caused to set in the "eastern sky," Stevenson himself, to use his own words, "came to grief over the moon in 'Otto.'"

Stevenson's review of July 13, 1889, says that in our recent works of fiction we may mention that in the 'Children of Gibeon' Mr. Gibeon makes a new moon rise in the east in the middle of the night."

Humphrey Ward once made a comment that she never knew when to make the moon rise, and that she obtained Miss Weston's assistance in all astronomical references.

Wilkie Collins once made the moon rise in the west, and Rider Haggard in 'Solomon's Mines,' made a bright moon-night succeed a solar eclipse. Col. Haggard placed a star between the horns of the crescent moon, 'forgetting that to be in such a position the star would have to be between the earth and the moon, 230,000 miles away. Kingsley made his heroes row out into the eastern sea after the setting sun.

Perhaps some reader can tell me the name of a famous novel, a quarter of a century ago, where an invalid character's room was lighted by one window looking towards the east. When the invalid died, the eastern windowed room was suffused "with the red glare of the setting sun."

H. PROSSER CHANTER.

Whetstone, Middlesex.

"Cozo": "SKRIED" (13 S. i. 489).—Du Cange explains *Cozzo* as a cloak or garment of light material, which was probably used to protect the head as well; O.H.G. *Kozzo*, whence Kluge derives Ger. *Kotze*, which he defines as a coarse tufted woollen material; but he believes Eng. *coat* to have sprung from a different root.

For "skried" see *shred* and *screed* in 'N. E. D.,' the third signification of the latter being "an edging or bordering, of a strip, the border or fall of a woman's cap."

N. W. HILL.

"LES DEFATS DE SES QUALITES" (cxlvi. 10). — Bishop Dupanloup (1802-78) is credited with the authorship of this proverb in Hoyt's 'Cyclopædia of Practical Quotations,' but it may have been suggested to him by one of the 'Maximes' of La Rochefoucauld (1612-80): "Il n'appartient qu'aux grands hommes d'avoir de grands défauts."

N. W. HILL.

NELSONIANA: THOMAS SWAIN (13 S. i. 303; cxlvi. 16).—The following further particulars about Thomas Swain, referred to in the note by S.F. at the last reference will amplify what is there stated.

Thomas Swain was born in 1774, and began his seafaring career at the age of 13, in a cutter named the Fox, which served as a tender to Nelson when Captain of the Agamemnon, and afterwards when Commodore in the Captain. As stated, he was one of the sailors on board the Victory, who caught the great Admiral in his arms when he fell mortally wounded. After Trafalgar he went to Lisbon, and subsequently deserted after 18 years' service. Falling into the hands of the French, he was compelled to serve them. At the end of three years he was captured by the English, and remained as a French prisoner in England for nine years. When released he joined a merchant ship and proceeded to the Cape, from whence he made his way to Tristan da Cunha.

Swain was one of the five unmarried men on the island, who in 1827 were supplied with wives from St. Helena.

(See article 'Tristan da Cunha,' in *The Empire Review*, Feb., 1923).

H. ASKEW.

DR. STEINKOFFT (13 S. i. 393, 477; cxlvi. 16, 35).—At ante p. 16 Mr. WULCKO suggests that the German Lutheran Church in Charlotte Street is the successor of the one in the Savoy, and I think he is probably right, but in the latest P.O. Directory which I can refer to the address is *Cleveland*, not *Charlotte Street*, Fitzroy Square. There are other German Churches mentioned in the London Directory and from the officials of one of them Mr. WULCKO will possibly obtain some information as to the records of the Savoy Church.

Dr. Steinkofft seems to have been the successor of the Rev. J. Wolf, and was, I think, himself succeeded by a Dr. Schöll; but as it is between fifty and sixty years since I used to hear—from a relative who was an intimate friend of Dr. and Mrs. Steinkofft—a good deal about the Church and its School, my memory may be at fault.

As Mr. WULCKO says that the Doctor himself wrote his name *Steinkofft*, that spelling must be taken as correct, but the variations are curious. I have a letter of 1833 in which the name occurs twice, once as *Steinkopff*, and once as *Steinkopff*, and in another letter from the same writer, he is referred to as *Steinkoff*, all quite distinctly written. It seems to "depend upon the taste and fancy of the speller."

I do not myself remember the position of the German Church in Savoy Street, and I cannot find any definite indication of its site. Mr. Beresford Chancellor, in his 'Annals of the Strand,' says it was

situated to the north-east of the Savoy Chapel, and adjoined the burial-ground. It is described by Allen in his *History of London* as a plain brick building, but with a handsome interior surrounding by a gallery, the roof being supported by Ionic pillars!

Elmes's Topographical Dictionary, 1831, says the Church was designed by Sir William Chambers and repaired about 1805, and that it stood between Savoy Street and the Thames, a description too vague to be of any use.

Loftie's 'Memorials of the Savoy' may give more precise information, but I have

no copy of that book, and am many miles from a reference library.

T. W. TYRELL.

St. Elmo, Sidmouth.

The location of the Lutheran Church will be found in Rev. W. J. Loftie's 'Memorials of the Savoy,' in which opposite to p. 230 is a map, dated 1830, of the Manor of The Savoy. In this the site of the Lutheran Church is marked (No. 7), about half-way down the present Savoy Street on the west side, south of the present Churchyard. The same position is allotted to it in the "plan of The Savoy precinct in 1736," opposite to p. 156. In the latter plan Savoy Street does not appear, but part of its course is marked by the Middle Savoy Gate, Broadway and Church passage.

WALTER E. GAWTHORP.

HOTELS BRISTOL (13 S. i. 312, 368, 395).—In view of its authoritative source the following letter to the editor of *The Observer* of Oct. 21, 1923, deserves to be placed on permanent record:

... the Hotels Bristol on the Continent were not named after Bristol City, but after my great-grandfather, the Marquess of Bristol. He and his family were the first guests at the Hotel Bristol in Paris, which was named after him, and my grand-father, Lord Arthur Hervey, remembered this visit, and talked of it to my father, and told him that the Hotel Bristol was called after his father. This Lord Bristol spent a great deal of his time abroad and was a well-known figure on the Continent, and other hotels where he stayed were also named after him.—Yours truly,

MARGARET HERVEY.

Hillcrest, Felixstowe.

WILFRID H. WOOLLEN.

Ivy Grange, Chilampton, nr. Bath.

MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES (13 S. i. 431, 516).—The text of the measures passed in the reign of Henry VIII will be found in Rhys's and Brynmor-Jones's work, 'The Welsh People.' It does not seem very definite as regards Monmouthshire, which we in Wales love to regard as part of ourselves. I do not admit that Monmouthshire is "overwhelmingly English"; it is at least as Cymric as Radnorshire!

ARTHUR MEE.

Cardiff.

TURNER, PORTRAIT PAINTER (12 S. xi. 481; cxlvi. 14).—Charles Turner was born at Old Woodstock, Oxfordshire, on Aug. 31, 1774, and was the son of Charles and Jane

er. He went to London about 1795 and studied in the Royal Academy School. He succeeded successfully in stipple and aquatint, mainly practised in mezzotint, and became a very distinguished artist in the latter style. He became very friendly with M. W. Turner (though they were not related to one another), and engraved many plates for the 'Liber Studiorum' and 'Views of England.' In 1812 Charles Turner was appointed engraver to the King, and in 1828 he became an A.R.A. In addition to his skill as an engraver, he has a number of paintings to his credit, including several portraits. Nineteen portraits executed by him he also engraved, and a description of these will be found in Whittington's 'Nineteenth Century Mezzotinters: Charles Turner,' 1907. He died in London August 1, 1857.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

Notes on Books.

English Tracts, Pamphlets and Printed Sheets. II: Leicestershire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire and Worcestershire. By J. Harvey. (London: Wallace Gandy).

A public-spirited compiler and publisher of such work have a very strong claim upon the gratitude of all English students. Those will heartily acknowledge it who are most thoroughly acquainted with the various interest and importance of the material, and best understand what skill and labour are demanded by such enterprise. We noticed with great pleasure the first instalment of this bibliography (Staffordshire tracts) and are glad to see it now carried a step further. Nor can we forbear repeating our appreciation of the careful printing, which, moreover, gives the title-pages *verbatim et literaliter*, with type equivalents and the lines of the original exactly indicated.

Worcestershire before 1650 can boast a few able writers. Wyclif, Lodge and Beaupre perhaps occur first to mind, and, in later days, Henry Smith and William Bradshaw. The anonymous tracts and the work of less known men are yet more interesting in the present connection. Here we find the account of the "most strange and wonderful relation of blood in a poole at Garsaton" in a pamphlet of 8 4to pages (1645); and the wonderful Discoverie of the Witchcrafts of Margaret and Phillip Flower; the sermons of Anthony Cade; the curious "watch-word" and "ward-word" controversy between Sir John Hastings and the Papists (c. 1600); and all items connected with Lady Jane Grey, of whom an Italian account of her printed in 1577, and many "terrible," "horrible" or "ful" news relating events in the Civil War.

There are seventeen works by Lilly the lawyer: and there is a "merry Iest of Dane

Hew, Munk of Leicestre, and how he was foure times slain and once hanged" which contains a woodcut reproduced as frontispiece to this section.

The frontispiece to the Staffordshire section is a pleasant woodcut showing a schoolmaster seated in a lofty sort of *cathedra* with his birch-rod across his knees, and three small boys on a low form at his feet. This is from the 1517 edition—by Wynkyn de Worde—of Robert Whittington's 'De Concinnitate.' Whittington's works, in their several editions, run to over 150 items—printed by Wynkyn de Worde, Pynson and Peter Treveris. The writings of John Darrell, the exorcist, are among the most curious of the Staffordshire productions; and among those of historical value none are more considerable than those of Cardinal Pole. It is worth noticing that this section includes a high proportion of publications not in the British Museum or Bodleian, especially under the heading Devereux, Earl of Essex. There are also a single sheet on behaviour in churches addressed to Ministers and Churchwardens by George Abbot, Archbishop of Canterbury, in the library of the Society of Antiquaries; the articles for the delivering up of Lichfield Close, July, 1646, in the William Salt and Birmingham Central Libraries; and Thomas Morton's 'Salamon' and 'Apologia Catholica' in the Middle Temple Library.

The Warwickshire tracts make the most important of these groups. Here figure Fulke Greville and Drayton and Sir Thomas Overbury; Cartwright and the Romanist William Bishop; John Cotta and William Shakespeare. Two illustrations are given; the one, the frontispiece to the 'Annalia Dubrensis vpon the yeerely celebration of Mr. Robert Dovers' Olimpick Games vpon Cotswold-Hills,' the other the title of 'A Dialogve or Rather a Parley between Prince Rupert's Dogge whose name is Pvddle, etc.,' with its amusing woodcut. This last is one of the forty tracts under the heading 'Kineton' relating to the Battle of Edgehill. The Warwickshire tracts relating to the Civil War are both numerous and important. Of the miscellaneous tracts only a few can be mentioned here: 'Motus Medi-terraneus,' for example, or 'a Trve Relation of a Fearefull and Prodigious Earth Quake . . . in Coventrie'; Draxe's 'Calliepeia or A rich Storehouse of proper choise and elegant Latine words'; Bartholomew Griffin's 'Fidessa'; Southerne's 'Fearefull Newes from Coventry,' about one Thomas Holt, a musician, who sold himself to the Devil; and John Woodall's 'Viaticum! the Path-way to the Surgions chest,' being instructions for the younger surgeons employed "for the intended reliefe of Rochell."

The Worcestershire section abounds in divinity: the writings of Richard Smith and Bonner, for instance on the Roman side; of Latimer and Baxter on the other. Here belongs also the famous John Dee. A tract of 1646 contains a "relation" of a young woman "possessed with the Devil" at Bewdley. There are three "prognostications" by Nathaniel

Nye, "Master Gunner of the City of Worcester." But perhaps the most interesting series is that under the name of the printer, John Oswen, who worked at Ipswich and Worcester.

An Index of Titles and a General Index are provided. The latter contains principally names (persons and places), but includes among the exceptional subject-entries 'printers' devices'—an excellent thought.

A quite small list of Errata precedes the Indexes. We have not, in our examination of the book, found anything to add to it, except a wonder whether *ad suferas* on p. 25 is correct.

The Sayings of Queen Elizabeth. By Frederick Chamberlin. (John Lane. 16s. net).

We think Mr Chamberlin owes much to those twelve friends who insisted upon his giving some references for Sayings—a demand with which he has complied so far as those derived from the more out-of-the-way sources are concerned. Elizabeth has everything to gain by being read in a context, and the introductions supplied to the several Sayings should rather whet than satisfy the reader's appetite for information. On the one hand, very few of her utterances have wit or wisdom of universal application; on the other hand, the full worth of brilliance of what she says is apt to be missed unless considered in close connection with the occasion. Both these positions may be illustrated from the quotations grouped as 'Maxims of Government'—for most of which "maxim" is a misnomer, though all illustrate Elizabeth's mastery of statecraft.

The total impression produced by these extracts differ little from the character of Elizabeth as commonly conceived. Mr. Chamberlin sums it all up well in a series of clever contradictions—where, however, we demur to her being called a saint. Perhaps he would partly justify this appellation by reference to her little MS. book of prayers in Latin, Greek, French, Italian and English, from which he quotes copiously under the heading 'Religion.' They furnish some of the most interesting pages of this book (we wish we had had at least the Latin and Greek originals given us), but they hardly reveal Elizabeth either as a saint or, as Mr. Chamberlin would have it, in her weakness. No sovereign possessed of ordinary intelligence would pray in very different terms from these—at least so far as expressed dependence on Divine protection goes; and some allowance for "Common form" must also be made in reading them.

The Queen's roughness of tongue is frequently illustrated, as are her well-known fickleness and gallantry; her hold over her people and her sense of her people's mind. Mr. Chamberlin's forthcoming life of Leicester is to set that personage before us in a new light. Meanwhile stress is laid on a speech of Elizabeth's reported by Languet in 1561, in which she justifies her kindness to Leicester against the House of Lords by speaking of "his

goodness to me when I was in trouble during the reign of my sister. At that time he never ceased his former kindness and service, but even sold his possessions to provide me with funds." Elizabeth's gentler side is nowhere more charmingly shown than in the letter to Harrington, her young grandson—"Boy Jack"—accompanying a copy of her speech for the opening of Parliament in 1575.

The Introduction is largely a diatribe against Froude. We hold no brief for Froude—who does?—but Mr Chamberlin's violence over-reaches itself. He shows, by a multitude of examples, that Froude often paraphrases where he appears to be quoting, and is apt to translate rather loosely, but he does not show that these literary misdemeanours—though they are reprehensible enough—have resulted in any important distortion of fact in the instances brought forward, and only such distortion could warrant the extreme fierceness of his attack. Indeed, we wonder what resources he has left for dealing with the matters of moment where errors of great consequence have to be signalled. Here he is virtually dealing with an old-fashioned, hesitating, somewhat incapable way of writing from sources.

Somerset Holy Wells. By Ethelbert Thorne. (Somerset Folk Press. 11s. 6d.)

DOM ETHELBERT THORNE gives us an interesting account of the Somerset Holy Wells in this little book. In most cases these springs are to be found in close proximity to the parish church, the water, in some instances, being still used in the font; thus continuing the baptismal tradition of Holy Wells from early Christian times. The dedications, many of them, show Celtic or Anglo-Saxon origin; while that to St. Agnes of the well at Whitestanton takes us back to the Roman occupation, the remains of a Roman shrine having been found round the well on the site of a villa. This book would add considerable interest to a walking-tour in the west country.

Notices to Correspondents.

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Notes.

SIMPSONS OF BURSLEM, POTTERS.

From the Burslem Parish Registers (Staffs. Parish Register Society) and from the records at the Lichfield Probate Registry, a family chart of this old potter family has been compiled which is not without general interest.

The earliest record at Lichfield is of the will of Richard Symson the Elder, proved by his son Robert, 10 Sep. 1557. The will unfortunately is missing, but he appears, from the fee paid, to have been a man of some substance. He was fined at Tunstall Manor Court on May 8, 1549 for digging clay in Brownhills Lane, Burslem, from which it may perhaps be inferred that he was one of the early potters of Burslem.

His son Robert Simson married Margerie Unwine (whose sister married an Adderley). He died in 1586 and Administration was

granted to his wife, whose will was proved in 1605 by her son William.

A William Simpson in 1581 presented a memorial that he might be allowed to bring the drinking "stone pottes" made at Culloin into this country and requesting permission to make similar "stone pottes" in some decayed town within this realm, "whereby manie hundred poor men may be set at worke." Mr. F. Litchfield in 'Pottery and Porcelain,' p. 25, seems to indicate that William Simpson was of Staffordshire. It would be interesting to identify him as of Burslem.

Two other sons of Robert and Margerie were Richard and Robert. Richard Simson married Joan, d. of John Shaw of the Churchyard House. Shaw was defendant in the Chancery suit: "Mainwaring Rector of Stoke v. Shaw," 15 June, 1640, the point at issue being whether or no the Churchyard house was Church property. The suit was compromised, and the house came into the possession of the Wedgwood family (heirs of Shaw). Robert Simson (bap. 1560) was one of the witnesses for Shaw (at the age of 80), and was definitely described as a "potter" in the depositions. He married Isabel Cartledg in 1587. They had seven sons and three daughters, and from them apparently are sprung the numerous Simpsons in the Burslem Registers.

It is only necessary to follow the descendants of the eldest son John.

John Simson, bap. 1590; married (1) Anne and (2) Mary Fernehaugh. (His son Thomas by the 2nd marriage, married Alice Chatterley, and there were two other Symson-Chatterley marriages at this period). John and Anne had one son John Symson (1618-1697) called in his will "the Elder of Rotten Roe *alias* Welch Roe Burslem potter." He had four sons, master potters of Burslem, and two daughters. Anne m. Wm. Steele potter, and Alice m. Isaac Malkin potter.

The sons were William, Joseph, Ralph and John.

(1) William Simpson (1645-1712) was of "The Stocks" pottery (afterwards worked by Carlos Wedgwood). His weekly cost account is given by Josiah Wedgwood as £3. A slip-ware posset cup 1685 is mentioned by Lomax ('Quain Old English Pottery') as being in A. P. Billson's collection; it is inscribed "WM. SIMPSON HIS

CUP." His son John Simpson (1685-1774) is described as of Chell pottery (Rotten Row). The Rheads in 'Staffordshire Pots and Potters' say that there are a few slip-ware dishes signed by him (I should be glad to know in what collections), and the Hodgkins, in 'Dated Slip-ware,' mention a two-handled posset-pot inscribed JOHN SIMPSON, 1735. Wedgwood gives his weekly cost account at £4, and his ware as "mottled and black." John's son Joseph (1724-1780) was also of "Chell." He may have been the Joseph who married Susannah Reeves and left several children, but there are no wills of Simpsons at the period to confirm this.

(2) Joseph Simpson (1648-1686), m. Hannah —, and left two children, Joseph and Mary, minors, to the tuition of his executors—his brother Ralph and his brother-in-law, Wm. Steele.

(3) Ralph Simpson (Sympson or Simson), bap. 16 March, 1651/2, married Alice Taylor in 1676, and died 13 Oct., 1724. Thomas Wedgwood (father of Josiah) was a witness to his will, which was proved by his son Ralph Sympson and "John Sympson of ye Rotten Rowe in Burslem by the name of Castle John." He leaves his messuage to his son John and legacies to his children and grandchildren and to the poor of Burslem. The Rheads say that Ralph Simpson was one of the most prolific and important of the followers of Toft. Lomax in 'Quaint Old English Pottery' finds it difficult to say when Ralph was at work, but that, judging from the figures decorating his dishes, he was engaged during the reigns of James II, William and Mary, Ann and George I. Six full-page photographs of Ralph's slip-ware dishes are given in the book, chiefly in the author's own collection; the subjects are 'The Pelican and Her Piety,' and representations of King William, Queen Anne, George I, and a Lion Rampant all signed by Ralph, and one (unsigned) of King William. The Hodgkins mention dishes in the British and S. Kensington Museums, and a cradle and dish in Solon's collection. (I should be glad to know of others). Lomax describes his work as being stamped with an individuality not often found in early pottery.

Ralph's sons were John, Joseph, Ralph, Thomas and Aaron.

John (bap. 1678) was probably the potter called by Wedgwood "Double Rabbit," to

distinguish him from John "Chell" and "Castle" John his cousins; his residence being "West End of Town," and his weekly cost account £3. He probably married Ann Marsh and certainly left issue. Joseph (1681-1714) apparently a bachelor was also a potter. He leaves many legacies to nephews and nieces and £10 to the poor of Burslem. Ralph (bap. 1684) left issue but they are not mentioned in the Burslem Registers. Thomas a potter (1687-1720) left issue Aaron, Joseph and others. This Aaron (bap. 1714/15) may be the Aaron (father of Carlos Simpson) who with Carlos Wedgwood and others went in 1747 to work at the Chelsea China Manufactory (see Shaw's 'History of Staffs Pottery') and Joseph was, I think, husband of Anne (Leigh) who administered his estate in December, 1788. They left issue (*inter alios*) Jemima, who married Edward Rhead potter, and George 1760-1837) a potter (?) who is buried in the churchyard of St. Mary's, Truro.

(4) John Sympson (1658-1702) the youngest son of John of Rotten Row succeeded his father there and by his will left his house to his wife, Hannah, for the maintenance of his five small children. John his eldest son (1691-1733) was called "Castle John." His ware is stated by Wedgwood to have been red dishes and pans and his weekly cost account £3 10s. His will proved by his brother, Josiah, contains devises of houses at Newcastle and Knowle. He left children, but I do not find them in the Burslem Registers.

In 'Quaint Old English Pottery,' Lomax gives photographs of two "moulded ware" dishes (probably used as alms-dishes), bearing initials "J. S." which he thinks to be those of James Simpson of Burslem. I find only one James Simpson in the Registers—a grandson of Joseph and Anne (Leigh), bap. 1790. Is the nineteenth century too late for "moulded ware"?

I have condensed this account as much as possible. To anyone interested I could give fuller information. Needless to say that I should welcome any further details of the family—particularly of earlier or later members than those traced. I should like to make a complete list of the specimens of their ware preserved in collections.

GORDON L. SIMPSON.

Carlton House, Belmont Road,
Scarborough.

THE GREAT STORM OF NOVEMBER,
1703, AND THE ESCAPE OF THE
RISING SUN.

(See ante pp. 21, 39).

XIII.

Sir,—Tis now a fortnight since that dismal and dreadfull storme fell upon us, then which I think wee have not felt a greater national judgment for many years, at which time the *Rising Sun*, in which I understand you are principally concerned, rode then in the Downs. But being then driven away, and hearing nothing since from my son, William Brome, who is one of your Mates there aboard, I can forbear noe longer to give you the troable of this, and to begg the favour of a line or two to give mee an account, if possible, both of the Shipp and my son.

Wee had a flying rumour, near mee where I live, that the Shipp since the storme rode safe betwixt Ramsgate and Margate in the Isle of Thanet, but having noe confirmation of it, I should joyfully receive the good news from you. In the mean time I begg, as a Clergyman of God, that hee would prepare both your self and mee for whatsoever Calamity may befall us, and give us at last a comfortable issue. I am, Your most humble servant,

JAMES BROME, Dec. 9, 1703,

Pray direct to me at Newington by Hythe in Kent. By Hyth bagg.

[Endorsed] These For Captain Bowrey, living in Well Close Square, by Deans Chappel, near London.

XIV.

Flushing, December 22/11th, 1703.

Sir, Last night I had the Satisfaction of Seeing a letter from you to Myn Heer Soensbeek, with whome I went in Company of the Carpenter, by His advice, not finding any masts at Campveer for our purpose. But are provided with very good in this place, and they will be ready to fixe in five days time. You are very happy in falling into this gentleman's hands, who is a person of very great experience, as well as of a very great estate of his own getting, and will Husband evry thing to the best advantage, by whose advise I'll be concluded. I shal take the utmost care 'till our Captain arrives.

I can't but acquaint you again with the misfortune we have in Captain Rowley, for

I know the Success of the Voyage depends on a good management, which can't be effected unless you have a Mate of prudence and Sobriety, both which he is A great Stranger to, and you may as well take a man out of Bedlam to put in His post as himself. Pardon me that I'm so frank; 'tis the respect I have to your interest, as well as my own reputation that engageth me to give you this account. 'Tis not only His being continually drunk and mad, tho' that alone is enough to ruine the best design'd voyage, but ill principles, which evry body Suspects, not only by His management after the misfortune of our being driven out of the Downs, but after we came upon this coast. We had bin actually lost had it not bin for a boat, which afterwards by stress of weather broke from our bowe and was lost with a man and two boys, we having 2 men on board [her]. And since we came into this place hath acted, in moving the ship from place to place, as if he was resolv'd to destroy her; but by advice of friends ashoar, and of Mr. Morgan and Mr. Broom aboard, we have Secured her in a very Safe birth, and no care shal be wanting to prevent whatever His Sottish passion or other evil designes may effect. This is the substance of the affair relating to him. The particulars will take up more paper.

I thought it my duty to give you a faithfull account of what occur'd to me. I shall do evry thing with Mr. Soensbeeks advice, and always make good the character my friends have bin pleas'd to recommend me to you, with the utmost diligence and fidelity.

I Salute your good Lady and familly with my humble Service. I am, Your faithfull humble Servant ,

PETER TOM.

Please to excuse me to Captain Wybergh, that han't a line from me this post. We expect him hourly.

[Endorsed]. For Capt. Tho. Bowrey at His House in Well Close in Ratcliff Highway, London.

XV.

From on board the *Riseing Sunn* in Camphier peer in Zeeland, December 12th, 1703.

Worthy Sir, This comes to acquaint you that Mooneer Sunbeck was hear with the letter I suppose you sent him to Enquier after the shipp and hass bin to see for mast,

for here is none bigg enough in this plaice; soe Mr. Tom and the Carpenter is gone with him to Flushing. I hope in a small time to be all ready for the sea again. Our shipp proves verry well and tight, not seeming to complain [creak] in the least, and things in hould in verry good Condition.

Nothing more at present, but my humble Servise to you and my Captain, I am Sir,
Your obedient Servant to command,

SAMUELL ROWLEY

We shall gett men enough hear: some for the same wages as goes in England, and some young men: at 26: 28 and 30 shilling Pr month.

[Endorsed] To Captain Thomas Bowrey at his house in Well closs squaire, London.

XVI.

Sir, The last Post when I received yours, for which I owne my self extremely obliged to you, I received another letter from my son William out of Zeland, who as hee gives mee an account of the great dangers hee has escaped, soe hee doth thankfully acknowledge it for a great mercy of God to him, after the great losses and misfortunes hee had with his own eyes beheld of other shippes. And as I shall joyne in my thanks to Almighty God for the wonderfull preservation of the Shipp and all belonging to it, soe I shall noe more forgett the *Rising Sun* in my prayers throughout all her Voyages then I did the *Spanish Merchant* in which my son formerly sayled. I have wrote to him the last Post, but for fear that might not bee putt in safely into the Holland Mayl, I have made bold to trouble you with the inclosed to him, and begg of you that you will direct or send it to him in your own Packett. I am glad he has any way proved serviceable to you, and as I have acquainted him with what you desired mee, soe I have layd my commands upon him to behave himself soe honestly and carefully with whatsoever hee is entrusted, that hee may as well meet with Gods blessing as your favour and encouragement, and both I hope hee will persist to deserve. I shall still be proud, when at your leisure you will please to give mee an acount of the further Success of Your Shipp, for the felicity of which none shall more heartily pray than Your obliged Servant,

JAMES BROME

Newington by Hyth, December 16, 1703.

[Endorsed] These For Captain Bowrey at his house in Well Close Square by Deans Chappel near London, 4WM*

XVII.

Amsterdam, Primo January, 1704.

Mr Thomas Bowrey, Sir, Am favoured with yours off 3/14 past, observed its contents, and must now advise you that have answer From Middelb[urgh] off Sr.† Michiel Vapoorter dated 24 December, whoe whrote mee that the Shipp *Rising Sunne* was arrived at Champverr, a plase laing near Middelb[urgh]. And the said Mr. Vapoorter should that day goe thether to see what was off the Shipp, and how [he] should pay at [? to] the [ship's] merchant, Mr. Peter Tom, £500 St., Iff hee might need Soo much.

Now with the next post wich will come to morrow, I wait advice at large, off all off wich shall give you advice. The Sayd Mr. Vapoorter is alderman off that City. Hee shall not neklect to doe all wat is in his power in beholf off the Sayd Shippe. In the mean while am glad the Ship is there well arrived. I remaine, Yours to Comand,

PETER EYGHELS.

Exchange, 3358 m-w

[Endorsed] To Capt. Thomas Bowrey In London.

R. C. TEMPLE.

(To be concluded).

FINANCIAL ACCOUNTS OF HOLCROFT PLAYS.

(See *ante* p. 42).

Yet the success of 'A Tale of Mystery,' striking as it was in 1802, can really hardly compare with that of 'The Road to Ruin' in 1792. Tate Wilkinson ('The Wandering Patentee,' i. 165) has remarked on "the prevailing ill-fortune" of the Covent Garden house in the 1791 season, until 'The Road to Ruin' made it popular. According to Wilkinson, Lewis's rendering of Goldfinch "was hailed with shouts of triumph from box, pit, and galleries" (*ibid.*, iv, 24). The most significant thing about this record of 'The Road to Ruin' was its continuous run. For more than two months it

* This looks like a mail mark.

† Signor—a common Dutch title at the time.

ran without a break, except for benefit performances for which the player chose some other piece, and except for a single opera. These breaks have been roughly indicated in the following list.

THE ROAD TO RUIN.

("A universal favourite"—Hazlitt, 'Coll. Wks.' ii, 122).

Eg., 2292, f.87, 1792, Sat., 18 Feb., Road to Ruin (1st Nt.) & Blue Beard ... 231 1 0
 Eg. 2292, f.89, 1792, Mon., 20 Feb., Road to Ruin & Highland Reel ... 222 11 0
 Eg. 2292, f.89, 1792, Tues., 21 Feb., Road to Ruin & Poor Soldier (Author's 1st Nt. ... 217 15 6
 Eg. 2292, f.90, 1792, Thurs., 23 Feb., Road to Ruin & Positive Man ... 260 14 6
 Eg. 2292, f.90, 1792, Sat., 25 Feb., Road to Ruin & Marian ... 289 15 6
 Eg. 2292, f.87, 1792, Mon., 27 Feb., Road to Ruin & Farmer (Author's 2nd Nt. 295 7 6
 Eg. 2292, f.93, 1792, Tues., 28 Feb., Paid Thos. Holcroft, Esqr., on acct. ... (200 0 0)

One night intervening, 'Orpheus and Euridice,' for Mrs. Billington's Benefit.

Eg. 2292, f.93, 1792, Thurs., 1 Mar., Road to Ruin & Marian ... 322 18 6
 Eg. 2292, f.93, 1792, Sat., 3 Mar., Road to Ruin & Rosina ... 300 16 6
 Eg. 2292, f.95, 1792, Mon., 5 Mar., Road to Ruin & Divertissement (Author's 3rd Nt. ... 284 1 0

One night intervening, 'Orpheus and Euridice.'

Eg. 2292, f.96, 1792, Thurs., 8 Mar., Road to Ruin & Marian ... 314 7 0
 Eg. 2292, f.96, 1792, Sat., 10 Mar., Road to Ruin & The Romp ... 292 18 0
 Eg. 2292, 1792, f.98, Mon., 12 Mar., Road to Ruin & Oscar and Malvina ... 317 7 6
 Eg. 2292, f.98, 1792, Tues., 13 Mar., Road to Ruin & Orpheus & Euridice 290 9 6
 Eg. 2292, f.99, 1792, Thurs., 15 Mar., Road to Ruin & Rosina. Present, Their Majesties ... 344 3 6
 Eg. 2292, f.99, 1792, Sat., 17 Mar., Road to Ruin & Poor Soldier ... 284 7 6
 Eg. 2292, f.100, 1792, Thurs., 15 Mar., Paid Mr. Holcroft, 3 Nights' Ballc. (301 17 6)
 Eg. 2292, f.101, 1792, Mon., 19 Mar., Road to Ruin & Oscar and Malvina 295 3 6
 Eg. 2292, f.101, 1792, Tues., 20 Mar., Road to Ruin & Marian ... 260 3 6
 Eg. 2292, f.102, 1792, Thurs., 22 Mar., Road to Ruin & Maid of Oak ... 270 9 6
 Eg. 2292, f. 102, 1792, Sat., 24 Mar., Road to Ruin & Rosina ... 271 7 0

One night intervening, 'Medea,' for Miss Pope's Benefit.

Eg. 2292, f.104, 1792, Tues., 27 Mar., Road to Ruin & Marian (Author's 4th Nt. ... 258 4 6

Eg. 2292, f.105, 1792, Thurs., 20 Mar., Road to Ruin & Rosina ... 325 13 6
 One night intervening, 'Fashionable Levities,' for Mr. Lewis's Benefit.

Eg. 2292, f.107, 1792, Mon., 9 Apr., Road to Ruin & Malvina ... 248 15 6
 Paid Mr. Holcroft, 4 Nts. Ball. (157 7 6)
 One night intervening, 'Such Things Are,' for Mr. Quick's Benefit.

Eg. 2292, f.108, 1792, Wed., 11 Apr., Road to Ruin & Robin Hood ... 203 16 0
 One night intervening, 'Alexander,' for Mr. Holman's Benefit.

Eg. 2292, f.109, 1792, Fri., 13 Apr., Road to Ruin & Rosina ... 228 18 6
 One night intervening, 'A Day in Turkey,' for Mrs. Esten's Benefit.

Eg. 2292, f.111, 1792, Mon., 16 Apr., Road to Ruin & Oscar and Malvina 291 1 0
 Eg. 2292, f.111, 1792, Tues., 17 Apr., Road to Ruin & Zelma ... 242 19 6

One night intervening, 'Child of Nature,' Mrs. Mattock's Benefit.

Eg. 2292, f.112, 1792, Thurs., 19 Feb., Road to Ruin & Zelma ... 181 0 6
 Eg. 2292, f.113, 1792, Fri., 20 Apr., Road to Ruin and Farmer ... 193 4 0

One night intervening, 'Love in a Village,' for Mr. Johnston's Benefit.

Eg. 2292, f.115, 1792, Mon., 23 Apr., Road to Ruin and Oscar and Malvina 220 0 6
 Eg. 2292, f.115, 1792, Tues., 24 Apr., Road to Ruin & Marian ... 169 13 0

One night intervening, 'Inkle and Yarico,' for Mrs. Martyr's Benefit.

(NOTE: Intervening nights not hereafter extracted).

Eg. 2292, f.116, 1792, Thurs., 26 Apr., Road to Ruin & Zelma ... 177 13 6
 Eg. 2292, f.119, 1792, Mon., 30 Apr., Road to Ruin & Oscar and Malvina 207 17 0

Eg. 2292, f.120, 1792, Thurs., 3 May, Road to Ruin & Oscar and Malvina 223 14 6

Eg. 2292, f.128, 1792, Mon., 14 May, Road to Ruin & Oscar and Malvina 239 8 0

Eg. 2292, f.132, 1792, Mon., 21 May, Road to Ruin & Oscar and Malvina 190 18 0

Eg. 2292, f.138, 1792, Thurs., 31 May, Road to Ruin & Oscar and Malvina 235 11 6

This play was used to open the Covent Garden season on 17 Sept., 1792 (Oulton, ii, 122); but there is a gap here in my records. I begin again about the start of the year 1795.

Eg. 2293, f. 67, 1795, Thurs., 8 Jan., Road to Ruin and Hercules & Omphale ... 221 11 6

Eg. 2293, f.97, 1795, Thurs., 5 Mar., Road to Ruin & Oscar and Malvina 185 19 4

Eg. 2294, f.16, 1795, Thurs., 8 Oct., Road to Ruin & Hartford Bridge ...	127	19	6
Eg. 2294, f.132, 1796, Fri., 20 May, Road to Ruin & Positive Man ...	131	13	6
Eg. 2295, f.19, 1796, Fri., 14 Oct., Road to Ruin & Wicklow, etc. ...	204	6	0
Eg. 2295, f.143, 1797, Mon., 5 June, Road to Ruin, Waterman, &c. (Mr. and Mrs. Tollets Nt. ...)	121	1	6
Eg. 2296, f.111, 1798, Thurs., 19 Apr., Road to Ruin & Oscar and Malvina ...	136	14	0
Eg. 2297, f.11, 1798, Wed., 3 Oct., Road to Ruin & Spoil'd Child ...	238	4	0
Eg. 2297, f.14, 1798, Wed., 10 Oct., Road to Ruin & Spoil'd Child ...	211	14	0
Eg. 2297, f.120, 1799, Tues., 7 May, Road to Ruin & Tribulation, Poor Vulcan ...	185	12	6
Eg. 2298, f.59, 1800, Fri., 3 Jan., Road to Ruin & The Volcano ...	169	2	6
Eg. 2298, f.140, 1800, Wed., 11 June, Road to Ruin & Turnpike Gate (Tickets Taken) ...	46	12	6
Eg. 2299, f.17, 1800, Wed., 15 Oct., Road to Ruin & Robin Hood ...	277	7	6
Eg. 2299, f.138, 1801, Sat., 26 June, Road to Ruin & The Seaside Story (Tickets Taken) ...	36	2	0
Eg. 2300, f.23, 1801, Sat., 24 Oct., Road to Ruin & The Escapes ...	194	19	0
Eg. 2300, f.141, 1802, Tues., 8 June, Road to Ruin & The Deserter, The Ghost (Tickets Taken) ...	75	5	26
Eg. 2301, f.141, 1803, Wed., 9 June, Road to Ruin & The Poor Soldier (Tickets Taken) ...	55	12	6

Even this series of entries, conclusive as it is as to the success of 'The Road to Ruin,' is merely a part of the evidence that could be accumulated as to its presentations. "There is scarcely a theatre in the kingdom," said Hazlitt in 1816 ('Coll. Wks.' ii, 122), "in which it has not been acted numberless times." Tate Wilkinson speaks of its being produced at Hull during December, 1792, and January, 1793, where it "pleased much" ('Wandering Patentee,' iv, 58), and notes the success of a Mr. Southgate in the provinces in the part of Goldfinch in which Lewis captured London (*ibid.*, ii, 253). It was played in the public rooms at Kirkcaldy, 27 July, 1837, and in the Aberdeen Theatre Royal, Feb. 10, 1834 (Playbills, Mitchell Library, Glasgow, G. 180562). It was played in New York, Feb. 4, 1793, at the John Street Theatre (Ireland, Record of the New York Stage, i, 98); on Mar. 19, 1798, at the New Park Theatre (*ibid.*, i, 177); on Nov. 7, 1822, with Charles Mathews as Goldfinch; on Oct. 23, 1826, at the opening of the Bowery Theatre; on June 20, 1836, in a benefit performance (*ibid.*, ii, 142); on Dec.

5, 1850, in Burton's Theatre (*ibid.*, ii, 582); and in Sept., 1859, at Wallack's (*ibid.*, ii, 695). In London it appeared at the Vaudeville in 1873 (*The Athenæum*, xlvii, 605), and at The Coronet Theatre, Mar. 8, 1915. These are but scattered instances. There are innumerable others which may be discovered in the files of old newspapers, programmes, and in playbills. For a play that is to-day so nearly completely forgotten, its sustained run and its continued success are positively amazing.

THE FOLLIES OF A DAY.

("One of our most popular entertainments"—Hazlitt, 'Coll. Wks.' ii, 113).

The ledger account books for the Covent Garden Theatre covering the winter of 1784-1785 are, unfortunately, missing. But in spite of the apparent lacunae, the data available are sufficiently striking to be worthy of recording, for this adaptation from Beaumarchais' 'La Folle Journée' was as successful as the same theme has been from that day to this in the spoken drama and on the operatic stage.

Eg. 2286, f.18, 1785, Wed., 26 Oct., Follies of a Day & Appearance ...	172	3	6
Eg. 2286, f.55, 1785, Wed., 28 Dec., Follies of a Day & Omai ...	248	15	0
Eg. 2286, f.63, 1786, Wed., 11 Jan., Follies of a Day & Omai ...	219	18	0
Eg. 2286, f. 75, 1786, Wed., 1 Feb., Follies of a Day & Virgin Unmasked ...	156	3	0
Eg. 2286, f.103, 1786, Sat., 1 Apr., Follies of a Day & The April Fool ...	180	6	0
Tickets to ...	85	9	0
Eg. 2286, f.121, 1786, Wed., 10 May, Follies of a Day & Contrivances ...	79	11	0
Tickets to ...	187	11	0
Eg. 2288, f.37, 1787, Thurs., 8 Nov., Follies of a Day & The Farmer ...	111	13	0
Eg. 2290, f.38, 1789, Sat., 21 Nov., Follies of a Day & an afterpiece ...	209	16	6
Eg. 2290, f.38, 1789, Tues., 24 Nov., Follies of a Day & an afterpiece ...	189	14	0
Eg. 2290, f.40, 1789, Sat., 28 Nov., Follies of a Day & Robin Hood & Thomas and Sally ...	209	14	0
Eg. 2290, f.?, 1789, Thurs., 10 Dec., Follies of a Day & two others ...	128	1	0
Eg. 2290, f.?, 1789, Thurs., 17 Dec., Follies of a Day & Love in a Village ...	165	4	0
Eg. 2290, f.101, 1790, Thurs., 25 Mar., Follies of a Day & Love in a Village ...	226	18	6
Eg. 2290, f.106, 1790, Mon., 12 Apr., Follies of a Day & Farmer & Two Misers ...	148	11	6
Eg. 2288, f.125, 1790, Fri., 14 May, Follies of a Day & The Crusade ...	180	0	0
Eg. 2288, f.136, 1790, Thurs., 3 June, Follies of a Day & Love in a Village ...	94	12	0
Eg. 2292, f.19, 1790, Fri., 29 Oct., Follies of a Day & The Crusade ...	189	15	0

f.88, 1791, Mon., 20 Feb., of a Day & The Woodman	281	3	0
f.93, 1791, Thurs., 10 Mar., of a Day & The Woodman ...	202	9	6
f.123, 1791, Tues., 17 May, of a Day & Inkle and Yarico	118	6	0
f.5, 1791, Tues., 20 Sept., of a Day & Beggars Opera	146	6	0
2f.30, 1791, Wed., 9 Nov., of a Day & Inkle and Yarico	248	6	6
f.33, 1791, Tues., 13 Nov., of a Day & Love in a Village	235	9	6
f.80, 1792, Sat., 4 Feb., of a Day & Magician ...	220	10	0
f.16, 1794, Fri., 3 Oct., of a Day & Castle of Asia ...	194	14	0
f.142, 1795, Sat., 6 June, of a Day & Irish Widow & Soldier (Mrs. Clendening's Nt.	92	17	0
f.48, 1795, Fri., 4 Dec., of a Day & Beggars Opera ...	134	9	6
f.111, 1796, Tues., 12 Apr., of a Day & Travellers in Ireland & Arrived at Ports-	211	0	0
f.115, 1796, Tues., 19 Apr., of a Day & New Way to Pay debts ...	106	16	0
f.22, 1796, Mon., 17 Oct., of a Day & The Woodman	187	5	6
f.43, 1796, Wed., 23 Nov., of a Day & Abroad and At	160	11	0
f.50, 1796, Mon., 5 Dec., of a Day & Abroad and At	157	8	6
f.128, 1798, Wed., 16 May, and Daughter, Britons Roused, Folies of a Day ...	87	0	0
f.12, 1798, Mon., 1 Oct., of a Day & The Orphan ...	238	14	0
f.34, 1798, Fri., 16 Nov., of a Day & Ramah Droog	249	18	0
f.113, 1799, Tues., 23 Apr., of a Day & Iron Chest & and Lovers. (Mr. John- Nt. ...	174	7	6
f.125, 1800, Thurs., 15 May, Day & Folies of a Day & St. Day ...	77	14	0
f.49, 1800, Wed., 10 Dec., a & Folies of a Day ...	126	6	0
f.129, 1801, Tues., 19 May, f Essex & Folies of a Day & s Festival. (Mrs. Litch- Nt. ...	132	4	6
f.54, 1801, Wed., 16 Dec., of the Heart & Folies of a	223	19	0
f.92, 1802, Mon., 22 Feb., s Opera & Folies of a Day. Billington's Nt. ...	355	2	0
f.151, 1802, Wed., 23 June, the Plough & Folies of a Day Waterman ...	100	11	6
f.113, 1803, Mon., 18 Apr., and At Home & Folies of	272	3	6

To this list we may add a production at either Hull or York (it is difficult to tell from his text which), mentioned by Tate Wilkinson as having been put on early during the London run ('Wandering Patentee,' i, 236), and the acting of Miss Farren in the part of Susan at York following race week in August, 1789 (*ibid.*, iii, 87). Other instances of presentations may appear in the as yet unclassified and still buried references to the productions of provincial strolling players. The tendency for a successful play to dwindle to an after-piece, especially if it be light in tone, is again instanced in the above record. Indeed, in a completely new form 'The Follies of a Day,' reduced and revived, appeared at Covent Garden, Oct. 23, 1811. The prompt-book of this form of the play is now in the Columbia University Dramatic Museum, and corresponds very closely to the printed versions issued in 1811, as distinct from those bearing the 1785 imprint.

ELBRIDGE COLBY.

War Department, Washington, D.C.

A RAEURN PORTRAIT OF THE 5TH DUKE OF GORDON.—In Mr. Caw's list of portraits by Raeburn at the end of Sir Walter Armstrong's monograph on the artist, mention is made (i. 105) of a portrait of "the Marquis of Huntly in Highland garb and the family tartan," exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1820, and also at the Raeburn exhibition in Edinburgh in 1824. Mr. Caw does not seem to know the whereabouts of this picture. It is clearly the full length portrait, now in Gordon Castle, the only reproduction of which appears (in colour) as the frontispiece to my book 'Gordons under Arms' (1912).

The picture is particularly interesting as being, so far as I know, the first illustration of Gordon tartan—a "sett," which was invented by William Forsyth, manufacturer in Huntly, Aberdeenshire, in 1793, in spite of the fact that Stuart in his 'Vestiarium Scoticum' (1842) assigns the design to an "old manuscript" of 1591, which he says was formerly in Douay. I may add that Stuart's illustration is the only one I know showing three yellow stripes. All the others have only one yellow stripe, as the Gordon Highlanders still wear.

J. M. BULLOCK.

SHAKSPERE: NOT A NAME FOR A GENTLEMAN.—On 23 June, 1487, Merton College decided that Shakspere was a *vile nomen*, and Hugo Shakspere, who had been elected Fellow on 9 April, was in future known as Hugo Saunder. He seems, however, to have returned to his *vile nomen*; for in the Bishop of London's Register he is called Saunder *alias* Shakspere *alias* Brakespere. In November, 1501, being then D.D., he was promoted Vicar of Meopham, Kent. In December, 1508, writing from Lambeth, he mentions he had been persecuted for the Gospel. He became a canon of St. Paul's, November, 1517, and died before Nov. 3, 1537. He was Rector of St. Mary's, Whitechapel, from March, 1513, and also Rector of Gestingthorpe, Essex. His will is at Somerset House. His rapid promotion was owing to the influence of Bishop FitzJames of London, sometime Warden of Merton, whose executor he was. In an inventory of the College plate taken in 1525, there is specific mention of "a standyng silver pece double gylt with a cover havynge an image of Our Lady" with "her sonne in her armes, of the gift of Doctor Sawnders." (See 'Regist. Annal. Coll. Merton.' 1923, pp. xxxiv, xliii-iv, 373; and Hon. G. C. Brodric's 'Memorials of Merton Coll.' pp. 242-3).

A. R. BAYLEY.

MEMORABILIA OF THE MOMENT.

The excavations conducted by the British Museum and the University Museum of Philadelphia at Ur of the Chaldees enlarge the history of the world. In *The Times* account of the discoveries at Tel-el-Obeid we are told that this mound has yielded the oldest dated document yet known, a contemporary record which proves the real existence of Kings of the First Dynasty of Ur, whose names had come down to us, but had been regarded as mythical.

The remains of the temple at Tel-el-Obeid show that the people (in part at least Sumerian) were still, indeed, using stone implements, but had acquired great skill both in casting and hammering copper. Copper reliefs of cattle formed a frieze in the façade, and display great artistic excellence; copper statues of bulls; copper-plate facing to parts of the walls; copper nails, and cop-

per casing to columns and roof-beams, were combined with inlays of bright colours on other columns, with white figures silhouetted against black, and with the use of a curious ornament of flowers made of clay inlaid in red, black and white.

It is satisfactory to know that the labours and the generosity of the late Mr. Edward North Buxton in the matter of the preservation of Hatfield Forest have reached their end. The National Trust now holds it. Hatfield Forest is a tract of about 215 acres between Bishop's Stortford and Harlow in Essex: undulating land—a deer park since Tudor times—with some good timber, which includes some fine hornbeams. An additional charm is a stretch of water, sufficient for boating and fishing.

We are soon to have an elaborate monograph on an ancient silver chalice, now in New York, which was discovered in 1910 by some Arabs digging in a well in Antioch. Experts are agreed about its antiquity, assigning it to the latter part of the first century. It is supposed to have been part of a church treasure concealed, perhaps, during the reign of Julian the Apostate, brought to light again after the accession of Jovian, and two centuries later (more or less), in the time either of Chosroes I or Chosroes II, buried yet again. The feature which determines its date is the low slender footstand of a form and proportions not uncommon in the first two centuries of the Roman Empire, but not found after the first century of the Christian era.

The chalice consists of an inner and an outer cup, the latter of which is elaborately carved with symbols and emblems the interpretation of which has been matter of long and close study. Dr. G. A. Eisen of California University, the author of the monograph, claims that the representations on it of the apostles have the value of portraits, and believes that it throws light on well-known matters of dispute in the New Testament. With whatever reserve these sanguine statements may be received, there can be no reserve about acknowledging the extreme interest of the Antioch Chalice itself.

Mr. Bell on Yorkshire Boy has beaten his own record. He rode back from London to York in 81 hours, and received an enthusiastic welcome on his arrival.

Queries.

We must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

THE "WILD" OF SUSSEX.—In the Dictionary of the Sussex Dialect by the Rev. W. D. Parish, published in 1875, the following entry occurs under the word *Wild*:—

The Weald of Sussex is always spoken of as The Wild by the people who live in the Downs, who by the same rule call the inhabitants of the Wealden district 'the wild people.'

Can any one familiar with the district say whether this form is still to be heard, and if so, whether it is uniformly pronounced in the same way as the adjective *wild*? Any information from Kent as to the local pronunciation as *weald* would also be welcome.

W. A. CRAIGIE.

LIDFORD LAW.—Among some family papers I find the following quotation from "an old ballad of the time of the Great Rebellion":

I oft have heard of Lidford law,
How in the morn they hang and draw,
And sit in judgment after.
One lies there for a seam of salt,
Another for a peck of malt,
Two sureties for a noble.
If this be true or else false news,
You may go ask of Master Crews,
John Vaughan or John Doble.

Can any reader refer me to the ballad or explain the last two lines?

S. F.

NAPOLEON III: SURRENDER AT SEDAN.—Maurice, in his book on the Franco-Prussian War (1900), gives a facsimile of Napoleon's letter of surrender on Sept. 2, 1870, which reads "n'ayant pas pu mourir au milieu de mes troupes."

In the 'Histoire du Second Empire' (1905) the historian, quoting from a facsimile, gives the reading as "n'ayant pu mourir à la tête de mes troupes."

Have the Germans insulted the intelligence of the world's historians by giving two versions of an historical document?

T. H. C.

'THE AUSTRALIAN BABES IN THE WOOD.'—Can any reader tell me who wrote 'The Australian Babes in the Wood; a true story told in rhyme for the young': by the

author of 'Little Jessie,' etc.: illustrated by Hugh Cameron, J. M'Whirter, G. Hay, J. Lawson, etc., and engraved by R. Paterson (Griffith and Farran, pp 47, sm. 8vo., Lond., 1866)?

The book referred to as 'Little Jessie' is, I think, 'Little Jessie; or, the death-bed of a young believer,' published anonymously in Edinburgh in 1856.

The book belongs to that type of deeply moral and religious work that so delighted our forefathers of the nineteenth century, for which reason I am inclined to think that it was possibly written by Sarah Maria Fry. She was actively engaged in publishing religious works for children about the 1850's (cf. Allibone's Dictionary, Supplement, vol. i. p. 636), most of them being anonymous. One of these anonymous works was 'Little Jessie's Work,' Lond., 1857.

Perhaps some reader could give information about 'The Australian Babes in the Wood,' or else about Miss Fry.

A. D. OSBORN.

THOMAS DODDS: 'CONNOISSEUR'S REPERTORY.'—Do any readers of 'N. & Q.' know the present whereabouts of the MS. of the above? There are a few volumes of the published part (A-Bar) in some of the Libraries, but the MS. of the whole work containing the fruits of fifty years' research on Engravers and their works is what I am desirous of learning. It was very voluminous, as it occupied 50 portfolios 4to. At the author's death it passed into the possession of the late Joseph Mayer, F.S.A., and was sold by auction in 1887, but the purchasers do not remember to whom it eventually passed.

G. W. YOUNGER.

HERALDIC: COUPED BARS.—Coming across a peculiar coat-of-arms the other day,—namely, a fess coupé at each end—I sent it to a friend for opinion, and was surprised to receive back a reply to the effect that there were several known bearers of similar arms, and others who had two or more coupé bars.

I cannot find any work of reference which gives information about this, and should be glad to know if others find the same difficulty when searching for coats-of-arms. I have access to Burke, Fox Davies, Riestap, Papworth, Carter, Woodward, Newton, Clarke, Boutell and a few others.

BEGINNER.

GERNEMUT.—In a Bailiffs' Account dated 1272 there is an account of sale of underwood (*scara*) between the following dates: (1) To the feast of S. John the Baptist; (2) To the feast of S. Peter's Chains; (3) "*De Scara Gernemut*"; (4) To Mid Lent; (5) To Easter.

What is the meaning of "Gernemut"? The document (of course in Latin) relates to Rye in Sussex.

LEOPOLD A. VIDLER.

THE TALL ESSEX WOMAN.—In a collection in the British Museum of advertisements of curiosities, a handbill, undated, runs as follows:—

There is come to this place and is to be seen at the Rummer in Three King Court, Fleet Street, the wonderful tall Essex Woman that hath the honour to shew herself before their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales and the rest of the Royal Family last Bartholomew Fair, with great applause. She is near seven foot high and proportionable to her height, tho not nineteen years of age.

To be seen any hour from eleven in the morning 'till eight at night.

Any family may see her at their own houses by giving timely notice.

Note: Her stay here will be short.

This lady is probably the Mrs. Gordon, whose death was recorded in *The Craftsman* of March 19, 1737. There is no copy in the British Museum, but a cutting is preserved (l. 8) in Lysons's 'Collectanea':

On Sunday morning after two days' illness at her lodgings in Fleet Street, Mrs. Gordon, the tall Essex woman, who has been lately shown to the Royal Family, and to most of the nobility of England.

She was sufficiently important to have her death—as occurring on March 12, 1737—noted in *The Gentleman's Magazine* (vii. 189), and in *The Political State of Great Britain* (liii. 321). The fact that she is called "Mrs." may not indicate that she was married, for I notice that other giantesses and abnormalities were called "Mrs.," even as young girls of sixteen. She possibly died when she was being shewn at the Rummer as advertised above, at the age of nineteen. Can any Essex antiquary tell me who she was?

Gordon of course, is not a surname indigenous to that country.

J. M. BULLOCH.

37, Bedford Square, W.C.

POEMS BY H. F. CARY (See 11 S. viii. 309).—I have learned recently that the MS. volume of poems enquired about at this

reference is unknown to Miss K. Cary, great granddaughter of the translator of 'The Divine Comedy,' who is not aware of its present whereabouts, nor even of its existence. Cary's son promised its publication in 1847, but since then it has mysteriously disappeared. Is it possible that it can be traced by 'N. & Q.'—the discoverer of many vanished literary treasures?

J. B. MCGOVERN.

ANGER OF ANGERSLEIGH, near Taunton Somerset. Can any reader give me any particulars of this family beyond the few words respecting them in Collinson's 'Somerset'? They held the manor and advows of Angersleigh all through the fourteenth century, probably much earlier. After 14 the property passed by succession or purchase to a family named Cheddar, who did not keep it long.

Is there any record of the arms of this branch of Anger? Burke's 'Armory' does not mention them, but a family of similar name bore, Ermine a griffin azure, and sometimes, Ermine on a chief azure, 3 lions gold.

C. J. B. A.

WILLIAM, EARL OF SALISBURY.—In the pedigree of my paternal grandmother I have come across mention of one William Mactague, Earl of Salisbury, temp. xiv century. He would appear to be contemporary with William, Earl of Salisbury, who married the Fair Maid of Kent, afterwards wife of the Black Prince, and grandson to Edmund Crouchback.

I should be glad of information on this subject, and also the male descent of Geoffroy Plantaganet, Count of Anjou, who married Matilda, daughter of Henry I.

D. OF G.

GIBRALTAR MARRIAGES.—Where could a record be found of a marriage taking place at Gibraltar between 1770 and 1783? And of any deaths there during the same period?

LORTON WILSON.

Norwood, Barrow.

SONGS WANTED.—Can anyone supply the words of a music-hall song entitled 'The Song of the Albert Hall,' in vogue about the year 1884? It brings in the names of popular songs of the day, e.g., 'Ain't you glad you didn't take it on'; 'They're a very fine and large'; 'Woman, love a woman'; and 'I did it very well.'

'The Hen Convention.' What are the words of this song, and what gave rise to its title? When did it first appear?

J. H. L.

MEMORIAL TABLETS TO LIVING PERSONS.—On a house in Trinity Road, Wandsworth Common, is an oval tablet of grey granite, with the following inscription:—

The Right Honourable | David Lloyd George, O.M. | Prime Minister | Lived In This House | 1900 To 1904.

A space is apparently left below the words "Prime Minister," for the inclusion of a date or dates, probably in case Mr. Lloyd George should have other terms of office in the future.

Are there any other instances of similar tablets to persons still alive?

E. E. NEWTON.

Hampstead, Upminster, Essex.

ADAMS OF SAMBROOKE, SHROPSHIRE. — What is known of the pedigree and arms of this family? Sambrooke Adams, Esq., of Sambrooke (son of Obadiah Adams, Esq., of same) married Janetta, sister of Admiral George, Lord Anson; and his fourth son George Adams, of Orgrave, Staffordshire, M.P., assumed in 1773 the name and arms of Anson, and was father of Thomas, created Viscount Anson, whence the Earls of Lichfield.

R. BINGHAM ADAMS.

KINGSLEY'S 'HEREWARD THE WAKE.'—Kingsley used a history of Hereward said to have been written by his Mass Priest, and preserved at Peterborough Cathedral. Is it printed, and how can I get a copy?

H. WAKE.

Beetham House, Milnthorpe, Westmorland.

SEAL OF THE DUCHY OF LANCASTER OFFICE, temp. WILLIAM IV.—I should be grateful for a description of the seal of the Duchy of Lancaster office in the reign of William IV, and the heraldry displayed thereon. On the front the King is seated on his throne with heraldic emblems on each side, and at the back are a shield of arms with mantlings; Crest on cap of maintenance and Helmet and other heraldic emblems.

Would it be possible to obtain an impression of the seal?

LEONARD C. PRICE.

COUNCER.—Can any reader suggest the derivation of the surname Cuncer, supposed to be a corruption of De Courcy. The

Cuncer family held estates at Bloxham, and mural tablets of its members are still to be seen in Bloxham Church, on the restoration of which many more, it is said, were placed beneath the flooring.

J. F.

BERNARD HODGSON, Principal of Hertford College, Oxford, is described in Foster's 'Alum. Oxon.' as the son of "Mark Hodgson of St. Martin's, Westminster, pleb." Is anything further known about his parentage? When in 1745 was he born? The 'Dict. Nat. Biog.' gives no information on these points.

G. F. R. B.

STATIONER.—Why is a salesman of paper and books so called?

E. E. C.

[From ad. L. *stationarius*, a tradesman, especially a bookseller, who has a station or shop, as distinguished from an itinerant trader. Booksellers were usually itinerant, except in universities, where the *stationarius* held his shop by license and under the control of the University. See 'N. E. D.' s. v. Stationer.]

BURNT CREAM AND "DREST BUTER."—In the 'Household Book of Lady Grisell Baillie,' issued by the Scottish History Society, there is a menu of a dinner at Naples in 1732, which has, as two of the dishes, "burnt cream" and "drest buter upon crots."

References to recipes for making, at this period, burnt cream and dressed butter will oblige.

R. HEDGER WALLACE.

"BRAGG AND SLAPPERWHACK."—Who were these people? They published a book in 1817 under the title of 'A Voyage to the North Pole,' by Benjamin Bragg and Captain Slapperwhack.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

'STUARTIANA.'—In 1857, W. Stuart printed for private circulation, 'Stuartiana; or, Bubbles blown by and to some of the Family of Stuart.'

I have been unable to find a copy of this book in either the Bodleian or the British Museum, and I should be most grateful if any reader of 'N. & Q.' who has a copy, would lend it to me for a week or so.

L. F. POWELL.

The Library, The Taylor Institution, Oxford.

AUTHORS WANTED: 1. Who is the author of the following lines, and where do they occur? Confide ye aye in Providence, for Providence is kind,

And bear ye a' life's burdens wi' a calm and tranquil mind;

Tho' hemm'd and press'd on every side, hae
 faith and ye'll win through,
 For ilka blade o' grass keps its ain drap
 o' dew.

M. E. B.

2. Who knows if Death thy summons will
 delay,
 And add to-morrow to the passing day.

3. Old Dorcas from the brake repairs,
 And seeks the homely shed,
 Her tott'ring frame a faggot bears
 To warm her cake and bed.

C. A. O.

4. 'The Wild Flowers of Switzerland,' published in 1883 by "H. C. W." Who was this?

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

Replies.

HENRI DE TOURVILLE.

(13 S. i. 430).

The article in *The Detective Magazine* of Oct. 26, 1923, is interesting as a magazine story, but it is not precise history. For example the man's real name, or that which he bore before and for some time after his first marriage, was Perreau, not Pineau; the maiden name of his first wife was Brigham, not Ramsden; and the death of Mrs. Brigham took place at Lymm not Scarborough.

I remember Perreau when he was staying at the Prince of Wales Hotel, Scarborough, probably in the summer of 1867. The said hotel, though good, was not "the most expensive hotel." I suppose that one paid about 12s. 6d. a day. At that time those staying in the hotel dined at one large table. As Perreau sat for some time opposite to me, and I never then heard of his having "a suite of rooms," I feel sure that he was just one of the ordinary crowd. He spoke English easily, though with a foreign accent. To my mind he was unpleasant in appearance, vulgar, and pushing.

He was then Perreau, not the Count de Tourville, or even de Tourville.

Where he made the acquaintance of Mrs. Brigham and her daughter I do not know. One account says that they met at an hotel in London, The Langham. Mrs. Elizabeth Brigham was the widow of a medical man, Dr. Brigham of Foxley Hall, Lymm, Cheshire, who had considerable personal and real property. The daughter, Henrietta Felicia Helen Elizabeth, was of somewhat weak intellect, more a child than a woman in mind.

I have a good many extracts from papers of dates after the murder of second wife, in some of which part are given of preceding events. The P Brigham marriage appears to have place Dec. 26, 1867. In the following Perreau and his wife were staying mother's house, Foxley Hall, as above Saturday the 11th Mrs. Brigham killed by accident, according to Perreau few hours after the event he and his being Roman Catholics, removed them to the house of some Roman Catholic acquaintances a few miles (about two Foxley Hall. It is not improbable Perreau had this refuge in view before "accident," seeing that his possibly living host was the brother of the coroner of the district. It was suggested by sons after the inquest that the coroner believing it possible in the circumstances that a murder had been committed, the jury to a verdict of "Accidental death."

I take the following particulars from a letter signed "One present, but not a Jury," which appeared in *The Warrenton Guardian* in September or early in October 1876. The writer is reminded of the tragedy by the second, and gives his account of the inquest on Mrs. Brigham in (I may mention that Lymm is about 10 miles from Warrington).

A portion of the deceased lady's skull had been removed and was shown to the jury. The fatal bullet had entered the left temple. The medical gentleman who made the post-mortem examination found it embedded in the anterior lobe of the brain. . . . The evidence of Mons. Perreau went to prove that he was standing in front of his mother-in-law when she was seated at the fire-place. Having made her examination of the revolver—a loaded and primed one—she handed it back to Perreau. The muzzle pointed towards her, and her hand becoming entangled with the trigger, the bullet went off. It will be seen that upon this hypothesis, the bullet should have entered the front of the head, and travelled in the direction of the back of the head; but the contrary was established by a very simple experiment. A lead pencil was handed to a police officer in attendance, one end of which he placed over the orifice caused by the bullet, and it conclusively pointed to the fact that the pistol had been fired from behind.

This was probably true, but it could have been suggested that, being afraid of her own arms, the unfortunate woman averted her head.

Soon after the inquest Perreau took his wife to London. One child, a son, was born, 1869. Perreau changed his name some time after the Lymm tragedy to de Tourville, or perhaps at first Perreau de Tourville. This was done, according to a letter from a certain firm of solicitors, appearing in *The Standard* about the end of September, 1876, in accordance with a very special request made by the wife,

that the old family name of De Tourville should be adopted in addition to, or substitution for, that of Perreau. So urgent was the lady upon the point that the requirement was mentioned in various deeds, dated in 1870.

It is not clear from the context whether the alleged old family name of de Tourville had appertained to the Brigham family or to that of Perreau. The idea that this unhappy young woman, who has been described as "a young lady of delicate health and not quite perfect intellect," would or could insist on this absurd change of name, would appear to be impossible. Perreau, or de Tourville, is alleged to have isolated her from her friends, not even allowing her to see a priest when she was dying. She died 30 June, 1871, according to the letter just quoted. I remember being told by someone that he "neglected her to death."

I have a memory of hearing many years ago that de Tourville's house in which his little son was, took fire and that he refrained from pressing his insurance claim.

A good many years after the Lymm tragedy a certain acquaintance of mine, dead long ago, told me that he had come across a charming French Count. He was mightily fond of titled persons. He was pleased to shew me a letter of invitation to dinner from the Comte (? Count) de Tourville. In the corner of the notepaper was a splendid coat of arms in colours and gold surmounted by a coronet. After this I had to look at the menu of the dinner, all printed with the *plats* on the left, and the various suitable wines on the right. My impression is that the address of the letter was Hill Street, Berkeley Square. I was not much interested in all this, until somehow or other I learnt that the Comte de Tourville was Perreau.

Not long after he had made the acquaintance of the Count my title-loving acquaintance entered him as a candidate for membership of an old club to which he and I belonged, and of which I am still a member.

The entry ran "Henri (or Henry) Dieu-donné de Tourville, student of (I think) the Inner Temple." The title of Count was omitted. I am, I think, right in saying that he was never called to the bar. A little later No. 2 tragedy happened, upon which the existing committee ordered the leaf to be cut out of the book. For myself I should have preferred to retain the leaf with a suitable record added to it.

When de Tourville was entertaining his friends at sumptuous dinners he was the husband of a second wife, a widow of very considerable means, said in one account to be £70,000. Who this wife was before she married de Tourville I do not know. She was an Englishwoman.

In July, 1876 these de Tourvilles were in the Tyrol. In *Galignani* of Sept. 23 is a reproduction from the *Journal*. I give it as it appeared in *The Warrington Guardian*:—

A tragical event occurred a few weeks ago at the Stifzer-Jock in the Tyrol. An English lady, named Mme. de Tourville, was found dead at the foot of a rock. Her husband, who accompanied her, stated that the unfortunate woman was attacked with vertigo, and, losing her balance, fell to the bottom of the precipice. But the rumour soon spread that her death was not the result of an accident, but of a criminal act, as M. de Tourville was said to have himself precipitated his wife from the top of the rock.

This catastrophe took place on July 16, 1876. There was an inquiry which ended in nothing against de Tourville. If my memory is correct, some Englishman, or Englishmen, happening to visit the neighbourhood of the tragedy, succeeded in getting the affair re-opened, upon which the antecedents of de Tourville were brought forward. In any case he was

committed at the Bow Street Police Court, for trial in Austria, on the charge of murdering his wife Madeline, by throwing her over the edge of a ravine in the Stelvio Pass. The prisoner had been discharged at a previous examination in Austria, but fresh evidence coming to light, and the fact of his coming into about £37,000 by his wife's death, resulted in the committal. (See Joseph Irving's 'Supplement to the Annals of Our Time,' under date 1876, Dec. 6.)

He was sentenced to imprisonment for life. One account says sentenced to death, but on appeal the sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life. He died, aged 53, in the gaol at Karlau, Styria, Jan. 25, 1890. See *Times*, Jan. 28, and *Standard*, Aug. 28, 1890.

In his will, according to the last reference he is described as Henry Dieudonné Perreau de Tourville of Gratz, in Styria, formerly of 16, Craven-hill, Hyde Park. It may be that in looking carelessly at the invitation mentioned above, I took Craven-hill to be Hill Street, but I do not think so. There is of course a great social difference between Mayfair and Bayswater.

I know nothing about any other murder committed by Perreau, but considering the sang-froid which he was alleged to display after the Stelvio Pass murder, as well as his behaviour after the Lymm affair, I have always thought that he was probably not without a good deal of previous experience.

I suppose that the total profit of the two murders was about £60,000 to £70,000.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

DE BASSO, ITALIAN POET (13 S. i. 411, 457, 571, 514; cxlvi. 36). At the last reference MR. DE TERNANT writes: "Professor Bensly mentions an English translation by Leigh Hunt. He probably means the 'Reflections of a Dead Body' (p. 189, etc), in Moxon's edition (1849), but this is given as an original work, and is not placed among the 'Translations' in Leigh Hunt's poems. It bears only a slight resemblance to Longfellow's acknowledged and faithful translation."

When I mentioned (p. 514 in the last vol.) an English translation of Andrea de Basso's *canzone* by Leigh Hunt, I meant Leigh Hunt's English translation of this *canzone*, and nothing else. "Longfellow's acknowledged translation" does not exist. Very few of the versions in 'The Poets and Poetry of Europe' are by Longfellow himself. His preface should be consulted, as well as the table of contents. Leigh Hunt's name is given as that of the translator of De Basso's poem. But that Leigh Hunt was the author of this English version is perfectly well known. In Mr. H. S. Milford's recent edition of Hunt's Poetical Works it is printed, among the translations, on pp. 442-443, and a note prefixed to it states that it was first published in *The Indicator*, Sept. 6, 1820, and reprinted (lines 1-28) in 'Lord Byron and his Contemporaries' (1828), and (in full), in the 1832 (Moxon) and 1860 (Routledge) collections of Hunt's Poems.

Owing to a similar error to that which I have just pointed out, Longfellow has been supposed by some to be the author of a trans-

lation of Uhland's 'Auf der Ueberfahrt,' beginning "Many a year is in its grave," which is also included in 'The Poets and Poetry of Europe.' It was introduced in 'Hyperion,' where Longfellow distinctly disclaimed the authorship. It is said to be by Sarah Austin, having appeared anonymously. The late Sir Richard Jebb, when publishing his Latin elegiac version of this English rendering in 'Translations into Greek and Latin Verse,' was under the impression that Longfellow was the author. He was afterwards sorry for the mistake.

In connexion with Leigh Hunt's translation of De Basso's poem, we may remember that, as he tells us in his Autobiography, he bought a copy of the 'Parnaso Italiano,' when he was in prison. In vol. vi. (Naples 1784-1791, 56 volumes), pp. 231-235, is the poem of Andrea de Basso. This may have been the occasion of his making its acquaintance. Elsewhere he speaks with enthusiasm of the 'Parnaso.'

I naturally asked for an exact reference in Tiraboschi because of the statement (p. 456 in the last vol.) that Tiraboschi gave an account of De Basso's works.

EDWARD BENSLY.

Much Hadham, Herts.

WILLIAM WYCHERLEY (cxlvi. 27).—In a list of London streets, published in 1761, is "Mustard Alley, *Castle Alley*." The three Castle Alleys of that time were off (1) Cornhill (Birching Lane), (2) near Lambeth Hill, (3) Trig Lane, Thames Street, not far distant from one another. I cannot at the moment consult Rocque's large scale map of London, but it will probably show MR. SUMMERS with which of the three Mustard Alley was connected. I cannot locate the two taverns "the Gun in Moorfields" or "the Prince in the Sun," but would suggest as a possible help in further enquiry that there was "Gun Alley, Little Moorfields," and "Prince's Street, Sun Tavern Fields," Shadwell.

R. F.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JOHN W. ADAMS, K.C.B., H.E.I., C.S. (1764-1837 (cxlvi. 29).—*The Bengal Obituary*, 1851, gives a short biographical note, and a copy of the inscription on his tombstone at Subathoo (p. 356-7). The name is given as John Withington Adams, G.C.B. The note says that he "completed his tour on the staff on the 17th April, 1837." This must be a mistake,

ied on 9 March. At the foot of the
ion it is stated that "Agra contains
ument of his public services."

J. H. LESLIE,
Lieut.-Col.

YTH VYCHAN OF POWYS, NORTH
(cxlvi. 29).—There were two Gruffydd
; as one was the father of Owain
r, I take it that it is the other
in question. The other (who was an
of the above) was son to Gruffydd
s Bran, now called Crow Castle,
angollen, who was murdered by his
Mareddydd—for which crime his
ere seized. These two were the sons
log at Gruffydd Maelor, Prince of
1160-1191. The skeleton pedigrees
e found in Rhoscomyl's 'Flame
of Welsh History,' 1903, but I can
RS. COPE further details from the
edigree which branches off a genera-
two earlier, if she wishes me to do so.

D. OF G.

RAITS OF QUEEN ELIZABETH (13 S. i.
The dish-like object pierced with
hich Queen Elizabeth in her portraits
esented holding in her hand, is
ly either a collander, as suggested,
a sieve. The sieve here symbolises
or chastity; the implication being
il thoughts pass as easily through a
ind as water does through a sieve.

H. CLIFFORD SMITH, F.S.A.

NEW PALACE OF WESTMINSTER (cxlvi.
aydn's 'Dictionary of Dates' sup-
formation which, if not exactly what
orrespondent requires, will probably
him, by reference to the daily news-
of the period, to find the exact dates
ires. According to that work the
took possession of their house, that
of the palace being ready on April
7, and the Commons assembled in
ew house on Nov. 4, 1852.

J. B. WHITMORE.

TEST RECORDED LENGTH OF SERVICE
i. 457, and references there given).—
ws of the World of 28 Oct., 1923, does
pear to be quite accurate. The Rev.
pher "Cork" should be Cook. Ac-
to Crockford he was appointed Rec-
Mamhilad 1855, not 1852; but on the
and he was made Vicar of Wanfi-
Ponty-Moile, which he still holds
lamhilad, in 1851; so that adds
year to his record.

Taking Colonel Mackenzie's 'The Trafal-
gar Roll' as my authority, I can find no
Cook, Cooke, or Cork as a Naval Surgeon
serving in the Battle of Trafalgar.

A. G. KEALY.

Chaplain, Royal Navy (retired).

In making a search through 'N. & Q.'
respecting the name of "Chanter," I found
at 2 S. viii. 116, a mention that *The Times*
of May 9, 1859, contains a notice of the
death, aged ninety-two, of William Chanter,
curate and incumbent of Hartland, diocese
of Exeter for a period of seventy years. The
correspondent thought it worthy of a record
in 'N. & Q.,' and also noticed that the
incumbency of the last three perpetual
curates of Heptonstall, Yorks, extended over
150 years.

H. PROSSER CHANTER.

Whetstone, Middlesex.

THE ORIGINAL OF COLONEL NEWCOME (13 S.
i. 510).—Several authorities agree that
Major Carmichael Smith, Thackeray's step-
father, was the original of the character of
Colonel Newcome. Some details of the por-
trait of the Colonel as a Greyfriars pen-
sioner, were sketched from Captain Light,
an "older brother" of the Charterhouse,
where Thackeray visited for the purpose of
getting local colour. See also the Introduc-
tion to 'The Newcomes,' in the Biograph-
ical Edition, and an article in *The Nine-
teenth Century*, Vol. xxxiv, p. 589.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

I doubt if anyone were "the original
of Colonel Newcome," but so far as he
was drawn from a real person it is said
that the original was Captain Light, one of
the Brethren of the Charterhouse. I have a
photograph showing the exterior of the
room which he occupied, the following note
being printed on the back of the photo-
graph:

CHARTERHOUSE, LONDON, E.C.

The tablet shown in the picture reads:—"In
this room lived Captain Thomas Light, whom
Thackeray visited when writing the last
chapters of 'The Newcomes.'" The room is
now occupied by Brother William J. Bridger,
Librarian of Charterhouse. In the room above
it, lived and died, Maddison Morton, the author
of "Box and Cox," etc. His room is now
occupied by Brother Charles Pott. June, 1914.

There was a second photograph showing
the interior, but I gave my copy away.
These photographs were given me by the
late Mr. Bridger with whom I passed

many happy evenings in the room in question, our friendship being cemented by our common conviction that "boys are the most interesting things in the world," as Ian Hay puts it. Mr. Bridger was keenly interested in the associations of the Charterhouse with Thackeray, and he certainly believed that Captain Light was to some extent the prototype of Colonel Newcome.

G. H. WHITE.

23, Weighton Road, Anerley.

CLAXTON FAMILY (13 S. i. 252, 295, 418, 497).—Since sending my last note at the above reference, I have got a copy of Brigadier-General Surtees's little book dealing with the history of New Shildon and East Thicky, in which he gives an account of the Claxton-Lilburne case. This account is almost circumstantially the same as given in my note, but it states that Ralph Claxton and Richard Lilburne were brothers-in-law. A pedigree of the Lilburnes which is included in the book does not, however, show this relationship.

In a footnote it is stated that the weapons—quarter-staves and sandbags—borne by the respective champions came into the possession of the Hildyard family, into whose possession the East Thicky estates passed by marriage in 1751.

In connection with the Claxton family there is in the Treasury at Durham a curious indenture made during the reign of Henry V, which states that

whereas Sir Wm. Claxton is minded to go for the wars in France, Sir Thomas Surteys (Surtees) has agreed to receive the dame Elizabeth, wife of Sir William, into his house of Dinsdale for the space of one year, to be well and honorably entertained, with her waiting maid and page (being of decent and sober behaviour); and for this Sir William covenants to pay ten marks.

Done at Sadberge, 25th April, 1416.

A similar indenture appears with Sir William Bulmer for the benefit of his lady. See 'Dinsdale and Croft,' by Dr. Thomas Dixon Walker, Hurworth (1864).

H. ASKEW.

Spennymoor.

SASH WINDOWS IN FRANCE (13 S. i. 408).—Sash windows were used in France late in the seventeenth century, as will be seen from the following extract, from a book called 'A Journey in Paris,' published in 1698:

The Marchal very obligingly showed us his *own apartment*, for all the rest of the house

was full of workmen. He showed us his great sash windows; how easily they might be lifted up and down, and stood any height, which contrivance he said he had out of England by a small model brought on purpose from thence, there being nothing of this poise in windows in France before.

I am indebted for this information to 'A History of Every Day Things in England,' by Marjorie and C. H. B. Quennell.

These authors say that the sash window, although experimented with in France, never really ousted the casement type.

H. ASKEW.

Spennymoor.

NEWTN FAMILY (13 S. i. 373).—I am descended from a branch of the family living in Gloucester, and will be pleased to give your correspondent any information that lies in my power.

SYDNEY NEWTN.

CLIVE: AMERICAN APPOINTMENT (13 S. i. 490).—As the fighting at Lexington and Concord began in April, 1775, and Clive committed suicide in November, 1774, the victor of Plassey could not have received actual command of the British forces in Massachusetts. From the following extract from Macaulay's Essay on Clive it appears that his name had been seriously considered by the Ministry of the day in their search for a capable commander when the threatened revolt of the colonists was impending:

The dispute with America had now become so serious that an appeal to the sword seemed inevitable; and the Ministers were desirous to avail themselves of the services of Clive. Had he still been what he was when he raised the siege of Patna, and annihilated the Dutch Army and Navy at the mouth of the Ganges, it is not improbable that the resistance of the Colonials would have been put down, and that the inevitable separation would have been deferred for a few years. But it was too late. His strong mind was fast sinking under many kinds of suffering. On the twenty-second of November, 1774, he died by his own hand. He had not completed his forty-ninth year.

N. W. HILL.

21, Montague Street, W.C.

ST. OLAVE'S, SOUTHWARK (13 S. i. 328, 453; cxlvi. 32).—This church is not mentioned in the Diaries of Pepys and Evelyn, nor in Bell's 'Fire of London.' Cunningham and Timbs both state it was rebuilt by Henry Flitcroft, and the former gives the date 1737-9. These appear to negative the suggestion that the church was built in 1666.

WALTER E. GAWTHORP.

"HIT THE HAY" (cxlvi. 29).—Among the essentials of a seaman's outfit, especially in the old sailing-ship days, was a bed consisting of a bundle of straw stuffed into a coarse cover and sold for 1s. to 1s. 6d. This bed was always termed a "donkey's breakfast." In my younger days I've passed considerable time on one, comfortably and otherwise. I have never heard any other name given to the said necessary article, and think it quite likely it may be the parent of the term "hitting the hay."

MASTER MARINER (retired).

This American phrase is evidently derived from the material of which the people's beds were made. It has its parallel in the Yorkshire "In the straw," said of a woman who has been confined, or "brought to bed."

THOMAS WINDER.

Surely the origin of the phrase is obvious. Hay is the favourite bedding of tramps, and one of the meanings of the verb "to hit" is "to come upon, light upon, meet with, get at, reach, find." Thus "to hit the hay" would naturally mean, in a tramp's mouth, "to go to bed."

HARMATOPEGOS.

Notes on Books.

Two Elizabethan Stage Abridgements: The Battle of Alcazar and Orlando Furioso. By W. W. Greg. (Oxford University Press. 31 ls. net).

Dr. Gano, in this admirable study, sets out to establish, or to refute, the theory that shortened texts, adapted for special performances, were sometimes used as the basis for editions of Elizabethan plays—a theory of which the chief function is to explain the "bad" Shakespearian quartos. The choice of these two plays—both first printed in 1594—was determined by the fact that each can be examined in the light of an important theatrical document—a "plot," or scheme of actors' entries and exits for 'Alcazar'; for 'Orlando,' the "part" of the player of the title role.

Dr. Greg begins with an exhaustive analysis of the "plot" for 'Alcazar.' It is lamentably defective, consisting of the greater portion of the front sheet, and a number of detached fragments possibly belonging to the back sheet. When in use, the two sheets were stuck on each side of a thin board, which had a hole near the top, for hanging it on a peg in some convenient place in the playhouse, where actors and prompters might refer to it. The fundamental interest of such a "plot" for the student lies in its showing how the cast of a

play was adjusted to a representation by a small number of players. Excisions and doubling of parts, with consequent modifications of the book, would produce a debased version of a play, whose genesis from the true original may be traced by this stage-manager's device—how fully Dr. Greg shows by elaborate tables of the cast for 'Alcazar' based on a combination of Plot and Quarto. The most interesting and useful section is, however, the criticism of the Quarto text, with the scheme for the minimum cast required—an important contribution to a line of critical work which is yet new, and promises to be highly fruitful.

The "part" of 'Orlando' appears to be the only thing of the kind which has come down from the sixteenth century. It contains corrections which are assumed to be by Edward Alleyn, to whom it belonged. This MS. and the Quarto are given side by side, followed by a Textual Commentary, a discussion of bibliographical data, an account of the Quarto and scheme of the minimum cast; and a criticism of the Quarto text.

Dr. Greg makes it virtually impossible to accept the theory of the actor-adaptor-transcriber adjusting the play to the requirements of time and a cast by the aid of a prompt-copy before him. The Quarto text goes astray in an imbecile manner, which certainly agrees best with the hypothesis of a current acting version put together from memory. A pretty instance of our author's critical acumen is seen in his treatment of Sacrapant's two round-lays, which are omitted from the Alleyn MS. He believes them to be word-perfect in the Quarto; to have been taken down by the reporter from the scrolls used in the performance, and, if this is accepted, to indicate that the 'Quarto' was prepared in the playhouse itself. The reason and progress of this construction of a mutilated text Dr. Greg draws out very plausibly. The Queen's men who had owned Greene's play, on leaving London, in embarrassed circumstances, parted with the MS., but continued to act the play—from memory—in the provinces, piecing it together, altering and adapting it to suit their shrinking number, and changing, in considerable degree, the relative importance of the parts. When at last the absence of a prompt-copy became too inconvenient for them, the suggestion is that the actors made one by severally dictating their parts to a writer, the resulting copy being then revised by some member of the company. This, then, would be the MS. which Danter acquired in 1594, and which (after some scholar had looked over the Latin), was eventually printed. It is needless to say that we are brought to this conclusion—deeply interesting in itself and fraught with consequence for further study whether or not it substantially maintains itself—by way of the most careful examination of every line of the text, with all its implications, and with the aid of all the light which recent research has thrown on the conditions of the drama during the years in question. We must not omit to say that we have found the book pleasantly readable.

The Poetical Works of Austin Dobson. (Oxford University Press).

THIS new volume of the Oxford editions of Standard Authors will doubtless receive, as it should, a cordial welcome. It contains, our readers may like to be reminded, a pretty rondeau to 'N. & Q.'—which is not the only mention of it within its pages. There is no need to praise Austin Dobson's skill in the making of rondeaux: his practice of the art they require had given him the special quality of the good professional workman: a quality which may or may not be combined with that of a poet, and may or may not to the poet prove disabling. We have gone through these pages with very great pleasure; their author has undoubtedly his place in English literature, but amid enjoyment of his real accomplishment we may well feel the presence of a warning against too great pre-occupation with form. The effect of this in our poet has not been so much, we think, to attenuate thought and content, as to blunt his ear. The defect which denies him a place among the greater poets is a certain shallowness and monotony in his music. But what delightful things he made nevertheless!

The Bearing of Coat Armour by Ladies. By Charles A. H. Franklin. (John Murray, 12s.)

THIS latest contribution to heraldic literature is rather of the nature of an armorial than a history. History has to do with only one of these wearers of armour, Joan of Arc, to wit, and she could not lay claim, originally, to any coat-of-arms. Mr. Franklin has drawn his information principally from a few recent writers, and, rather unfortunately, has not adhered strictly to his title, for he gives much in his pages which does not concern women, or their claims in the matter of heraldry. His list of heraldic colours includes tenné and murrey, which will not be found in English heraldry. His remarks about women not bearing parental arms shew some want of study of the heraldry of the Middle Ages. Many a quartered shield has identified tombs and panels, and in this way added to history. Neither crests nor helmets have anything to do with feminine heraldry; the blue ribbon suggested is more to the point. We cannot recall any instance of a woman using cadency marks; the table given, if adhered to, would, in a few generations, become a hopeless jumble, as would the so-called "variants" of shields recommended on another page.

With such a fascinating subject, it seems a pity Mr. Franklin did not search the older and original writers. He seems to ignore the fact that coats-of-arms were in use some two hundred and fifty years before the establishment of the Heralds' College, and that Edward I did much more for the "science" than Richard III..

If another edition of his book is called for, we hope he will omit much of what relates to

the male sex, and also the abundance of elementary heraldic details which take up space and interfere with a clear treatment of the main subject.

The illustrations and printing of this volume are excellent and delightful, and, though it can hardly be accounted a serious contribution to the literature of heraldry from the students' point of view, it is well-calculated to give pleasure and information to those who have not yet occupied themselves with the subject nor possessed themselves of any one of the many handbooks thereon.

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.

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REAT STORM OF NOVEMBER, AND THE ESCAPE OF THE RISING SUN.

(See ante pp. 21, 39, 59).

XVIII.

UEL ROWLEY'S JOURNAL OF THE
STORM,

22nd-30th November, 1703.

Narrative of all Transactions from ay November 22th to Tuesday 30th, by Gods protection and blessing we d into Campvere Harbour in it.

ber, 1703, 22th: This 24 [hours] nday noon blowing, drisling, rainy Yesterday at 1 past Meridian one own dropt over board, washing a mop.

We lowred our boate, but could not save him. This morning blowing pretty hard between the So.So.W and WSo.W, durty Like weather, the wind dulluring about noon. I receiving your Letter of 19th instant, yd [?answered] I need not soe much mony, for 14 l. Sterling would pay all I owe.

23: This 24 Hours fair clear weather with handsome gayles from So. to W. This morning gott of our Topmastt and yards; ayred our sayles. Wee had one boat of ballist: about 6 tunn came on board and 3 dozyn of fowles. Fine moderate weather; gott in the ballist. One man that entred on shoare came on board. His name is Thomas Taylor.

23: This 24 Hours Cloudy weather, blowing fresh. The Wind increasing, wee Laying on a Long Servise on our best bower.

24: This 24 Hours blowing, raine, Durty weather, between the So.bW and W: and WbSo. This morning Lowred our yards a Port Lands and Topmast as Low as could be: veared out our Long Servise. A boat came on board with Cabbidges and a bundle of bedding.

25: This 24 Hours blowing verry hard for the most part tell this morning: the *Postillion* friggat driving by us at 4 ante Meridian. The tide breaking she Tossled up near us. The wind dullering, Called to us to heave from them, but I would not, nor did not tel he was near on board us. The[n] We hoave in the mooreing service, he mooreing, then Slack. This Morning tell noon moderate gayles but Close Weather. But when heaving in the cable as much to gett Mr. Brome on the Deck as any of the worst of the hands, the gunner helpt lay on one servise on the best bower. If you please to aske the pilote how I was helpt up with them all, and what Extraordinary assistance he had beside my selfe, and how I behaved my self goeing downe: or if Ever he see me soe much giving to drink.

26: This 24 Hours blowing: Durty, rainey weather most of the afternoon and Evening. Thes night the Wind Coming in flouress in[g], roaring more like thunder than wind. About 6 past Merriddian our best bower Cable broake, we fell to our small bower; but when we thaughted to come to our small bower, our officers would not believe it til they gott a rope one the best bower an rowsed him in. I seeing the Wind blowing and increasing, I ordered the Helm apart, sheared the ship to the Westward as much as we Could and lett goe the sheat anchor. The best bower broake near the anchor. I Called him on the Quarter Deck, soe our sheat anchor lay slack about the Wind til the shipp took out near 40 fathom, we driving at times tell neared shippes. Soe we keeping on claping on servise and sorrging our Cable to fresh the Cannise in the hass tell betwen 4 and 6 ante meriddian. The Exact time I Cannot tell Justly give, by reason of the hurry that was amongst them. The shipp brought up to the small bower and roade pretty well for about $\frac{1}{2}$ of an Houre; then began to start Coming aLong a floybotes side. I found him to hould again, but a flowrey of wind Came about So.W and Wt. and Layde our Musile of our gunns in the water. The Officers Came

to me to Cutt the mast away. I tould them not without Mr. Toms order or Consent. They desired me to goe to him. I answered that i would not goe of[f] from the Deck, for i was a consulting with the Lame man you shipt att Gravesend to cutt the Cable and putt away for it. Could I but have seen the Light I should have done it Long before; but they runn aft to Mr. Tom in his Cabbings and Cutt before i knew what answer Mr. Tom gave; and the Long boate Like to have killed ?[me] if the boatswaine had not spoake to me. One boat went over board; the Long boate came in on the Deck, staved her gunnhill against the Capston, the stern hanging in the starboard runner and Tackle; the yaules stern hanging in the Larboard Tackle. Then I Called the Carpenter to Cutt away the maine mast. He Cutt him half through, the gunner Cutting the weather Lanyards and the mast weather dead eyes and Lee rigging swaging to Lewart. I Cutt and the gunner Cutt, but [?with] much perswasions the Carpenter gott up, I stoping the shroud for him, and 5 or 6 Cutts away he went. Then we Cutt the maine parrell and they went over board. We driving near severall ships with our bowspritt end, and soe near with our Taffrill that I Could have Jumped on board them: and Could not gett hands to Come read[y] to beare of[f] the ship. Att dawing of day I Called for Mr. Broom and asked him if he was not ashamed to be out of the way att shuch a time, as I wrote to you in my last of 11 Instant January 1703/4, but he and the officers sayes they Come to be officers.

The mizon Topsail blowing Loose and rigging hanging, Cutt away the mizon mast. With much perswasion and putting all* Carpenters adds [adze] in his hand, he Cutt the weather shrouds. About 8 a Clock the boateswaine Came on the quarter Deck and was affraide of the break head. I tould him not to speak without he had bin here sooner for we wear Just over. The gunner getting between Decks to Clear an anchor of 500 weight [and] the Sprittsayle blowing Loose, were forced to Cutt the yard away. Soe about noon gott Clear of the raft. But the gunner after the maine mast was gone, Loved to be below, but the bo[t]swaines was for heaving all over board. He ordered to heave over a quarter Deck gunn and Carridge, [and] a Coope with 2 dozen of fowles in it. Soe we drove away with a Weaft with our Ensigne till noon, and thank God, gott our raft Cleare, but [I] Could gett but one hand with me to make all things on the quarter Deck fast the best bower Cable and mizen yard and that was Jemmy the Scoth Taylor.

27: This 24 Houres Clowdey, Durty, glairy, squally weather, for the most part blowing hard; the Wind litle abating but pretty drye. About 3 in the afternoon past, gott an anchor stockt, the best bower bent, gott him over the side and lett him goe. Mr. Toms being on the Deck, soe i desired him not to give the Carpenter brandy, for the Carpenter

was much in Lickquor. The Gunner and all agreed with Mr. Toms Consent, to break the Long boate and heave her over board, which was done. The gunner and all was for getting up another anchor. He staved two or three punchines of beer, soe i went down. At 4 a Clock they Called the Cable was broak; then the North foreland boar as near as i Could geas W. or WbNo. 4 or 5 Leags. I bid the helm a weather; then they Cryed what Course. I ordered ENo.Et. Having a Lee Tide and nothing but a hull, and* the boatswain and my self with some hands strove to heave the Cables in but Could not, soe Cutt them away att the Windless with servises on. I desired them to raise a spaire for a Jury mast that Evening, but the officers all Cried it was Impossible. The ship broaching too to the So.So.Et., Could not gett her to weare; soe I Lay try a hull with the healm. Hard weather all night, keping the Lead every hower, having the Least 18 fathoms and the most 20, 22 fathoms. This morning at daylight i gott them to gett up a spare by the paule peas between the windless and the bulk head of the fore Castle, and speakt him to the paule Timber, and gott a Top-gallant saile on him, the ship running 2 knotts and $\frac{1}{2}$; which, if it had bin done the night before, We might have bin att Hellfoot Sluce [Hellevoetsluis]; we Lyeing by 14 Hours, stemming up So.So.bS., some times So.So.East. I steered away East North East. About 11 ante merriddian we passed by a vessell with her gunhill staved in, and [we] went with that sayle blowin hard, with Close squally weather.

28: This 24 Hours The afternoon the wind moderating, gott up a Jury main mast about 4 past merriddian; then wrought the Logg, with the bearings of the fore land and the lying a Try, and found by my Judgment to bet from [the] North fore Land allowing the Variation, the trewest Course to be North East by East 48d. 50m. About 5 past merridian brought too with our head to the Northward. the Wind wearing to the WbNo. and Wst.No. Wst. for some time, and lay by till 7 ante merriddian North: then woare and steered away East b So. and East So., but between them; thinking to goe for Hellfoot Sluce. The wind being verry moderate, we gott too a Fore Topsail for a Jury mainmast, and seeing a sayle or two, they [the crew] were all for speaking with them. I tould Mr. Toms if it were a privateer, What would he doe, seeming to be a Large shipp; but he and Mr. Morgan said, Let it be, we shall save our Lives. Soe Mr. Toms said I should make towards him; soe halled up Sft.bS and So.So.Et. The Shipp goeing away to sea ward and not speaking with us between [?] and 11 a Clock ante Meriddian. keeping So.Et.bSo. and So.Et., I was goeing to bear away Et.bSo.; [but] we saw the Land. Soe we made for it, it bearing about So.E. and So.Et.bSo. I reck[n]ing our try and runn to be Et. bNo. or East about 22d. or 24d., the

* For "all" read "the."

* "And" is redundant.

† "To be" is redundant.

wind from So.W. to WNo.W. back to WSo.W., with tearing weather all night, but faire this morning.

29: This 24 Int. the afternoon pst. [past] small winds, but in the night and this day blowing hard with sleet and raine. In the afternoon past gott in With the High Land of Walcheren; and it makes like the Ile of Schowen* and the same marks that goes in for Goeree goes in to Hellfoot Sluce, and I thought it had bin Goere tel we gott pretty near in. About 3 past Merriddian we saw a Dogger.† Mr. Toms said it was a Privateer, we having fired severall times for a pilote boat, soe Mr. Toms asked me what we should doe. I answered him if he was a privateer, as I thought not, we Would fight, for I would never Loose the Shipp for nothing. I askt the gunner how much powder he had filld. He said 6 Cartteridges. I ordered him to goe [?and put] ‡ a barrill into Cartridges more. He tould me he would not without the Consent of the other officers; soe I spoke to Mr. Toms. He spoake to him and asked him why he denyed my order; and then he went. I kept in with West Chappel Church Est.So.Est. and Dumbourgh‡ steeple Est. † So., goeing over in 4 fathoms the Least and ‡ 3 fathoms. Between 6 and 7 past Merriddian woare of[f] into 7 fathoms, finding my self mistaking, and anchored with our Kedge anchor in 7 fathoms About † an hower after a pilote boate hailed us. Then we had more hands one Deck than we have had the voaydge before. A pilote Coming on board, soe Mr. Toms asked him what he would have. He said 200 gilde.

29: I tould Mr. Toms it was to much, He said if it was a hundred pound he did not Care, soe he saved his Life. So he he dr[e]w him a note and we Weighed and runn about † a mile higher and anchored, Slingsing a gunn with another Harsser to lett goe with the anchor; and this morning we Weighed, heaving up our anchor, but Cutting the other Harsser and Leaving the guns behind us; and hired three fishing scoutts [skutes] to toa us up Close on board the Shoare in 4, 5 and 5‡ fathom Water. Att noon att the back of the Mould [mole, breakwater] tell the tide Came to goe into the peer. We having several people Coming on board, Mr. Toms opening a hamper of Clarett in the Lasaretto to accomodate them.

30: This Afternoon we gott to the peer or heaving [haven], what they call it, and made all fast and secure. I went Just on Shoare with a master of a Vessell, and coming on board again seeing the Shipp was likely to heale of[f], I called the gunner to gett the gunns over on the Sterboard side to heale her in. He tould me he would not, nor would not obey; my Command was a pilote; soe i spoak

a little sharpe to him. He tould me if i struke hem, he would knock me down att his feet; which I had noe shuch desire. But then I tould him and Called him, Serrah, goe on shoar if you dare and fight me, but then he was Calm Enough. Soe they lett the shipp heale of[f]. Mr. Toms and all of them sitting drinking till 12 or 1 a Clock the next morning.

December, 1703, 1: This 24 Hours fresh gayles with faire weather, winds between the South and the West. This morning Mr. Toms, Mr. Morgan and my self went to one Mr. Panthons, a merchant in Champveer, which gentleman was verry Civill in assisting us to a Waire house for our sayles, and a place for our bread, and a scoutt to putt our heavy Lumber out from between Decks, to right up our Shipp; and offered Mr. Toms any assistance or Credit towards the fitting of the shipp, against the Captain Came before Mr. Morgan.

2: This 24 [Hours] blowing weather, but faire and Clear. This morning Mr. Toms sent Captain Bowrey a Letter, which I gave him a Coppy of our Driving out of the Downs. I Like wise sent another. Mr. Toms, Mr. Morgan and I went to Middelbough with Mr. Panthon, and soe Came back. In the Evening Mr. Panthon and wee were Consulting what was most proper to be done. I was of opinion to put in the Low mast and rigg them before the Captain Came, which would not Come to above 60 li. sterling, mast an all; 70 li. would have bin the out side; and the Topmast would have bin a small [?matter].

2: But Mr. Toms sticked att it. I tould him if he would give me Liberty I would doe it my self, and I knew that I should not be blamed for it.

Worthy Sir, This is a trew Coppy of my Journall and i doe desire your Judicious observations of it to the time we arrived at Campvere. What I wrote to you in my Last, and this is not all I shall acquaint with, when pleas God i shall see you. Mr. Toms need not find fault with my drinking: for he surpasses me, and if I might Judge in the term of the Voyadge, he will be a great detriment to it, if I do not mistak my self. He need not have write against me about the men, for in my next I suppose you will have a Certificate of my behavior from the officers, and Likewise from the men, that i hope will satisfie you better than my own writing.

I hope your Worthy Person will be pleased to send an order that i might have my things on shoare, for i have a Voyadge may be as beneficiall as that might have bin to me, onely the Incuring of your Displeasure which i Value of any gentleman more than monney. But now they Cannot blame me, for now their men all goes. If they Come to day they doe not stay above a week or a fortnight. The officers did not

* Schouwen I., off Walcheren.

† Dogger, a two-masted fishing-vessel; in the 17th and 18th centuries they frequently acted as privateers.

‡ Domburg steeple, a landmark on Walcheren I.

Care for me, by reason I would not lett them have the Common power of all things; but they are as I wrote in my last, and Instead of growing better, i think they grow worse. I shall humbly begg an answer of my last and this, and in my next i shall acquaint you with all afaires.

I am sorry for my good gentleman the Capten, to see how he is troubled amongst a parcell, [such a lot] as i think what they are. I wrote to you in my last of the ships being Leaky, but she is not. She has onely unhung her rother below, and now the[y] taelk of blocking her, with all her goods in, in the mudd; and if they doe, I am afraid they will spoyle her. The officers look to be gentleman and not to work, and thats the misery in the shipp. I am sure i have wrought enough in her, soe With my humble service and respects to you and your good Lady, I begg Leave to subscribe my self Your Obedient humble Servant to Command,

SAMUEL ROWLEY

Flushing in Zeland, Janry. 24th 1703/4.

[Endorsed] For Capten Thomas Bowrey
Living in Well Close Square, London. QDG

Samuel Rowley's long explanation failed to re-habilitate him in his owner's regard and he was discharged by Capt. Thomas Bowrey some time in January of 1703/4.

R. C. TEMPLE.

DINAH MULOCK AND HER FATHER.

Close on twenty-three years ago, at 9 S. vii. 482, 501; and viii. 354, I gave some account of Thomas Samuel Mulock (1789-1869). In a privately printed work, 'The Mellards and their Descendants,' 1915, I much extended this account, incorporating it with a life of his daughter Dinah, 'The Author of 'John Halifax, Gentleman'.' More recently I have come into possession of papers relating to the estate of my great-grandfather Thomas Mellard (1756-1816), Dinah's grandfather, which contain a little fresh biographical information. The papers consist largely of correspondence between Mr. Mulock, William Parker, and William James Reade, the husbands respectively of Thomas Mellard's daughters Dinah, Emma and Mary, relative to the estate and its division.

A letter of Mulock's, to Reade, dated 6 Feb., 1843, from 14, Chatham Place, Blackfriars, defends the "Heir-at-Law

Society," of which he had been appointed secretary and manager, from charges of victimising its clients. Next month, on March, he records a visit to Staffordshire which he and his family had left in 1840.

My stay was protracted at Mrs. Wilson's (Baton) and on Friday last Mr. Parker sent over carriage, with an earnest request that I would return in it to Lysways Hall, which I did. A more delightful residence I have rarely seen and I must say that Mr. Parker's establishment is very complete and respectable, everything on a gentlemanly scale, and he seems to be very comfortable.

We learn from a letter of Parker's that he had entered into occupation of Lysway Hall, near Lichfield, on 28 June, 1843.

Reade, in the book alluded to, printed Dinah Mulock's account of her visit there in 1840.

Mulock had in 1840 executed a deed by which his wife's share of the residue of his father's estate became vested in two trustees, Mr. Hyde and Mr. Bull. It was his desire to escape from the limiting condition of this deed and get money advanced to him that was the main motive of his letter. He had "been entrapped by a wicked lawyer into a hasty execution of that deed."

"With a subtle, carnally-minded lawyer at one's elbow," he remarks again, "there is no end of vague objections to acting uprightly." Nothing could exceed the wickedness of those who placed this deed as an obstacle to prevent him from getting some cash, while every act of his own seemed to have had Divine sanction. Yet he generously says to his brother-in-law Reade: "You have nothing to dread from my displeasure, for I have no power to make me act according to Christ's commandments."

His opinion of lawyers was so low that on 5 Apr., 1844, he announces to Reade his intention to enter the profession himself, to raise its moral status.

Long years did I think, as you do, that my strong sense of right and justice would disqualify me from the legal profession. But through the grace of God, I see very differently now. The Bar is a high and honorable scene of exertion and extensive usefulness, and the more corruption prevails amongst its members the more need there is of a man of Christian integrity to shine as a light in that darkened sphere. Let me hear from you early for my name is already on the books for admission to Gray's Inn, and the fees (though very moderate to me as having been a member of the University of Oxford) are still beyond my present ability to meet.

We learn that in 1844 he was appointed secretary to the scheme for the Manchester

to London Direct Railway, which required seven millions capital. But, like all his other jobs, this one did not last long, and next year his finances reached a climax. Writing from Lysways Hall, on 17 Apr., 1845, Parker notifies Reade of this calamity.

In confidence I am sorry to inform you that all is up with poor Mulock. His wife, who cannot live long, and his daughter, I saw in this neighbourhood a day or two since on their way to Newcastle to set up a school again, as soon as Mrs. M. is able. Mr. M. will in all probability go through the Insolvent Court; he wants to avoid it by getting his wife's money, but the trustees are firm in withholding it. I advise a school again. The boys are with the father in London.

We know that in 1839-40 Dinah Mulock, then a mere child, had assisted her mother to keep a small school at Newcastle-under-Lyme, and this letter shews that after over four years in London they returned to Newcastle to re-open it. But Mrs. Mulock died later in the same year, on 3 Oct., so that the experiment cannot have lasted long. It was after Mrs. Mulock's death that the trustees advanced some capital to save her children from destitution. A year or two later Dinah was beginning to find her literary feet in London, as Mr. Hyde mentions in a letter to Reade, of 26 Apr., 1847.

I was in town about 3 weeks since and saw Miss Mulock and her brother. She is now doing pretty well in the literary way and getting some money by her writings. Benjamin is with an engineer. It was a most distressing and melancholy accident that deprived poor Tom Mulock of his life. He was a fine, promising young man and likely to get on in the service.

Of the death of Thomas Mellard Mulock, on 27 Feb., whose personality and power of draughtsmanship left a deep impression on the memory of Holman Hunt, I gave some account from the pen of Henrietta Keddie, but the circumstances are more correctly described in a letter of Mr. Hyde's to Reade, written two days after the one just quoted.

About 12 months since a gentleman who is a large shipowner, Mr. Metcalf, M.P. for Tynemouth, made Thos. Mulock an offer to go out in one of his vessels, and promised if he liked the sea to bring him forward and do all he could for him. Thos. accepted the proposal and was articulated for 3 years to one of his captains. He went a voyage to Canada and liked the sea very well. He came back to London and after a short stay was preparing to sail again. The ship was in a dry dock in the St. Catherine Docks and was to sail on a Thursday. On the Saturday previous Thos. Mulock

was going to the vessel in company with the mate, and was close to her when he slipped off the edge into the dock, a great height. It was a terrible fall and the poor lad broke, I believe, both his thighs. The injuries were so severe that he lingered till Monday evening, when he died, and was buried on the very day his vessel left the river. I was very sorry for his sad and melancholy fate, for he was a very manly, open and straightforward young man and I liked his character much.

One of Parker's letters to Reade, dated 27 Aug., 1842, briefly mentions the burning down of his residence, Albion House, Shelton, by the Chartist rioters, an incident pictorially recorded in *The Illustrated London News* of 22 Oct., 1842, and described for the historian in Ward's 'Stoke-upon-Trent.'

My residence, Albion House, is intirely burnt to the ground, on 15th inst., at midnight, by a reckless mob, not surpassed by the annals of the worst times of the French Revolution. We were not able to save anything except two iron chests containing title deeds [?and] all our wearing apparel. Mrs. Parker and my Daughter were in Birmingham. Walter [his son] remained with the servants in the house until driven out by the mob. I was engaged in the discharge of my duty as a magistrate some distance from the spot. My property consumed will amount to from £5,000 to £6,000, which I hope to obtain from the county.

So little has been known of Dinah Mulock's early circumstances that a few additional scraps of information may be of interest. The centenary of her birth will fall in two years, on 20 Apr., 1926.

ALEYN LYELL READE.

Treleaven House, Blundellsands,
Nr. Liverpool.

FIFTEENTH CENTURY WORDS FROM RECORDS.

A supplement of archaic and other words, not already quoted in the 'Oxford Dictionary,' is said to be in preparation. If such be the case, the publication and transcription of the early records of the City of London and the Gilds will be found to yield a prolific brood of old words and phrases,—a source which the 'N. E. D.' does not seem to have utilised. Literature prior to the fifteenth century is scarce and seldom treats of the common parlance of the people. These are records of every-day affairs and business transactions.

The following is a short list of strange words taken at random from the fifteenth

century records of one of the City Gilds, which fortunately escaped the Fire of London:

Alowe=hired servant, a word in frequent use and not found in the 'N. E. D.'

Aloigne=Withdraw.

Anendes=Anent.

Apert=Open.

Abled=Efficient.

Adrichillate (?)=Of no effect.

Chaffare=Goods.

Condescend=Agree.

Customably.

Contrarious.

Disclaunder=Disrepute.

Entremet=Engage in.

Embrey=Abuse.

Habilitie.

Heumary=Helmetry? or some portion of armour.

Systence?, "of honest persons."

Unkunning=Clumsy.

Occupy=Engage in.

Owthe=Owe.

Sadde ("please your sadde discretions to ordain"). The 'N. E. D.' states this word to mean "certain."

Scosyat? "all the scosyat off ye said craft."

Font "of the Wardens' accompt," and Jugged (false work to be jugged in the Guildhall) may also be noticed.

There are also numerous names of foreigners, whose descendants may now be good Britons and quite unaware of their foreign origin. Among them are, in this particular Gild:

John Russell	Frenchman
Clement Morres	do
Roger Shown	do
Hendrick Coxe	do
Anthony Gresser	do
Hendrick Harman	do
Phillip Milliman	do
Lewis Demilion	do
Godfrey Godfrydesson	Dutchman
Hendrick Wanderporte	do
Peter Rowlandes	do
Peter Gowert	Frenchman
William Sampson	do
Peter Brucke	do

These words and names are all taken from quite early times and from the books of one City Gild, and are capable of much addition if the matter is of sufficient interest.

E. L. PONTIFEX.

SIR THOMAS CAWARDEN AND SHAKESPEARE.—It would be interesting to learn whether notice has ever been taken of the fact that a Master of the Revels owned estates near Stratford-upon-Avon within a few years of the birth of Shakespeare.

In the Seventh Report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission, 1879, occurs the following entry:—

28 March, 33 Henry VIII. Patent of a grant in tail male to Sir Thomas Cawarden and Elizabeth his wife of the manors of Utlicote and Loxley.

This document is one of the Loseley manuscripts. Cawarden was Master of the Revels from 36 Henry VIII to 2 Elizabeth. His influence on the stage has been referred to by the late Mr. John Cordy Jeaffreson and several other writers. Undoubtedly it was very great. The Loseley papers, which have been used by Professor Feuillerat and Dr. E. K. Chambers, provide a host of most valuable details as to his relations with the players and dramatic authors of the period. There is at least a possibility that his influence may have done something towards the fostering of dramatic art in the neighbourhood of Stratford. Loxley is barely four miles from the town, and Idlicote (as it is now called) is not far from the old London road to Stratford. Both of these villages were afterwards held by the Underhill family, from whom Shakespeare bought New Place; and Idlicote is further distinguished by a traditionary visit from Queen Elizabeth.

HERBERT M. JENKINS.

THE MILL ON LONDON BRIDGE.—I do not know whether any curious happening connected with the mill on London Bridge has been recorded in 'N & Q,' but there are some stories told by old Simon Goulart of the wonderful escapes of two persons (a French parson and a Dutchman), who were caught by the mill-wheels. Goulart's narrative occurs in his 'Histoires Admirables et Memorables,' vol. iv, pp. 601-4. Vols. ii and iv were issued c. 1627 or '28 (the title page is missing from my copy). He fixes the date of the Frenchman's "deliverance" as Sunday, May 19, 1596. If further particulars are desired, I will supply them with pleasure.

G. N. COUNT PLUNKETT.

Dublin.

A THEORY OF THE POLE.—My mother, in a diary she kept while voyaging on Lake Superior in 1858, tells that a fellow-passenger on the boat, a Captain Kennedy, was full of a theory that "there existed a water passage right through the earth from pole to pole, which might yet be opened up for navigation. By it he would account for the higher temperature of the water beyond the Arctic Circle. At that time search was being made for Sir John Franklin, and some one suggested that search should be made for him at the South Pole in case it should be found that he had come out there by this tubular route!"

W. H.

MEMORABILIA OF THE MOMENT.

Sir Martin Conway in *The Antiquaries Journal* gives us two new photographs of the *Sacro Catino* at Genoa, taken by Mr. Sylvester, Mr. Lloyd George's Secretary, during the Congress at Genoa. The *Sacro Catino*, (we quote from Sir Martin's paper) is a green vase brought back from Cæsarea by Embriaco, leader of the Genoese in the First Crusade, and believed by his fellow-citizens, to whom he presented it, to be emerald. Legend naturally gathered round it: it was supposed to be the charger which supported the head of St. John Baptist; a gift of the Queen of Sheba's to Solomon; the Holy Grail; the vessel in which St. Joseph of Arimathea had received the Holy Blood.

It is still accounted a relic so sacred that Mr. Sylvester, though supplied with "orders of the most formal character from both the ecclesiastical and the civil authorities" had to wrestle for four hours with the unwillingness of the Cathedral functionaries before he could be allowed so much as to behold it, set on a high shelf in the treasury-safe. He might not measure it or touch it, or even have its position altered so that he might see the handles. He was suffered only to photograph it. The exact dimensions, thickness, workmanship and the quality of the glass remain still unknown.

For the supposed emerald, fractured through careless packing on its return from Paris to Genoa in Napoleon's days, has turned out to be glass. As a beautiful object of undoubted antiquity it is hardly less precious than if it were emerald, and it

seems a pity that it should be withdrawn from examination. A lapidary once chipped it to satisfy Charles V; but such barbarities are things of the past. In future all antiquaries must conform to the standard set by the discoverers of Tutankhamen.

The Times has recently had a good deal of correspondence about using stations as art galleries, whether by the way of hanging pictures in the waiting rooms, or by paintings on the walls. There seem several obvious good reasons for encouraging this enterprise. It will cheer the bored traveller, and perhaps stir up new ideas and perceptions in him; and it will give work and scope to artists who lack occupation. Above all the new field might start a new and vital style, expressive of the real mind and life of people. It would mean much to get further away from the framed picture suitable for public gallery or for the hall or room of a wealthy house. The sub-conscious vision (if so we may put it) of the destination of his work has doubtless cramped many a painter, and perhaps accounts in no small measure for the queer revolts in the art of recent years.

Mira Ceti, the most inconstant of all stars in brilliancy, and a puzzle to astronomers since Fabricius first observed it in 1596, has been discovered by Professor Aitken at the Lick Observatory to be in fact a double star, whereof the one member is half a magnitude fainter than the other. Two other binary systems are known—the bright stars Procyon and Sirius.

Our correspondent MR. PROSSER CHANTER informs us that it has been decided to revive the Society for Preserving the Memorials of the Dead, which had a vigorous existence for forty years. Its first chairman, in 1882, was the Earl of Carnarvon, father of the peer who took such a prominent part in the excavations at Luxor. While old buildings and footpaths are zealously guarded by well-managed protective societies, there has now for some years been no society in existence to preserve and protect the memorials of the dead in parish churches and churchyards. The Society (address 31, St. James' Street, S.W.1) is having lists prepared of memorials requiring repair.

We note the discovery in the Churchyard of Allerton Bywater, Yorkshire, of an earthenware urn containing over 300 bronze and silver Roman coins—ranging from B.C. 50 to A.D. 180.

Queries.

We must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

MOORE OF CLOGHAN.—The pedigrees given below are taken from an Irish Chancery Bill of 2 Nov., 1711, in which the plaintiffs were Bridget Moore, Robert Moore and Elizabeth his wife, and Edward, Ferdinando, William and John Kelly minors by the said Bridget, and the defendants were Dennis Daly, Charles Daly, James Daly, Darcy Hamilton, Ambrose Madden, Patrick Flynn and Richard Dunn. The plaintiffs claim a share of the estate of Colonel Garret Moore and the defendants are the executors and overseers of the latter's will.

The pedigree of the plaintiffs is as follows:

William Moore of Cloghan, King's Co., living in 1660, had issue Edmund Moore, who is stated to be a cousin german of Col. Garret Moore. He had issue:

1. Garret Moore, presumably dead without issue before 1711.

2. Bridget Moore of Clonecran, Co. Roscommon, living in 1711, but died unmarried before 1725. Administration of her goods was granted to her brother-in-law Robert Moore.

3. Elizabeth Moore married Robert Moore of Naas: both were living in 1725.

4. Jane Moore married — Kelly and died before 1711, leaving issue, Edward, Ferdinando, William and John, all minors, in 1711.

Again we have John Moore who held lands in Cos. Mayo, Roscommon, Clare and Galway, which were requestered after 1641 and restored to Col. Garret at the Act of Settlement. John had issue two sons: (1) John, who left a posthumous son John, and (2) Garret.

This Garret died in 1665 leaving issue:

1. Col. Garret Moore, who died *s.p.* in 1705 or 1706. His will, dated 12 July, 1705, with codicil of same date, was proved by Dennis Daly.

2. Peter Moore, who died before 1705, leaving issue, besides two daughters, a son

John Moore, who married Mary, daughter of Dennis Daly and had issue a son, Garret, a minor in 1711.

3. Ellinor Moore married — Atkisson and had issue. She was living in 1705.

4. Mary Moore, living in 1705, married — Garvey and had issue.

This Bill was afterwards brought with slightly different parties, as the decree made on 22 June, 1725, which orders that Col. Garret's effects be divided amongst the parties to the suit, who are not provided for in his will, gives a share to plaintiff Nicholas White in right of his wife Ellinor.

This decree is quoted by Nicholas White of Merchants Key, Dublin, in his will of 18 Apr., 1727, of which the executor is his wife Ellinor White *alias* Moore.

What was the connection of this Ellinor White to the above? And what was the parentage of Nicholas White? Who were the Moores of the pedigrees? And how are the two pedigrees to be connected to one another?

LORTON WILSON.

Norwood, Barrow.

JENKINS, THE DANCING MASTER.—What was the Christian name of Jenkins, the Society dancing-master, who introduced Scotch reels into London at the end of the eighteenth century? In 1790 he advertised from 25, High Holborn. Was he the writer, or the father of the writer, of a poem on 'The Art of Dancing,' published in 1822?

J. M. BULLOCH.

37, Bedford Square, W.C.1.

PARISH REGISTERS: "BAPTIZED," "CHRISTENED."—What is the difference, if any, in the significance of these words?

Webster's Dictionary gives: "Christened, or rather to baptize and name." In the 'Constitutions and Canons Ecclesiastical' the word *Christening* appears in Section 29, and *Baptism* in the following one. The words *Christen* and *Christened* do not appear in the services appointed for Public and Private Baptism of Infants, or in that for the Baptism of those of Riper Years. They do not occur in the Bible.

I have read that, in past years, midwives were allowed to baptize in urgent cases. If this was not allowed by Licence of the Church (it may be that no name was given), was it permitted?

I think that the entries in many parish church registers are all given as Baptisms;

but in others I have noticed "Baptisms" and "Christenings" at different periods. Was there, at any time, any rule as to this, or was it left to the clergyman to put which he pleased?

Camden, in his 'Remains Concerning Britain,' states that most nations since Christianity celebrated Baptism on "the eighth day after birth, only our Ancestours in this Realm until later time baptized, and gave names the very birth day, or next day after, following therein the counsel of S. Cyprian, in his 3 Epistle *Ad Finem*."

Queen Elizabeth was baptized, at Greenwich palace, three days after her birth.

Shakespeare is said to have been born Apr. 22 or 23 (it may have been at night between these two days; I prefer to think it was on the 23rd. At the time, no doubt, an entry would have been made in some book in the house), and was baptized on the 26th. Our Prayer-Book lays it down that children should be baptized on "the first or second Sunday next after their birth, or Holy-day falling between." It may have been impossible to have had Shakespeare baptized on the 23rd, St. George's Day, so it would be interesting to know on what day of the week the 26th of April, 1564, occurred.

There were, however, often cases when children, owing to illness, or illness of one, or both parents, were not baptized in a church for a long time after birth; I have been told of some brothers and sisters who walked to the church, and were baptized at the same time as one brother, an infant. This was some 70 years ago, and I understand that the older ones had received baptism at home previously.

Some parish registers, especially those of the eighteenth century, give the date of birth as well as that of baptism, and some of birth only. This may have been simply carrying on the birthday entry of the Commonwealth period.

Of course, entries of Baptisms, or Christenings, in parish registers do not always give a correct idea of the age at Baptism, and in some cases the entries of Baptisms of younger children may appear before those of older ones; and one also finds two or three children of one family baptized on one date. In the latter case it is natural to conclude that the first name is that of the older one, but it may be that the clergyman did not trouble to ask, or the clerk only noted

in his own book the names at the time, and they were copied into the register later on. All this causes confusion to genealogists.

I think, as a rule, in wills before the nineteenth century, when several children are named, especially young ones, that the names appear in birth order. This is not always so, because I have found baptismal entries of children which do not agree—as regards probable birth order—with the same names in wills, and in some cases with those in Chancery Proceedings.

Answers to above questions would be of great service to me, as I am engaged in some work which necessitates accuracy, and I shall not be able, for some time, to consult books other than those I possess.

HERBERT SOUTHAM.

[Baptism, like Order, can only be conferred once. When there is doubt whether a person has been baptized, the rite is administered conditionally. In cases of emergency, baptism by a lay person may be resorted to. It is valid. But children so baptized are afterwards received formally into the church—and it is possible that this was what was done on the occasion referred to by our correspondent.

"SCOTCH."—In *The Evening Standard* of Jan. 15 appeared the sentence: "Picking up a large stone to use as a scotch for his wagon, a Mellor (Derbyshire) farmer uncovered a box," etc. What is this word "scotch"? Is it a dialect word? or a slang word? or a Gypsy word? or no word at all?

FRANK PENNY.

[The 'N.E.D.' under 'scotch' sb2 has "A block placed under a wheel, a cask or the like to prevent moving or slipping." The word is said to be "of obscure origin; perh: cogn: w. Scote v."—an obsolete word meaning "to set a drag upon (the wheel of a wagon)." The Dictionary has a quotation of the word as "skatch" from the 17th century with some doubt of its correctness: this might point to a connection with "scatch" sb. stilt. The next quotation is of 1861. There is an interesting early example of its use in a figurative sense: "It is time so soon as our breathing hath set a scotch upon time." It would appear to be an ordinary technical term. The 'E.D.D.' gives instances of its use as a verb in the sense of "to act as a drag."]

REV. JAMES GIBSON.—Wanted, the parentage and any other information relating to the Rev. James Gibson who was Rector of Kirklington, Notts. He married Juliana Hallows in 1746, and was dead before 1760,

when she re-married John Devaynes. He does not seem to have been at either Oxford or Cambridge.

LORTON WILSON.

Norwood, Barrow.

MILKING CALLS.—What are the milking calls used in various parts of the country? At 13 S. i. 520 are noted "Proche—proche" and "troo ledly" for Roxburghshire.

R. HEDGER WALLACE.

FUNERAL CUSTOMS.—It appears to be the custom amongst the villagers in some parishes in Somerset, and doubtless elsewhere, for the chief mourners at a funeral to attend evening service in church on the Sunday following, to sit near the front, and remain seated throughout the service, even when the Creed is recited.

What is the meaning of this custom and how did it originate?

H. C. BARNARD.

DUXEEN. — What is the etymology of "duxeen," a material used in book-binding?

E. W.

KLAXON.—Why is a motor-horn called a "klaxon"?

E. W.

THE ABBEY OF BEC IN NORMANDY.—I want the history of the Abbey of Bec, written in the eighteenth century by Dr. Jacques Juvelin, or any history of the Abbey where Hugh Wac is called Wac or d'Evermue. How can I get it?

H. WAKE.

Beetham House, Milnthorpe,
Westmorland.

FRANCIS LUDLOW HOLT, Q.C., Vice-Chancellor of the County Palatine of Lancaster. Who was his mother? When was he born? When and where did his marriage take place?

G. F. R. B.

JAMES DEACON HUME, free trader, was the son of James Hume, Secretary of the Customs, and was born at Newington, Surrey, April 28, 1774. The 'Dict. Nat. Biog.' xxviii. 330, does not mention his mother. Can any correspondent of 'N. & Q.' supply me with her name and parentage?

G. F. R. B.

DR. NATHANIEL SPENS.—Can anyone give me any information about Dr. Nathaniel Spens, whose portrait was painted by Raeburn and engraved by J. Bengo in the uni-

form of a Scottish Archer? Was he a medical man, and if so what was his degree? Any other biographical details would be acceptable.

D. A. H. MOSES.

"REPOUSSE."—When was this word first used in connection with metal work? Any information respecting its use will be welcome.

WALTER E. GAWTHORP.

96, High Road, East Finchley.

[The first quotation for this word in the 'N.E.D.' is from 1852 (*Rep. Juries Exhib.* 1851) the second from the *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* 1862. The only literary source quoted is Ovid—1876].

COLLEGE PLATE.—Have any inventories of the College Plate at Oxford and Cambridge been published? None have been found in the B.M. Catalogue.

C. J. P.

BIOGRAPHICAL AND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS WANTED.—Where can I obtain the following information?

(1) The biography and contributions to chemistry and pathology of Paul Ehrlich.

(2) The biography and contributions to dye-chemistry of Prof. Raphael Meldola, F.R.S.

(3) The biography and contributions to astronomy of Sir Wm. Herschel.

(4) The biography and contributions to physics of Prof. Albert Einstein.

S. FREEKE STEELE, B.Sc.

"FROM THE TEETH OUTWARDS": "FUOR DE' DENTI."—Dr. Brewer's 'Dictionary of Phrase and Fable' defines the English phrase as meaning "Merely talk; without real significance," and vaguely quotes a sentence from *The Daily News*, 1886: "Much of the . . . talk about General Gordon lately was only from the teeth outwards."

Similarly Mr. Frank Harris, in 'The Man Shakespeare' (New York, 1909), at p. 125, wrote that whenever Shakespeare talks on the themes of cruelty, hatred, ambition and revenge, "he talks from the teeth outwards, as one without experience of the violent delights."

When does the English phrase first occur?

The Italian phrase, if one may trust Farfani's 'Vocabolario della Lingua Italiana' (Firenze, 1898), means something quite different:—

Fuor de' denti, coi verbi Dire, Parlare, va
Con asseveranza e libertà, Apertamente, Senza

alcun rispetto; Con franchezza e risentimento.

When does the Italian phrase first occur?

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

POEM WANTED.—Can any reader favour with the name of Kipling's poem in which occur the words

"An Irish liar's shirt."

T. W. C.

[We think our correspondent must mean the second of the following lines:

Must we borrow a clout from the Boer — to plaster anew with dirt?

An Irish liar's bandage, or an English coward's shirt?

They begin the second stanza of 'The English Flag' ("Winds of the World, give answer! they are whimpering to and fro") which will be found in 'Barrack-room Ballads and other Verses.')

AUTHORS WANTED.—1. A book was issued in 1841, entitled 'Eton Sketches,' by "Quis." Who was this author?

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

Replies.

DR. ANDREWS AND BACON'S APOPTHEGMS.

(cxlvi. 10).

The lines in the 'Curiosities of Literature' are a mangled and inaccurate version of these:—

When learned Bacon wrote Essaies,
He did deserue, and had the praise:
Learning's advancement was a booke,
With which the world was iustlie tooke;
The Organon, and parts of it,
Were issues of a noble wit;
But now he writes his Apothegmes,
Surelye he either Dotes, or Dreames.

One sayd, St Albons now is growne vnable,
And is in the high rode-way to Dunstable.

The epigram on fol. 70a is among the many pieces ascribed to Dr. Andrews in the Harleian MS. 4955, which contains poems by Ben Jonson, Donne, and others. But who is Dr. Andrews? In the 1635 edition of Donne's Poems are some Latin lines with the heading: 'De Libro, cum mutuaretur impresso, domi a pueris frustratim lacerato, et post reddito manuscripto. Doctissimo amicissimoque v. D. D. Andrews.'

"Frustratim" should be *frustatim*, though I do not feel sure that the error may not have been due to the writer rather than the printer.

Mr. E. K. Chambers in the 'Muses Library' edition of Donne's Poems suggests

that "v. D. D." may perhaps be interpreted as "v[iro] D[edit] D[edicavit]; or v[iro] D[edit] D[onne]." This seems to me impossible. The letters D. D. coming between "viro" and Andrews stand, presumably for "Domino Doctori." To take almost the first book that comes to hand, the 'Epistolæ Obscurorum Virorum' yields over twenty instances of "Dominus" prefixed to "Baccalaureus," "Magister," or "Doctor."

Mr. E. K. Chambers and Professor Grierson both quote this suggested identification of Dr. Grosart's, but, unfortunately, lead us on a wrong path when we wish to discover who the Dr. Andrews of the Harleian manuscript really was. They repeat what I believe to be a mistake about Andrews's Christian name. "This Andrewes appears to have been one Francis Andrewes," writes Mr. Chambers; and Professor Grierson speaks of "the Francis Andrews whose poems appear along with Donne's in H 49." Why "Francis"? Why not "Tom" or "Dick"? The name "Francis" was assigned to Dr. Andrews because of one of his poems, on pp. 86b and 87a of the MS., which begins

Sweet Lady Jane,

I must you thanke.

As long as ere my name is Francke,
Both for your Love, and for your token,

and ends,

Well to returne to you againe,
I doe salute you, Lady Jane,
Hoping one day God will mee bless.
To come and see your Nobleness;
Ile waite on you then at a becke
Either at Bolser or Welbecke,
Meane time I do continue still—a
Your humble seruant,

FRANC: ANDRILLA,

London, August 14, 1629.

The Lady Jane I should judge by the context here and the contents of other poems of Andrews to be the Jane who was one of the daughters of William Cavendish (1592-1676), who had been created Earl of Newcastle in the previous year and was destined to fight at Marston Moor, to marry as his second wife the famous Margaret, and to be made a Duke by Charles II.

The tone and matter of the letter (and it is strange that this should have been overlooked) show that it is put in the mouth of a child:

Now since my Father cometh downe,
And leaues all Vs here in the Towne;
I meane my self and Will: my Brother,

Together with our Loving Mother,
I could not but send you a Letter,
Wishing that it had been a better.

The mother is then blamed for keeping the speaker at home. The letter, surely, is written in the name of one of Dr. Andrews's children. We need not trouble to look about for a Dr. "Francis" Andrews.

My own attempt at identification is this. The Dr. Andrews of the Harleian poems (and Donne's friend) is Richard Andrews, son of Edmond, of London, pleb., who was matriculated (from St. John's College) at Oxford, 15 Oct., 1591, aged 16; B.A. 5 July, 1595; M.A., 21 May, 1599 (incorp. at Camb., 1607); B.Med., 1 June, 1607; D.Med., 1 June, 1608; F.R.C.P., 1610; died 25 June or July, 1634. See Foster's 'Alumni Oxonienses,' C. J. Robinson's 'Register of Merchant Taylors' School,' Munk's 'Roll of the Royal College of Physicians,' etc. Latin verses of his in memory of Camden are prefixed to the 2nd vol. of Camden's 'Annales,' 1627, and signed "Rich. ab Andrea φιλομουσοσοφίατρος" (Dr. Andrews in the Harleian MS. writes Latin verses); he took part in a Philosophy Act before James I at Oxford, in 1605, and Anthony Wood tells us that "he had improved himself much in his faculty in his travels beyond the seas, which afterwards made him highly esteemed among learned men and others."

I hope to recur to the subject.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

JOANNA SOUTHCOTT'S BOX.

(13 S. i. 450, 494).

There has recently been a violent controversy in more than three hundred newspapers and periodicals of Great Britain, Ireland, France, Canada, and U.S.A., concerning the question of the opening of Joanna Southcott's Box, and perhaps a few facts about this remarkable woman may be welcome.

Born at Tarford Farm, in the parish of Ottery St. Mary, Devon, in April, 1750, she was the daughter of William and Hannah Southcott, of an old county family which had fallen on evil days. For the first forty-two years of her life she passed an uneventful existence, becoming first a domestic servant, and later an upholsteress. In 1792, she suddenly felt that there was in her a "still small voice" of inspiration to

prophecy. At first, while yet mistrusting herself, and fearing that she was under some mental influence, she tried hard not to voice the thoughts which obsessed her, and made little but weather forecasts, in which she obtained such a local repute that farmers going to market would ask one another, "What has Joanna for us to-day?" The peculiar gift was too strong to be overcome, however, and her prophecies became entirely of a religious nature. People presently began to gather round her, impressed by her behaviour, and a small community grew up which believed that her "voices" were of God. It is greatly to Joanna's credit that she advised these people to continue in the orthodox English religion, and to live in as brotherly and normal a fashion as possible. This teaching is still carried out by the present-day believers in Joanna's prophecies.

Between 1793 and 1813 Joanna made a series of remarkable predictions, most of which have in a sense been fulfilled. These forecastings, which are too lengthy a subject to be discussed here, include interesting statements concerning the late war, the zeppelin raids, and other matters which no ordinary mind could have foreseen over a hundred years ago. She also wrote 65 books, giving interpretations of obscure passages in the Bible, especially Isaiah, with which she was very familiar. From time to time, also, she composed the manuscripts which now repose in her Great Box. Early in 1814 she had this huge deal chest (which is so large that two men are needed to carry it) nailed down, roped and sealed in her presence, and then handed it to its first custodian, the Rev. Thos. Foley of Old Swinford, Worcester, an ancestor of the present Bishop of London.

The conditions of the opening of the box were left by the prophetess with the custodian, on the understanding that it must never be opened save by their fulfillment. They are briefly that twenty-four Bishops (or their representatives) must meet twenty-four believers in Joanna, and devote portions of three successive days to the ceremony. The first two meetings are to discuss the published writings of the prophetess, and on the third the box is to be opened and the documents read by the Bishops. Then, if the prelates themselves are not absolutely satisfied that the writings are divine, they are at liberty to burn

all the MSS., and to offer some method by which the Southcottian believers (who number over 40,000 persons) may shew their gratitude to the Church for helping them from a mistaken belief. Joanna herself predicted that the box would be opened in a time of public danger, to satisfy a general clamour for the trial of this somewhat desperate remedy for a sick world's ills.

Joanna Southcott died in 1814, after many stormy and unhappy years. Her followers to-day live blameless, hard-working lives, devoting themselves and their incomes to the propagation of their leader's teachings, and using with a sober determination every method in their power to persuade the Bishops to perform what in their opinion will be an act *pro bono publico* in a very great sense. The most recent step in this direction has been the appointment of an official Press Agent. They claim that this step has been so far successful that there is a distinct probability that the box will be opened in June this year, when the Bishops will be in London, attending Convocation. This, they say, would be the final act of one of the most remarkable dramas of history. The writings, perused and judged, will either bring great good to a suffering world, or put a period to a century-old superstition which is misleading thousands of reasonable people.

FRANK S. STUART.

"FERRIS" AND "FURISON" (cxlvi. 46). — There are references to a "ferris" in Randle Holme's 'Academy of Armory,' Chester, 1688, vol. ii. At fol. 471 is a plate of illustrations. The third object in No. 124 is described on folio 480 as a "Chest Bishop, one of those kind of rooks or chest men called a Bishop." Holme proceeds to state that the Collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece in France is composed of them, and a Fire Stone or Flint Stone, "but they call them a Ferris or Fire Steel, having no ring about the bottom and top part. See numb[er] 128." Holme then gives these coats-of-arms: "Per pale a[rgent] and b[ue], the like Ferris or Fire Steel counter-changed. Born by Bogner of Alsacia. G[ules] the same in bend a[rgent] is born by Scharseysen of Bavaria. The like in bend is his crest."

No. 128 referred to is a drawing of a ferris, something like the top of the bishop, with a cross below. It is described as "a

Steel Ferris or Fire Steel. This is the true form of it as set forth by the French and German heralds of whom I have spoken in numb. 124. In the base is a Cross pointed, but generally termed a Cross Urdee parted, the middle quartered. Some of old have termed it quartered and parted argent and gules."

I wonder if Holme's book, which is full of curious and rare words, has been searched for the 'O. E. D.'

R. STEWART-BROWN.

The only occurrence of this bearing in the Lyon Register down to 1903 is when "Steel of Carfin" had a grant in 1866, of "Or, three furisons azure."

S. A. GRUNDY NEWMAN.

CASANOVA (cxlvi. 9). — According to 'Jacques Casanova Vénitien,' by Charles Samaran, Paris, not dated, c. 1914, p. 1, note, the baptismal certificate of Casanova, extracted from the registers of the parish of S. Samuele, Venice, was published for the first time by Mutinelli (*Memorie storiche degli ultimi cinquanta anni della Repubblica di Venezia*, 1854). It was published several times later, and eventually in the new edition of 'Mémoires de Jacques Casanova,' Paris, Editions de la Sirène, vol. i, 1922 (the only volume which has hitherto appeared), p. 280. The extract shows that on 5 April, 1725, Giacomo Girolamo, born 2 April, son of Caetano Giuseppe Casanova and his wife Giovanna Maria, was baptized at the Church of S. Samuele.

As to the name Jacopo, which occurs so frequently in English books of reference, it may be contended that Giacomo and Jacopo are synonymous, e.g., in Bagster's 'Book of Common Prayer . . . in Eight Languages,' the Day of "St. James the Apostle" is in Italian "Il Giorno di S. Iacopo Apostolo," whereas in an Italian calendar for 1897, which I have, 25 July is attributed to "S. Giac. ap." In another calendar, 1893, the words are "S. Iacopo apost."

In 'Lettres de Femmes à Jacques Casanova' the name Giacomo occurs frequently.

In a letter (p. 266), written in Italian in the original, Casanova is addressed as "Très cher Monsieur Giacomo." Two letters (pp. 274, 276) written by him in French are signed Giacomo Casanova and Giac. Casanova respectively. I have not found Jacopo anywhere in this book.

I have 'Memorie di G. Casanova di Seingalt,' Roma, 1897, a cheap and unimportant edition, never completed. In it Giacomo is the name.

'The Pocket Remembrancer,' by G. F. Barwick gives Giovanni Jacopo de Seingalt for Giacomo Girolamo di Seingalt. Four errors unless we except Jacopo. Some dictionaries (e.g., Baret's 1828-9) give Giacomo, but omit Jacopo in the lists of names of persons.

To give Casanova the name Giovanni is to confuse him with one of his brothers. There can, I think, be no doubt that he did not use his second name, Girolamo. Seingalt was of course an assumed name invented by Casanova—see Garnier edition, v. 399.

I need scarcely add that MR. HORACE BLEACKLEY, in his 'Casanova in England,' published about two months ago, writes (p. 1), "Giacomo Casanova by name." On p. 13 he gives "Giacomo Girolamo Casanova."

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

PARISH REGISTERS (cxlvi. 29).—H. S. will find the following cover most, if not all, of Oxford Street:

St. Andrew Holborn above the Bars and St. George the Martyr (Lincoln's Inn), St. Giles in the Fields, St. George's, Bloomsbury, St. Anne's Westminster, St. George's Hanover Square, St. Mary-le-bone, and Paddington.

The Ordnance index sheet of parishes (Stanfords, 2d.), is very useful, especially for London.

T. R. T.

ULSTER OFFICE (cxlvi. 48).—I was recently informed that in the Act for establishing the Irish Free State, there is a clause which sets forth that the Ulster Office shall remain under control of the Crown. I have seen a certified painting of Arms issued therefrom about six months ago.

T. R. T.

MARY WOLLSTONECRAFT (12 S. ix. 490).—In answer to MR. W. CLARK DURANT, I hasten to disclaim any intention of avoiding, as he implies, awkward facts, when writing the preface to 'An Irish Peer on the Continent,' being entirely unaware that Lady Mount Cashell was living apart from her husband in 1820. As regards the disgraceful

incident about which information is sought, it is told at length in J. R. O'Flanagan's 'Irish Bar' (London, 1879), in both editions of D. Owen Madden's 'Revelations of Ireland,' and, in a garbled form, in Sir Jonah Barrington's 'Personal Recollections.'

Col. Henry Fitzgerald, who had been brought up in Lord Kingston's family, although a married man, induced his benefactor's daughter, the Hon. Mary King, to elope with him from her father's house in London. On 1 Oct., 1797, a duel was fought between him and Col. King, the lady's brother, but no blood was shed. Finally, he was followed to an inn at Mitchelstown, Co. Cork, where he was shot dead by Lord Kingsborough. The affair led to his lordship being tried for murder, but, as he had succeeded to the Earldom of Kingston before being indicted, he claimed successfully to be tried by his peers. This was the last trial of a peer before the Irish House of Lords, and failed owing to no evidence being brought forward by the Crown.

THOS. A. SADLER.

Temple Mills, Celbridge.

ROBERT FRANKLAND (13 S. i. 510; cxlvi. 32).—William Playfair, Esq., in his 'Baronetage of England,' 1811, vol. i., gives the following account of the death of Robert Frankland:

He was supercargo to his brother's [the Governor's] ship, from Calcutta to the Persian Gulph, who had finished his trading voyage, and was ready to return to Bengal, unluckily some of the Lascar sailors who had died on board the ship, not being buried above the high-water mark, were washed up with the tide, and the flood carrying their bodies up the rivers, the natives were so incensed at the circumstance, that they plundered and murdered all the Europeans at Judda among whom he unfortunately happened to fall a sacrifice.

LEONARD C. PRICE.

Essex Lodge, Ewell.

[CROSS CROSSLET kindly sends a quotation from 'The Baronetage of England'—Kimber and Johnson (London, 1771)—to the same effect].

THE ORIGIN OF THE RODNEYS (cxlvi. 5).—That the pedigrees recorded in the 'Heralds' Visitations are not altogether reliable has long been accepted, and to quote the Rev. F. W. Weaver in his preface to the 'Visitations of Somerset, 1531, 1573,' which he edited in 1885,

Perhaps it is not too much to say that they cannot be relied upon beyond the grandfather of the "Armiger" who was cited to the Visitation; but when all is said, they still remain a valuable (and sometimes the only) clue to a gentle family, whose name now perhaps only exists as that of a remote farm house.

It may be so with the early pedigree of the Rodneys which MR. W. FARRER so sharply criticises, but it is evident that the Richard de Rodney he enquires about, who "began suddenly to acquire estates in Somersetshire at the commencement of the fourteenth century," must have been a man of some distinction, even though his ancestry as given in the Visitation may not be absolutely correct; for we find that "Sir Richard de Rodney, Knight, received that honor in 1316 in the hall of the Abbey of Keynsham, Almaric de Valence, Earl of Pembroke buckling on his sword, and Lord Maurice de Berkeley and Bartholomew, Lord Badlesmere his spurs"; which is cited in Selden's 'Titles of Honour,' as an early record of such ceremony.

MR. FARRER should read the delightful account of the family compiled by Sir Edward Rodney, Knt., in the seventeenth century, and published in *The Genealogist* vol. xvi. 207; and vol. xvii, 6, 100), as it contains considerable reference to this Richard de Rodney.

CROSS CROSSLET.

BENSHAM: DERIVATION WANTED (cxlvi. 30).—Bensham is also the name of a suburb of Gateshead, but its old forms—Benchelm (1241-9) and Bencham (1529) differ from the Surrey Bensham's as given by MR. CYRIL T. SMITH.

Professor Mawer, Honorary Secretary and Director of the Survey of English Place-Names ('The Place-Names of Northumberland and Durham,' 1920), admits the name is difficult to explain. He suggests that the suffix may be the word *helm*, and if so it refers to the hill on which Bensham stands. The initial element he thinks may be *Be(o)rn*, a diminutive of *Be(o)rn*, or a name derived from *Bernicia*, the Celtic name of the old Northumbrian province.

This explanation would not, I think, be applicable to the Croydon example, and the explanation for that must be sought in another direction.

The Rev. J. E. Hull, M.A., Vicar of Belford ('Durham Place-Names') discusses Bensham. After stating that the earliest known form was Benchelm, he goes on to say

that *benk* or *bench* is a Middle English variant of *Bank*, and that the terminal *elm* looks like an adaptation of the terminal found in Streatlam, Headlam, etc., by metathesis. He then suggests, if this surmise be correct, that *elm* is *leam*, and that the first part of Lamesley, the name of a village in the vicinity, is the same word, which he takes to mean a branch of a highway. Should this view be correct the name means the branch-or loop-road ascending the bank or hill. How this fits in with the Surrey Bensham I will leave it for others who are more familiar with the locality to say.

The difficulty presented by the name may be judged when no explanation is attempted by two prominent writers on 'Durham Place-Names.' Mr. J. R. Boyle, F.S.A., and the Rev. Charles E. Jackson.

Surtees ('History and Antiquities of the County Palatine of Durham') interprets Bensham as "the hill of the sloping descent."

H. ASKEW.

Spennymoor.

Benn, Benno, Bence or Bense signify the son of Bennet, or Benedict, and have no connection with the name Benjamin. *Benn* is found in localities where the Benedictines had convents, as at Furness Abbey. For *-ham* see Johnston's 'Place-Names of England and Wales,' p. 53. The first element occurs also in Benson, and in the place-names, Benhilton, hill town of; Bengeworth, farm of; Bengoe, high ground of Benna, or of the Bennings.

N. W. HILL.

THOMAS DANN AND ALICE LUCAS (12 S. viii. 91).—There were Danns (including Thomas Dann, auctioneer and builder), and Lucases at Bexley, Kent, in 1847.

R. BINGHAM ADAMS.

TOWN-CRIERS (cxlvi. 48).—The last Town-Criers' contest took place at Marlborough, Wilts, on August Bank Holiday, 1914.

B. MCW.

COUNT BOROUWLASKI (13 S. i. 467, 517; cxlvi. 31).—The following advertisement, which appeared in the *Edinburgh Advertiser*, Feb. 17, 1789, may be of interest:—

Count Boruwlski, the celebrated Polish Lulliputian (whom misfortunes well-known to several persons of the first rank in this country have reduced to the necessity of shewing himself for the support of his family), presents his respectful compliments to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Edinburgh, and will think him-

self extremely happy to have the honour of their company at No. 4, St. Andrew's Street, New Town.

Admittance, Half-a-Crown.

From Ten till Three, and from Five to Nine. The Count's entertaining Memoirs, written by himself, at 5s., and his Likeness at 2s. 6d., may be had at his Lodgings, and of the Booksellers.

Count Borouwlaski is confessed the smallest being ever exhibited; he speaks several languages, plays on various musical instruments, and is no less astonishing for the regularity of his proportions, than the liveliness of his conversation.

It would be interesting to know whether there is in existence a copy of the Count's Memoirs, or of his Likeness.

JAMES SETON-ANDERSON.

39, Carlisle Road, Hove, Sussex.

PIKE TRAVELLING OVERLAND (cxlvi. 9).—In reply to G. F. W., there is not the smallest justification for this amazing statement. It is quite true of the freshwater eel, but not of the pike.

ALBERT WADE.

MISS MITFORD'S 'OUR VILLAGE' (cxlvi. 48).—I have not been able to trace the exact date of the publication of 'Our Village,' but forward the following particulars in the hope that they may be of some service to your correspondent.

The Life of Mary Russell Mitford, edited by A. G. L'Estrange, contains the following passages in two letters to Sir William Elford dated March 5, 1824, and June 23, 1824, respectively "In spite of your prognostics, I think you will like 'Our Village.' It will be out in three weeks or a month; and it will be an obligation if you will cause it to be asked for at circulating libraries, etc."

"My dear friend, I am quite delighted that you like my book."

Blackwood's *Edinburgh Magazine* for May, 1824, announces the book under 'Works preparing for Publication,' and in June, 1824, includes it in the 'Monthly List of New Publications' (under the heading of 'Poetry'). It will thus be seen that 'Our Village' was published in the latter part of May or very early in June, 1824.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

"LATIN BELLS" (cxlvi. 48).—An illustrated article on Latten bells appeared in one of the magazines a few years ago. I have lost sight of it. Can any one refer me to it? This would probably answer the query.

R. E. THOMAS.

CHEVILLET (cxlvi. 28).—There is no record of the trumpeter of Chasseurs having published any reminiscences. In fact, he was almost illiterate, and often said he could "read music better than prose." However, several descriptive articles on his career were published in Parisian newspapers and periodicals during the twenties of the nineteenth century, and some of these probably supplied Conan Doyle with his material. Two distinguished novelists, Alexandre Dumas and Alphonse Karr, were among the interviewers of Chevillet. Unfortunately the Parisian newspapers and periodicals of the period are poorly represented at the British Museum.

Chevillet, who was partly of German origin, was the nephew of the distinguished engraver, J. Chevillet (b. Frankfort, 1729, d. Paris, 1796). He was a pupil of J. G. Wille, and his best known plates are the 'Mort de Montcalm' after Watteau, and 'Le Bon Exemple' after Heilmann.

ANDREW DE TERNANT.

36, Somerleyton Road, Brixton, S.W.

REFERENCES WANTED (13 S. i. 10).—2. The following is the correct form of the lines quoted:—

Not drunk is he, who from the floor
Can rise alone, and still drink more;
But drunk is he who prostrate lies,
Without the power to drink or rise.

I find they are by Thomas Love Peacock, in his 'Misfortune of Elphin.'

MURIEL HAMILTON SCOTT.

9, Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W.7.

AUTHOR WANTED (cxlvi. 30). Writing entirely from memory, I am inclined to think that "They've all got a mate but me" was first sung at a Covent Garden Christmas Pantomime, about 1876-8, and that it was probably published at the same time. The 1st stanza as given is the chorus *only*. The 2nd stanza seems quite "out of time." I have no recollection of it. In any case, the air of the chorus is *perfectly clear* in my mind, and I enclose a rough copy for MR. BESTERMAN if he would like to keep it.

J. H. LESLIE, Lieut.-Colonel.

[Copy of air forwarded to Mr. Besterman].

I very well remember the niggers on the front at Llandudno, in the summer of 1870 or 1871, when I was a very small boy. I remember the line, "The old tom cat's got kittens in the corner," but nothing further. I do not know the author, but this will give the date when the song came out.

GRAINGER WILKINSON,

Eversley, St. James's Road,
Dudley.

Notes on Books.

Francisci Petrarchae Epistolae Selectae. Edidit A. F. Johnson. (Oxford University Press. 8s. 6d. net.)

THE letters of Petrarch, as his editor remarks in his preface, form the chief evidence for understanding the man himself. This selection is offered as a means of reaching such understanding and also of seeing historical events and the life of the time through Petrarch's eyes. It seems, then, very much a pity not to have given the letters in strict chronological sequence. We can perceive no positive advantage—especially in a selection—in following Fracassetti's numbering and arrangement, whatever justification may be found for it in the history of the different members of the text. Lovers of Cicero's letters, for example, would agree that the full enjoyment—the full realisation of them, so to speak—is largely dependent on their being read—as Tyrrell has enabled us to read them—in the order in which they were written. There seems something absurd in going back from the fine letter to Luca da Penna, written within three or four months of Petrarch's death to letters written in the previous year.

It was a good idea to summarise within the text the portions omitted, and as to these omissions we, on the whole, agree; but we think that a little more of Petrarch's moralising is, in fact, needed to round out the true picture of him, as more examples of his classical erudition are needed to convey the true impression of this accomplishment as a scholar. We do not think the preface, in depreciating harsh criticism of Petrarch for "pedantry," takes quite the right line. Classical allusion in those days, was pleasant, even complimentary, to the recipient of a letter; and, moreover, the classics were the great intellectual preoccupation of the day. We do not accuse a modern writer of pedantry if his letters contain paragraphs about Einstein or psycho-analysis or Tutankhamen, and Petrarch, writing of the classics, was similarly appealing by the living interest and work of his own mind to those of others. As for quotations—before the invention of printing how precious was a quotation!

The real drawback to Petrarch's letters is his having written them for publication. To Cicero and to Mme. de Sévigné the knowledge that others besides the correspondents of the occasion would read what they were writing clearly made little difference. They were much taken up by matters outside themselves. Petrarch, self-centred, smaller of heart, could not forget himself as a performer, and therefore fine and skilful as many of the letters are, they lack verve and they mostly lack charm.

They are most engaging when they are concerned with books: his love of Cicero, the vicissitudes of his library, the gift to Marsili in the last year of his life of that well-worn copy of the Confessions of St. Augustine, which had been given to him in his youth, and which he had carried about with him—*parvitate sua*

pugillaris—ita ut iam prope manus mea et liber unum esse viderenter; nay, it had even been submerged with him in the sea. There is a delightful portrait of an old faithful servant, which has kindlier touches than usual in it. On larger matters, the great letter to Urban V stands out pre-eminent, and Mr. Johnson must have regretted not being able to insert the whole of it. Petrarch took himself too seriously to be humorous, but his dislikes—he especially disliked doctors—sometimes give him a ridiculous aspect. The medical knowledge—or ignorance—of the time is rather gruesomely illustrated by the wound he received once on a journey from the kick of a horse, which was not examined or dressed for three days.

The notes are biographical and historical, with the addition of references to classical authors. So far they are exceedingly good. The letters, however, contain many matters on which we think most readers would be glad of some help. On p. 81, l. 31, "*fero*" should surely be *sero*.

We should like to think that this selection will find many readers—partly as a lively picture of the times, full of interesting detail, partly as instrumental towards preserving, or reviving, a living interest in Latin.

Book of Revelation. Theory of the Text: Re-arranged Text and Translation: Commentary. By John Oman. (Cambridge University Press. 7s. 6d. net).

THIS is a book of some importance. Whether or no all its conclusions maintain themselves can only be determined after they have been for some long time before the scholar's mind. Meanwhile they offer a solution of one of the problems most troublesome to the upholders of the Canon of Scripture. It has, of course, often been surmised that our text of the Apocalypse is in disorder. Some students have postulated a multiple author. Dr. Oman has convinced himself of the unity of the authorship, and likewise of the derivation of its imagery not, as has been supposed by some, from alien sources, but from the Jewish prophets. His great discovery, however, is that the work can be divided into sections of equal length—which may be taken to correspond to the sheets of the original manuscript—and that, if these are re-arranged, there emerges a work constructed on a clear plan and working towards a well-defined end. The editor of our text fell into a muddle in putting the sheets together, and his glosses—which include, Dr. Oman thinks, the enumeration of the tribes and the invention of four trumpets—are partly explanatory and partly an attempt to make his book "read."

Dr. Oman's proposed re-arrangement, from which the glosses are extracted, not only displays a new significance in the passages which have long been familiar for their force and solemnity and abolishes the anti-climaxes of our present text, but also brings to light a distinction which, if substantiated, would certainly give the Book a deeper sense than has yet been found in it. It would appear that

the author depicts as separate the Jerusalem which is the millennial rule and the Jerusalem which is the Heavenly City, where material things have vanished and evil is abolished; and that the progress of his vision is from the one to the other. At the same time, what he is writing is not a forecast of events, though supernatural, which are to happen in the material world, but a representation in images of ideas which the ancient world could seize as living and real more readily than we can. In Dr. Oman's view it was largely a failure to discern this double conception of Jerusalem which led the editor of our text astray. The commentary works out the theory in detail, discussing the familiar imagery of the book under the new aspect and as fitted into the new scheme. This is constructed under the headings: 'The Prophetic Call'; 'The Forces in Conflict'; 'The Fall of the Monarchies'; 'The End of the World rule'; 'The Millennial Rule' and 'The Last Things.'

The student of palaeography should be at least as much interested in this monograph as the theologian. The sections fall out with a surprising exactness, and bear striking witness to the soundness of the text in general. The confirmation afforded by the numbering to Dr. Oman's conjectures as to what is gloss and what original text is also most remarkable.

On the Morning of Christ's Nativity. Milton's Hymn with hitherto unpublished Illustrations by William Blake. With a Note by Geoffrey Keynes. (Cambridge University Press. 12s. 6d. net.)

THE Cambridge Press is much to be congratulated upon this beautiful production. Type, paper, cover, and aspect of page are all most attractive. Blake's 'Milton,' from the frieze done for Hayley's house at Felpham, is placed at the head of the Introductory stanzas. The illustrative designs are six in number, following closely the data of the text. The Angel Choir anticipates the famous 'Morning Stars singing together.' Inferior to that, upon a longer contemplation, this nevertheless grows upon one. The like may be said of all these drawings. None, as a whole, equals the grandest things Blake has given us, but each contains passages kindred to his best, and the set should be noted as of real value to the student. (In the two drawings which show the manger Blake puts two oxen for the traditional ox and ass).

These designs have, it would appear, never before been reproduced. It is to be supposed that soon after they were done (chiefly in 1809), they were bought by Blake's patron, Thomas Butts. In 1852 they were sold at Sotheby's for £6 12s. 6d. After changing hands two or three times, they were presented by J. E. Taylor to the Whitworth Institute, Manchester. Mr. Keynes informs us that a second, and smaller, set of drawings for the 'Hymn' was sold at Christie's in 1912 for 320 guineas, and is now in America.

The text printed here is that of the first edition.

The Belton Estate. By Anthony Trollope. The Three Dervishes and other Persian Tales and Legends. Translated by Reuben Levy. (Oxford University Press).

THESE are two excellent additions to an excellent series. 'The Belton Estate' has not, perhaps, had all the admirers it deserves, and now should promptly gain wider recognition. The Persian stories, most of them hitherto unpublished, are, perhaps, more truly representative than "classic," but they are delightful in themselves and instructive.

THE first *Quarterly* of the year presents a variety of subject somewhat greater than usual. No doubt Mr. J. H. Morgan's study of the Personality of Lord Morley, of which these pages are the first instalment, is among the articles which will attract most attention. I give us several enlightening dicta and anecdotes and provides one or two corrections to statements in obituary notices. Two historical studies are worth careful reading: Sir Adolphus Ward's 'Alliance of Hanover' and Mr. Horatio F. Brown's 'Venice and England: A Historical Parallel,' Mr. Robert Lynd write in a manner rather facile than informing of 'Humour,' but if he does not increase one's ideas on the subjects he makes some good suggestions about humorous books to read. Dr. Gummere's interpretation of Matthew Arnold chiefly directed against detractors, takes a strictly moderate line—as much as this, and perhaps something more, may well be said for Arnold's place as a thinker and critic. Lord Ernle's important paper on English villages is sociological in its aim, but is constructed upon an examination of five local histories and contains much historical discussion. Mr. Douglas Gordon's store of knowledge of wild life seems inexhaustible: here we have him on Game Birds and Wild Fowl. Perhaps the finest article of all in an excellent number—its subject yielding ever-fresh material alike from the scientific and the historical side in a master hand—is Professor Turner's 'The Study of Earthquakes.'

CORRIGENDA.

The heading of our notice (*ante*, p. 56) of the little book on Somerset Holy Wells should read as follows:—

Somerset Holy Wells. By Ethelbert Horn (The Somerset Folk Press. 1s. 6d.)

At *ante*, p. 13, col. 2, l. 1, for "imprinted" read *unprinted*; and *ibid.* l. 3, for "were silver" read *were silver*.

Notices to Correspondents.

EDITORIAL communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes & Queries' 22, Essex Street, Strand, W.C.2."—Advertisements, Business Letters, and Corrected Proofs to "The Publisher"—at 20, High Street, High Wycombe, Bucks.

NOTES AND QUERIES

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Seventy-Fifth Year.

Vol. 146. No. 32.

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INDEX TO VOL. 145 (13 S. i.)

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THIS WEEK.

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Notes.

JOHN JONES (LEANDER A SANCTO MARTINO) (1575-1636).

The account of this eminent Benedictine in the 'Dictionary of National Biography' contain an obvious error which is worth correcting.

The writer of the article, following Foster, 'Alumni Oxonienses,' states that Jones graduated as B.C.L. at Oxford in 1600. Foster omits, or possibly did not know, the dates of Jones's admissions to the English (Jesuit) College at Valladolid and to the Order of St. Benedict at Compostella, but the article in the 'Dictionary of National Biography' states, correctly, that Jones was admitted to the English College on Dec. 20, 1596, and to the Benedictine Abbey of St. Martin, Compostella, in October, 1599: the improbability of his having taken his degree of B.C.L. at Oxford in 1600 should have been obvious, and have suggested a confusion between two men of the same name.

In addition two Catholic writers state that Jones was educated at Westminster School, while other writers state that he was at Merchant Taylors' School.

It seemed therefore that there was a confusion between probably two and possibly three men of the same name. This confusion, by the kindness of the President and Librarian of St. John's College, Oxford,

and the Very Reverend the Rector of the Colegio des Ingleses, Valladolid, I have been enabled to clear up in part.

The error has arisen from there having been two contemporaries of the same name, both educated at Merchant Taylors' School, and both Law Fellows of St. John's College, Oxford.

Their careers, as far as they are material for the purposes of this note are as follows:

JOHN JONES, A.: admitted Scholar of St. John's College, from Merchant Taylors' School, June 28, 1590, being described as aged about 17, born in Co. Hereford; admitted to a Law Fellowship, June 18, 1593; the contemporary 'Catalogus Sociorum' records of him "*Abiit Socius. Postea in transmarinas partes se contulit religionis causa*" (his successor in the fellowship was appointed March 27, 1597); arrived at the English College, Valladolid, Dec. 13, 1597, when he stated that he was then aged 22, having been born in Co. Hereford, "*honestis parentibus et de fide Catholica bene sentientibus*," that he had studied at Oxford, as a member of St. John's College, for five years, of which two were spent in the study of philosophy and three in the study of civil law, and that he had been reconciled to the Church six months before by Father John Garret; admitted to the College on Dec. 20, 1597.

His subsequent career will be found in the 'Dictionary of National Biography' and other standard biographical works.

JOHN JONES, B.: admitted Scholar of St. John's College, from Merchant Taylors' School, 1 July, 1595, being described as born in London, aged 18 on Jan 11 preceding; admitted Jurist Fellow, July 3, 1595; supplicated for B.C.L., 1600; described in the 'Catalogus Sociorum' as "*Baccalaureus Juris. Notarius publicus. Socius mortuus est, et sepultus in sacello, et dedit decem libras et libros quosdam Collegio*." He died, according to the College Register, on Tuesday, Jan. 27, 1606/7.

In his will, proved in P.C.C., Feb. 3, 1606/7 (11 Huddleston) by his brother Alexander Jones, the sole executor and residuary legatee, he describes himself as Bachelor of Civil Law and Fellow of St. John's College in Oxford, and, after desiring to be buried in the college chapel, mentions, in addition to his brother Alexander, another brother, Bartholomew Jones, to whom he leaves lands at Cobham in Kent.

and houses in Seacole Lane in London, his sister, Elizabeth Rooper and her daughter, Elizabeth Rooper, and his brother-in-law, Lactantius Rooper (see Harl. Soc. xvii., p. 73); he also mentions John Sone, B.D. (see Robinson, 'Register of Merchant Taylors' School,' i., p. 23), who is to preach the funeral sermon, and Peter Dawson, M.A., Fellow of St. John's College (see Robinson, i., p. 31), and leaves a legacy, among others, for the poor of the parish of St. Michael Queenhithe, London.

The will is witnessed by Peter Dawson, John Hucksteppe (Tonbridge Fellow of St. John's, 1601 to 1609, when he resigned), and John English (see Robinson, i., p. 38).

It is worth noting that Wood, in 'Athenæ Oxonienses,' in his account of John Jones, the Benedictine, states that he studied law, but does not identify him with the B.C.L. of 1600.

Whether John Jones was ever at Westminster School, before going to Merchant Taylors', as some later writers have suggested, it is difficult to say: the earliest authority for the statement of his having been educated there appears to be Weldon, who wrote less than seventy years after Jones's death, and may have had access to sources of information that are not now available: it may well be that some Benedictine chronicler thought fit to record John Jones's education at a school which, though twice re-founded by Royal Founders, traces back its history to a Benedictine origin, and to omit all mention of a post-Reformation foundation.

J. B. WHITMORE.

RADEGUNDA BECKET, LADY OF MORTIMER.

In 1385 the manor of Frodsham in Cheshire was granted by Richard II to a lady of the above name for her life, fuller grants being made to her of the same in 1386 and 1392 ('Cheshire Recog. Rolls'). The manor was taken out of her hands later for waste and want of repairs, but was re-delivered to her in 1406 (*ibid.*). She occurs in 1390 as the wife of Sir Desgarry Seis (or Seys), Kt., but retained her former name.

Seys was a gentleman of arms who had been taken prisoner, apparently abroad fighting for the Black Prince, and his name was among those whom in 1376 the Commons petitioned the King to ransom. ('Rot.

Parl.' ii. 343a). He received licence in 1386, as a knight, to buy land in North Wales, Flint and Cheshire, and had leases from the King of the lordship of Moston, Co. Chester, and of Caerwys, Co. Flint, in 1388. He seems to have been dead by 1391, when Radegunda Becket, "dame" de Mortimer, and Cadogan Seys were pardoned for buying his lands without licence ('Ches. Recog. Rolls').

In 1 Henry IV (1399-40) "Ragona" de Becket, lady of Mortimer, obtained a confirmation, for life, of a grant of a quarter of the market of the city of Bordeaux and manors in England made by Richard II ('Pat. Roll'). Leave was given to her in 4 Henry IV (1402-3) to claim and recover in fee the castle of 'Jensay' in Gascony ('Pat. Roll'), while in 1404 she was allowed to go to France in order to obtain money due to her from the Duc du Berri for her lands in Aquitaine (Rymer, 'Foedera').

These grants and privileges from successive kings indicate a person of some importance. Beaumont in his 'Frodsham' says she was thought to be a widow of Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, slain in 1398, but this seems quite impossible. He also adds that she died about 1408, but quotes no authority and probably deduced the date from a subsequent grant of Frodsham. She was probably "Domina" of Mortimer in her own right, but I have failed to trace her or her lordship.

R. S. B.

TOMBSTONE INSCRIPTIONS IN THE CHURCHYARD OF ST. LAWRENCE'S, UPTON-CUM-CHALVEY, SLOUGH.

(See 13 S. i. 426, 505).

66. In Memory of | Mrs. Thomasin JAGGER. | wife of Mr. Isaac JAGGER, of Chalvey in this parish | who departed this life July 9th, 1791 | aged 68 years. | Isaac JAGGER d. April 5th, 1809. Aged 77.

67. Sacred | to the memory of | Mr. John PITT | who departed this life Novr. 29th, 1786 | aged 53 years. |

This modest stone, what Few vain marbles can,

May truly say, here lies an honest man,
Foe to loud Praise, a Friend to learned Ease,
Calmly he looked on either life, and here
Saw nothing to regret, or there to Fear,
From Nature's temp'rate Feast rose satisfy'd,
Thank'd Heav'n that he had liv'd and that
he dy'd.

Also William PITT | son of John and Mary PITT | died in his infancy.

68. Sacred to the memory of | Paul Adees PITT | son of John and Mary PITT | who died the 13th of November, 1792 | in the 19th year of his age.

69. Henry WILLIAMS, son of Edward WILLIAMS of Eton, Bookseller, d. April 10th, 1858, aged 42.

70. Edward WILLIAMS, d. Dec. 29th, 1880, aged 32.

71. Charles WILLIAMS, d. Aug. 8th, 1852, aged 39. Charlotte Louisa his wife, d. Dec. 23rd, 1862, aged 50.

72. Martha wife of George FRYER | of Chancery Lane, London, Eng. | born June 4th, 1767 | died Sept. 7th, 1792. | Caroline FRYER their daughter, born July 7th, 1792, d. Nov. 25th, 1809. George FRYER, born March 25th, 1747, d. Jan. 3rd, 1811.

73. In memory of | Mr. William BANISTER | of this Parish | who died Decbr. 16th, 1786 | aged 85 years.

74. Eliza Ann, daughter of William Samuel and Eliza SMITH, of Newbury, d. Jan. 19th, 1857, aged 8 years and 8 months. Rosa SMITH her sister, d. Nov. 9th, 1859, aged 3 years and 10 months. Henry Nixey SMITH, d. July 25th, 1864, aged 2 years and 6 months. Ada Nixey SMITH his sister, d. April 18th, 1876, aged 10 years and 8 months.

75. Here lyeth the Body of | Mr. Richard PITT | late of London Plumber | who Died Feb. ye 23rd, 1749 | aged 28 years. | Also Mr. Robert PITT | late of London Plumber | who died May ye 13th, 1754 | aged 22 years. | Also Mrs. Elizabeth GRIFFITH | who Died Jany. ye 27th, 1755 | aged 24 years.

76. Frances Sophia Ligonier YEATS, wife of Osborn YEATS of Hangatock Court, Breconshire and of Goodrich House, Herefordshire, d. Jan. 30th, 1832, aged

77. Adam FOSTER, d. Nov. 13th, 1852, aged 75. Susanna his wife d. Aug. 18th, 1866, aged 90.

78. d. Sept. 10th, 18....., aged ...5.

79. [This stone is broken into four pieces and is lying in the furthest corner of the churchyard.]

William Paul (?) late of Walworth (?), Surrey, d. Jan. 17th, 1820, aged

Elizabeth his wife d. Sept. 27th, 182..., aged 71.

80. Mary Sophia Tahourdin, daughter of William Henry and Mary Caroline BONSEY, Born May 22nd, 1851, d. March 31st, 1852.

81. Sarah Ann, wife of William TOMLIN, d. April 11th, 1860, aged 32.

82. William RANDALL, d. at Slough, May 19th, 1855, aged 55. Catherine, wife of

83. Here lyes the body of | Dame Margaret TREVOR | relict of Sr John TREVOR [Knt.] and [late wife of] Ferdinando NEWINGTON [Gent.] | Died [March ye] 29th [1614] | In the 79th year of her age.

[The portions in brackets are now illegible and are taken from Lipscombe's 'History and Antiquities of Bucks.']

84. In Memory of | Mr. John PERRYMAN | late of Oakley Green in ye parish of | Bray. He died September 27th, 1755 | aged 84 years. | And also | Mrs. Catherine wife of the said Mr. John PERRYMAN. She died October ye 7th, 1750 | aged 73 years. | And also | Mr. George son of the said | John and Catherine PERRYMAN. | He died October ye 6th, 1755 | aged 44 years. And also | Mr. John PERRYMAN, Junr. | He died January ye 6th, 1757, | aged 53 years.

85. William George NIXEY of Springfield House, Upton, and 12, Soho Sqre., London, Born Aug. 12th, 1812, d. March 31st, 1870. Charlotte his wife, Born Feb. 14th, 1820, d. Nov. 25th, 1889. Edward NIXEY, d. at Soho Sqre., March 8th, 1866, aged 63. Eliza his wife d. June 22nd, 1877, aged 75. George Arthur, son of Edward Onslow SECKER and Charlotte his wife, Born May 5th, 1876, d. Aug. 27th, 1876.

EAST SIDE.

(South to North).

86. In Memory of | Elizabeth BURROWS | Daughter of | John and Elizth. NIXEY of this Parish | Died Jany. 23rd, 1796 | aged 29 years. | Also Sarah NIXEY | Died Decr. 16th, 1797 | aged 26 years.

87. Ann CHAPPELL, daughter of John and Elizth. NIXEY, d. April 4th, 1803, aged 24. Edmund, son of John and Elizth. NIXEY, junr., d. Jan. 10th, 1800, aged 1 year and

9 months. Emma his sister d. Nov. 26th, 1801, aged 1 year and 9 months.

88. Elizth. NIXEY, wife of John NIXEY, d. March 3rd, 1813, aged 73. John NIXEY, her husband, d. Dec. 26th, 1817, aged 79.

89. In Memory of | Mary NIXEY, Daughter of | John and Elizth. NIXEY | died Feby. 24th, 1793 | aged 24 years. |

Weep not for me, It's all in vain,
Death is not loss to me, but gain;
For I no Ease nor help could have
Till Death did call me to this silent grave.

90. Within this vault | lieth the body of | John BOLD, late of London | who departed this life the 10th day of | April, 1772, aged 84 years. | Also of Roger CUTLER, of Eton | who departed this life the 17th day of | December, 1773, aged 58 years. | Also of Catherine CUTLER | daughter of Roger CUTLER | who departed this life the 23rd day of | March, 1788, aged 21 years. | Also of William Henry, son of | William Henry CUTLER of Eton | who departed this life the 29th day of | July, 1788, aged 15 months. | Mary CUTLER, wife of the above Roger CUTLER, d. Nov. 16th, 1802, aged 73.

91. Martha, wife of William MACDONALD of Princes Street, Cavendish Sqre., London, d. Oct. 23rd, 1854, aged 39

92. James SCOTT, late of Hanbury, Staffordshire, d. June 20th, 1835, aged 59.

93. Francis FRAMPTON, d. May 30th, 1857, aged 45.

94. Marmaduke William BAXTER, plumber and glazier, d. Nov. 3rd, 1833, aged 40. Phoebe BAXTER, his widow, d. March 18th, 1849, aged 51.

95. William Townsend HOLMES, Born Oct. 16th, 1840, d. April 13th, 1895.

96. WILLIAM SMITH (grocer, etc.), d. ..., aged 49.

97. Mary Ann, wife of John DEVERILL, Born April 1st, 1810, d. June 25th, 1874. Harry their youngest son, Born Jan. 29th, 1853, d. at Port Erin, Isle of Man. Aug. 21st, 1884. John DEVERILL his father, Born Sept. 28th, 1810, d. March 31st, 1891. John Turgis DEVERILL, eldest son of John and Fanny DEVERILL, d. Sept. 17th, 1875, aged 4.

N. R. K.

Eton College.

(To be continued).

HOLY STONES AND WITCHES. — In these matter-of-fact, materialistic and sceptical days it is interesting and refreshing to find some of the picturesqueness of rural life left. Only the other day I was told of a farm near Morpeth every outhouse around which is protected by a holy (or "limmel") stone. This is nothing more than a pebble with a hole through the centre, but the hanging of it outside stable and cow-byre has for generations been held to be a potent and certain means of scaring away witches, who might gallop the horses about at midnight and milk the kine. Furthermore I was told that these old folk had one of these stones hung at the end of their bed so that they might sleep in comfort assured that no evil spirit could trouble them.

At this same farm, and maybe at others in the district, maslin—a mixture of rye and wheat—is still grown for making the coarse bread which was once the common food of those in the rural north. It built up strong bodies and made for perfect dentition, even if it was not appetising to look at.

Then, only last week, a friend who had been at Whitby, told me that one of the old fishermen had openly confessed that he was quite certain that neither witches nor sorcery were extinct. He produced what was to him undeniable and certain proof of necromancy being as strong as ever it was in his grandfather's day. Possibly, however, he was hardly accurate when he said: "In t'au'd days, if they thowt an ugly au'd woman was a witch they tossed her inti t'harbour. If sha drooned sha wasn't a witch; if sha scammelled oot sha was, so they bont (burnt) her or sent her off ti York ti be tried and putten off there." Of course, as a judge on circuit in the north once pointed out, the scriptural injunction is: "Ye shall not suffer a witch to live," but the Whitby way was rather hard upon the innocent!

J. FAIRFAX-BLAKEBOROUGH.

EXTEND = "TO VALUE" OR "ASSESS." — This sense is given in the 'O. E. D.,' which, however, does not notice that it occurs twice in Shakespeare's 'Cymbeline.' Steevens, Dyce, Schmidt and others explain it as "amplify" or "exaggerate"; but it was the usual word for making an official survey or valuation, and it is surprising that it has not been brought forward among the many examples of the dramatist's familiarity with

legal terms. In medieval Latin "extensor" was a surveyor, and in Spanish and Italian "extender" and "stendere" are still the words for drawing up an official report or any formal document.

Probably a surveyor was regarded as one who calculated the *full* value, and the metaphor would be the same as in "rack rent," and Shakespeare's own phrase, "we rack the value."

The other technical use of the word as "sieze officially" looks very different; but probably the one act was very often a preliminary to the other.

OLD SARUM.

HUGH FARINGDON *alias* COOK (D. 1539): "DUST."—The 'D.N.B.' has an account of the last Abbot of Reading, who was executed for supposed "high treason," and beatified by Leo XIII: but it does not allude to the following incident which is related in Fuller's 'Church History,' first published in 1655. I quote from the Oxford edition of 1845, vol. iii. pp. 340-1:—

King Henry the Eighth, as he was hunting in Windsor Forest, either casually lost, or (more probably) wilfully losing himself, struck down about dinner-time to the Abbey of Reading, when, disguising himself (much for delight, more for discovery, to see unseen), he was invited to the abbot's table, and passed for one of the King's guard; a place to which the proportion of his person might properly entitle him. A sirloin of beef was set before him (so knighted, said tradition, by this King Henry); on which the king laid on so lustily, not disgracing one of that place, for whom he was mistaken. Well fare thy heart, quoth the abbot; and here in a cup of sack I remember the health of his grace your master. I would give a hundred pounds on the condition I could feed so heartily on beef as you do. Alas! my weak and queasy stomach will hardly digest the wing of a small rabbit or chicken. The king pleasantly pledged him, and heartily thanked him for his good cheer, and after dinner departed as undiscovered as he came thither. Some weeks after the abbot was sent for by a pursuivant, brought up to London, clapt in the Tower, kept close prisoner, fed for a short time on bread and water; yet not so empty his body of food as his mind was filled with fears, creating many suspicions to himself when and how he had incurred the king's displeasure. At last a sirloin of beef was set before him, on which the abbot fed as the farmer of his grange, and verified the proverb, that two hungry meals make the third a glutton. In springs King Henry out of a private lobby, the invisible spectator of the abbot's behaviour. 'My lord,' quoth the King, 'presently deposit your hundred pounds in gold, or else no going hence all the days of

your life. I have been your physician to cure you of your queasy stomach; and here, as I deserve, I demand my fee for the same.' The abbot *down with his dust*, and glad he had escaped so, returned to Reading; as somewhat lighter in his purse, so much merrier in heart, than when he came thence.

Is there any truth in this story? If so, when did this imprisonment take place?

The use of the word "dust" for money, though not common so early, is noted in the 'N.E.D.' as having occurred in the years 1526 and 1607.

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

MEMORABILIA OF THE MOMENT.

The Times of Feb. 5 prints a letter from the Chairman of the Committee of the British School of Athens, which must be of the greatest interest to archæologists. It announces that Sir Arthur Evans has made over to the Trustees of the School, by deed of conveyance, his property at Knossos in Crete—the site, that is, of the Palace of Minos, of the little Palace and neighbouring Minoan houses, his headquarters house, and the Villa Ariadne with the garden and vineyard adjoining. Sir Arthur's announcement of this most munificent gift is accompanied by the expression of a hope that the villa may serve as an archæological station for British research in Crete and the South Aegean.

L'Intermédiaire, in a correspondence on the origin of the Order of the Garter, quotes from the Catalonian romance of 'Tirant lo Blanch' an account of the traditional incident at the dance which differs from that commonly given, and is not to be found in Fournier. Our readers may be glad to have it:

A une danse à la Cour d'Angleterre, une dame nommée Madresilva (1) perdit une jarrettière en dansant. Un certain chevalier la ramassa. Le Roi vit l'incident et demanda au chevalier de la lui apporter et de la lui fixer à la jambe gauche, au-dessous de genou, exactement. S. M. la porta de cette façon pendant quatre mois et personne ne s'avisait de lui parler de cela. Mais un jour une des demoiselles favorites du Roi, lui dit que la Reine, que les demoiselles d'honneur, le peuple du Royaume et les gens du dehors étaient tous mécontents de ce qu'il faisait un tel honneur à Madresilva. Le Roi répondit: "Alors la Reine est mécontente et les étrangers et ceux de mon royaume s'en étonnent?" Après quoi, il dit ces mots en français: "Puni soyt qui mal hi pense." "Maintenant je promets à Dieu, dit le Roi, d'instituer et de fonder sur cet incident un

Ordre de chevalerie, qui, aussi longtemps que durera le monde, subsistera en souvenir de cette fraternité et de cet Ordre que j'aurai institué.

A correspondent of the *Daily Mail* (Jan. 29, 1924) records a curious dialectal use of the word "scandalous" which comes very near to its original meaning. It seems that a certain village (unfortunately unnamed) is known locally as "a scandalous village." Why?

"Ask any motorist (the correspondent writes), who has ever visited it for the first time. Our main road through the village has the appearance of going on for ever. But it comes to a sudden stop. There is no signpost, no warning. Whenever we hear a car dashing past at top speed, we know very well that presently it will be back again with an inquiry: Can you tell me the way?"

Perhaps most of us think of *σκάνδαλον* as meaning "a cause of stumbling" but its first sense is a "trap or snare laid for an enemy"—so that the use of the word has an even more telling appearance of reversion than it at first presents.

The *Morning Post*, commenting on the production of 'Macbeth' by the Fellowship of Players, mentions an old stage superstition that Matthew Locke's music for that play is unlucky. Mr. Harry Nelson is quoted as saying that this belief was very strong some thirty years ago, and that he knew it to receive melancholy confirmation, when a repertory company which had used Locke's music found at the end of the week that some one had absconded with the whole of their cash, so that nobody could be paid. To hum or whistle any of the tunes within the theatre was thenceforth a dire offence; but possibly Mr. Nelson is right in referring this to an older and more general superstition that whistling in a theatre is unlucky.

Queries.

We must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

RICHARD COX, FOUNDER OF COX'S BANK.—Can any reader help me in two small matters of interest to the compilers of the history of Cox and Company, the Army Agents and Bankers, which is now in course of preparation?

1. The firm was founded in 1758 Richard Cox, who was then Secretary Lord Ligonier. Lord Ligonier was Colonel of the first Regiment of Foot Guards and gave Richard Cox the agency in 1758. The date that I am anxious to find is that of the appointment of Mr. Cox as Lord Ligonier's Secretary.

2. The business was started in Mr. Cox's private house, at No. 28—now 42—Albemarle Street, W. A few years afterwards it was transferred to the neighbourhood of Charing Cross. The date in this case that I am anxious to find is that of the commencement of Mr. Cox's occupation of that house in Albemarle Street.

There appears to be no life of Lord Ligonier (from which one would expect to get some indication of the first date), nor do the records of the family or the firm that are at my disposal give any indication of the second date.

R. H. DRAKE.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ARMY OFFICERS.—Perhaps some correspondent could answer a query to which I myself have failed to find an answer, namely—at what date were commissions in the British Army open to Roman Catholics. I have seen it stated that in the Army under the Duke of Wellington in Spain and Portugal there were no Catholic Officers. Is this correct? Two of my great uncles (Kenny) held commissions in the British Army at this time, and they were certainly Irish Catholics. They were Surgeons; I have seen their names in an Army List of that period; but possibly an exception was made in the case of medical men.

In the *Memoirs of Miles Byrne* (London: A. H. Bullen, 1907), it is stated that several of the Irish Brigade officers in the service of France at the time of the Revolution of 1790, who emigrated to England, took service in the British Army; these men were mostly born in France, and were, of course, Catholics.

I have referred to the Act of the Irish Parliament, 1792 or 3, but this Act, so far as I am aware, only threw open certain positions in the Army and Navy in Ireland to Catholics.

Did the Act of 1829, which allowed Catholics to become Members of Parliament, deal with this question of Army and Navy Officers?

W. H. MACMAHON

BRIDGWATER, PRINCE OF THE HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE.—Francis Henry Egerton, the 8th, and last, Earl of Bridgwater, is stated in the 'Dictionary of National Biography' to have been a Prince of the Holy Roman Empire. Both he, and his father John Egerton, Bishop of Durham, used on their book-stamps what appears to be the crown or coronet of that dignity. I should be glad to know on what member of the family the honour was first conferred, as I do not suppose it would be given to either a bishop or a clergyman of the Church of England. I can find no reference to it in any Peerage or other work which I have consulted.

H. J. B. CLEMENTS.

43, Egerton Gardens, S.W.3.

'THE WESTMINSTER ALICE' (See *ante* p. 47, s.v. 'Some Pseudonym Problems').—H. H. Munro (No. 7) is referred to in this query as the author of 'The Westminster Alice.' I should be most grateful if anyone could inform me whether this publication was made in pamphlet form, and, if so, whether it would be possible to obtain a copy. I understand from my booksellers that it is out of print.

HENRY CHURCHILL.

BUTTER ROLLS TWO FEET LONG.—In *The Farmer's Magazine* for Aug. 31, 1832, there is an article on the "Use of Butter in England," and from it I make the following quotations:

In London, the butter of Epping and Cambridge is in the highest repute.

Epping butter

is brought to market in rolls from one to two feet long, weighing a pound each.

Cambridgeshire butter

is made up into rolls like Epping butter, and generally salted or cured before being brought to market. The London dealers, having washed it, and wrought the salt out of it, sell it for Epping butter. The butter of Suffolk and Yorkshire is often sold for that of Cambridgeshire, to which it is little inferior. Somersetshire butter is thought to equal that of Epping; it is brought to market in dishes containing half a pound each, out of which it is taken, washed, and put into different forms by the dealers of Bath and Bristol. Gloucestershire and Oxfordshire butter is very good; it is made up in half-pound packs or prints, packed up in square baskets, and sent to the London market by waggon.

Considerable quantities of butter are made in Ireland. . . . Some of the best Irish butter brought to London, after being washed and re-packed, is sold as Dorsetshire and Cambridge butter.

The salt butter of Holland is superior to that of every other country it forms three-fourths of all the foreign butter we import.

I shall be glad to be favoured with information and references on the following points:—(1) What was the length of rolls of butter previous to 1832? (2) What object was served by making a pound of butter into a two foot roll? (3) What were the dishes containing half a pound of Somersetshire butter made of, and what was their shape? (4) What was the shape of the Gloucestershire and Oxford half-pound butter prints? (5) What weight was placed in a basket, and what were the baskets made of?

R. HEDGER WALLACE.

BUTTER-TEETH.—It is recorded that the upper front teeth are called "butter-teeth" in West Somerset. Is the phrase used elsewhere?

R. HEDGER WALLACE.

MEDAL OF ST. GEORGE.—Some years ago I picked up what appears to be a leaden medal of about the seventeenth or eighteenth century. It resembles a thin coin 1½ inches in diameter. On one side is a figure of St. George on horseback slaying the dragon, with the surrounding inscription: S. GEORGIVS : EQUITVM : PATRONVS. On the reverse is a representation of Christ stilling the waters, with the surrounding inscription: IN : TEMPESTATE : SECVBITAS. I will gladly send a rubbing to anyone who can help me to cast any light on it.

A. A. H. R.

"CONDOTTIERE."—Some of the best Italian dictionaries define this as a "leader" of any kind, while most English historians have restricted it to leaders of mercenary troops (*condotti*).

The former view implies derivation from Latin *conductor*, which would have become in Italian *condottore*, while the termination *-iere* usually represents *-arius*. Probably, however, our word was of later formation, and the sequence was: *conducti* (hired men); *condotti* (mercenaries); *condottiere* (dealer in *condotti*, soldier of fortune).

It would be interesting to hear the opinion of Mr. A. Hoare, with whose etymological dictionary few of native origin can compete.

OLD SARUM.

PICKWICK: ORIGIN OF NAME.—The story which originally appeared in 'N. & Q.' many years ago to the effect that the first

Pickwick was a foundling, was dismissed as legendary in contributions on the Pickwick family in 'N. & Q.' during 1918. But is this so? It has been stated recently that there is an entry dated 1694 in the church register of Corsnam, Wilts (in which the hamlet of Pickwick is situated), showing Pickwick as the family name of the Bath coach proprietor. Can any reader supply a transcript of this entry?

A. B.

'PETER IBBETSON.'—Can any reader tell me from what French source Du Maurier got "La Fée Tarapata poum," mentioned so often in the early part of his beautiful novel, 'Peter Ibbetson.'

E. H. LONDON.

JAMES PRICE.—I seek genealogical details of the ancestry of James Price. He was born Jan. 5, 1754. He married, firstly at Stepney Church, June 5, 1774, Susannah —, who died Mar. 17, 1788, aged 34, having had issue by him:—

(1) Sophia, born August 23, 1776; (2) Mary Anne, b. Aug. 19, 1779; (3) James Joseph, b. May 14, 1784; (4) George, b. July 21, 1786. He married, secondly, at St. Giles-in-the-Fields (date unknown), Mary —, who died Nov. 10, 1813, and was buried at Milton Church, near Gravesend, having had issue, Sarah, born Apr. 2, 1792. She married James Adrian Auber, at Old St. Pancras Church, Nov. 30, 1811, and had issue.

James Price died in 1830, or 1831, and was buried at Edmonton Church, Middlesex.

JAMES SETON-ANDERSON.

39, Carlisle Road, Hove, Sussex.

MACAULAY'S CRITICISM OF MONTGOMERY AND CROKER.—I should be glad to be referred to any replies that may have been published to Macaulay's criticisms of Robert Montgomery's Poems and of Croker's edition of Boswell's Life of Johnson.

H. J. AYLIFFE.

20, College Road, Brighton.

CALCAVELLA (WINE).—This name is found on decanter labels, but Redding in his 'History of Wines' has it "Carcavellas, well known in England." Assuming Redding to be correct, how did this difference arise, or are they two distinct varieties?

C. J. P.

BALL FAMILY.—I am anxious for information about a Robert Ball (probably of a Somerset family) who was at Weymouth in

1831. Was he married? Where and when did he die? Any information about family would be most acceptable.

ALFRED F. JOFF

9, Woodland Road,
Upper Norwood, London, S.E.19.

NOTT FAMILY.—Charles Nott stayed West Harptree, Somersetshire, about 18 Can any reader inform me whether he was married? Where and when did he die? Any information about this family would be much appreciated.

ALFRED F. JOFF

9, Woodland Road,
Upper Norwood, London, S.E.19.

EDWARD SAYER, Barrister-at-law of Middle Temple, is described in the 'Dict. Living Authors' (1816) as "a very ingenious poet and an excellent painter," and also said to have published "a number of admirable caricatures." Further information about him and his works is desired. When and where did he die?

G. F. R. B.

SIR GEORGE HOWARD, Field Marshal, died July 16, 1796. I should be glad to learn the date of his birth and the respective dates of his two marriages in 1747 and 1776. 'Dict. Nat. Biog.' xxviii. 17, does not give the required information.

G. F. R. B.

"GOLDSMITH'S HOUSE, CHESHIRE." Where is this? It is the description of birthplace in the 1851 census.

RALPH SEROCOLD.

Replies.

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. MARY, WARWICK.

(11 S. ix. 377, 411).

The burial of the late Lord Warwick at St. Mary's Church recalls an ancient controversy, still unsettled, as to who was the architect of St. Mary's Tower. This tower was rebuilt, with the nave, aisles, and transepts in 1704, the earlier structure having in 1694 been destroyed by fire. The question has been discussed at intervals in 'N. & Q.' and elsewhere by antiquaries and architects, but hitherto without definite conclusion.

Walpole, in his 'Anecdotes of Painting' attributes the rebuilt tower to Sir Willi

Wilson, variously described as "builder," "architect," and "sculptor," who was born at Leicester, lived in Sutton Coldfield, and there died June 3, 1710, *æt.* 69. Much could now be told of that craftsman and his work, but "that is another story." Noble, in his 'Continuation of Grainger,' attributes the work to one "Francis Smith, a provincial architect." The poet Gray in a letter to his friend Dr. Wharton, Sept. 18, 1754, remarks of the Beauchamp Chapel, "This Chapel is preserved entire," and adds, "the body of the church was burnt down sixty years ago, and rebuilt by Sir C. Wren." In 'Renaissance Architecture in England,' by the Rev. E. Hermitage Day, D.D. (1910), the Tower is again attributed to Wren: "In the tower of St. Mary's, Warwick, rebuilt after a fire in 1694, together with the nave and its aisles, Wren worked in a mixture of styles." A Warwickshire Guide-book dated 1904 states that "Unfortunately the work was entrusted to a local builder who was his own architect, with deplorable results. It was long thought that Sir Christopher Wren had something to do with the designs, but that calumny is now disproved." This conclusion, confirming Walpole, has been shewn by careful investigation to be as near the truth as we are likely to get.

The main sources of evidence are (1) certain drawings by Sir Christopher Wren for the proposed rebuilding of St. Mary's Church, Warwick, now in the Library of All Souls' College, Oxford; and a comparison of these with the present structure. (2) The writings of Mr. Matthew Holbeche Bloxam.

(1) To deal first with the Wren drawings: About the time when controversy was resumed in the pages of 'N. & Q.' (May 9, 1914), the present writer had some correspondence with the late Captain Leslie Kelham Sands, then up at Oriel, who entered with zest into an examination of the Wren drawings. By permission of Professor Oman and with the help of the courteous Librarian, the All Souls' collection of Wren's drawings, four volumes in all, was carefully searched, and the designs for St. Mary's, Warwick, were found all together in one of the four volumes. That Wren's Tower bears no resemblance to the present one is evident from Captain Sands's report:

The whole effect is that of a broader, lower, and plainer tower than the actual building,

besides countless smaller differences; but the height, according to scale, would be about 117 feet (the height of the present Tower), in spite of its appearance.

Unlike the present Tower, which has eight pinnacles, Wren's design has only four; but the chief contrast lies in the "debased" and redundant ornamentation of the former and the bald simplicity imposed upon himself by Wren. The body of the Church also, as designed by Wren, bears no resemblance to the existing building. "There are some other plans," to quote again from Captain Sands's letters, "which may represent other ideas that Wren tried, but they are even less like the present tower than the one I have tried to draw. Wren's design includes a ground-plan and the drawing measures 12" by 12". The other three volumes include alternative plans for St. Paul's; several of St. James's Palace; of Westminster School; part of a plan of Whitehall not executed, but eventually used by Hawksmoor, one of Wren's pupils, for the gallery running round part of the Library of All Souls'. How the drawings, which are assumed to have been made in 1695, the year after the fire, came into possession of All Souls' is not known; there is at any rate no written record. Mr. Butterfield identified the designs for St. Mary's Church about the year 1884.

(2) To turn to the documentary evidence in support of Sir W. Wilson's claim: In the 'Notices of the Church of St. Mary and the Beauchamp Chapel, Warwick (1835), Warwickshire Nat. Hist and Archæological Society,' is a tinted frontispiece by J. G. Jackson, shewing the southern aspect of the Tower. It has eight pinnacles, and around the base of the parapet are twelve shields bearing arms of the various Earls of Warwick. On a frieze about level with the parapet of the nave runs an inscription, round three faces of the Tower. The body of the Church, so the 'Notices' state, was completed A.D. 1704, under the superintendence of Sir William Wilson, at a cost of £4,374 9s. 5d. References are made to "Sir William Willson's (*sic*) Tower that failed, which should have been 98 feet high, with 4 pinnacles." as under:

to nave	15
built and pulled down	29
part unbuilt	24
	—
	98 feet.

"New Tower," Hight" (sic),	
Church	45
Belfry	21
Chimes Room	11
Bell Room	40
	—
	117 feet

It is stated that "Mr. Smith" (presumably the "Francis Smith" mentioned by Noble) "was the builder of the body of the church under Sir W. Wilson's superintendence." It will be observed that there still remains in these particulars some ambiguity as to the authorship of the tower that took the place of "Sir William Wilson's tower that failed." Nevertheless, these 'Notices' were the work of Mr. M. H. Bloxam, perhaps the greatest authority on such matters of his day, and in his 'Principles of Ecclesiastical Gothic Architecture' (eleventh and last edition, 1882), vol. i. p. 300, he refers to "the tower, nave, aisles, and transepts of the church of St. Mary at Warwick," and adds the following statement in a footnote: "This structure, which was erected after a design by Sir William Wilson, is fully described in a work entitled 'Notices of the Churches in Warwickshire'." The first reference and note occurred in the seventh edition, 1845, and are included in each subsequent edition, so it may be concluded that during thirty-seven years this careful authority saw no reason to alter his opinion.

Wilson's work may be denounced as "deplorable," but it is subservient to and more or less in harmony with the old part. Of the tower Mr. Bloxam remarks: "When seen from a distance the lofty proportions and outline . . . are calculated to strike the eye, and the effect is noble and pleasing; it is on close examination that, in detail at least, it will not bear criticism." ('Notices,' p. 37).

S. T. H. PARKES.

THE "WILD" OF SUSSEX (cxlvi. 65).—It would seem that in the early part of the seventeenth century the Weald of Kent was called the "Wild." Dr. Harris ('History of Kent,' 1719, p. 346) speaks of "that large tract of land called the *Weald*, or most commonly the *Wild* of Kent." But Hasted ('History of Kent,' vol. i. 1788) who is generally careful to note local pronunciation, does not mention "Wild," nor is it to be found in Parish and Shaw's 'Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect,' which gives the pronunciation of *Weald* as "wee·ld."

The old spelling of the word was "weald" or "welde," "walda" or "wald." The large manor of Aldington at the eastern end of the Kentish Weald included among its members in 1540, places called North and South *Weild* (Hasted, vol. iii, 1790, p. 454). I have not met with the spelling "wild" in a document.

Lambarde ('Perambulation of Kent, 1570) says the Weald was "nothing els but a desart and waste Wildernesse." In a suit touching the boundaries of the Kentish Weald in 1815, Earl Stanhope of Chevening (who was said to profess great knowledge of the subject) stated in his evidence that Weald meant a Wild (Furley's 'Weald of Kent,' ii, 643). The pronunciation "wild" may have been influenced by Lambarde's "wildernesse."

F. W. HARDMAN.

MARY WOLLSTONECRAFT (4 S. vi. 341 cxlvi. 28).—I am very sorry that Jane Gardner's exercises, for which MR. W. CLARE DURANT inquires, cannot be found among the remnant of W. C. B.'s books, nor can I trace those that were sold to facilitate removal.

It may be worth noting that in W. C. B.'s own copy I find the marginal note "wrong" written in pencil, evidently by himself, (= against the words "then Miss Massey," (2) against the statement that in 1796 Mr J. G. kept a school at 50, Mytongate, Hull—at the former reference.

It is gratifying to know that his voluminous notes *de omnibus rebus* from 1865 to his death in 1912 are still found useful.

W. E. B. (*filius natu mar. W. C. B.*)

KINGSLEY'S 'HEREWARD THE WAKE' (cxlvi. 67).—The 3rd volume (1895-97) of 'Fenland Notes and Queries,' in the Cambridge University Library, has appended to it a printed copy and translation of 'Gestis Herwardi Incliti Militis.' There is also a facsimile of the first page of the MS in which, it is stated, is contained in a book compiled by Robert of Swaffham, and traditionally supposed to be founded on a record which the Mass Priest Leofric wrote in Hereward's life-time. The MS. is, or was in the possession of the Dean and Chapter of Peterboro'.

This version, transcribed by S. H. Mille and translated by the Rev. W. D. Sweeting, was apparently to be obtained, separate from the 'Fenland N. & Q.,' for 5/-; the publisher was Geo. C. Caster, of Peterboro'.

IRVINE GRAY.

WILLIAM WYCHERLEY (cxlvi. 27, 70).—In a London Directory published by J. Osborn in 1740, there is a Mustard Alley Castle Lane. The references to the latter are Castle Lane Castle Street, and Castle Lane Westminster. Ten Castle Streets are given, viz., Air Street—Bloomsbury—Cavendish Market—near Long Acre—near the Royal Mewse (*sic*)—in the Park—Saffron Hill—Shoreditch fields—Spitalfields and Thames Street.

For the present purpose the last five of these, and the Westminster Castle Lane may be ruled out.

Considering the character of the lady who lodged at the Crooked Billet it seems probable that Mustard Alley was off the Castle Lane leading out of the Air Street, the Long Acre, or the Royal Mewse Castle Street. The latter is now the lower portion of Charing Cross Road, and seems to me the most likely locality in which to look for the alley. The only Castle Lane I can find marked in my Rocque is the one at Westminster, and judging from the map no alley led out of it. I have not access to Horwood's map of 1799, but if MR. SUMMERS can consult that or Rocque's large scale map he will probably be able to see which Castle Street had a Castle Lane leading out of it, and if he finds that, then he has got the position of Mustard Alley, though I doubt if the Alley itself would be named.

T. W. TYRRELL.

St. Elmo, Sidmouth.

LIDFORD LAW (cxlvi. 65).—This poem, called 'The Lydford Journey,' or 'Lydford Law,' by William Browne (1591-1643?), has been printed in Westcote's 'Devonshire,' date 1630, but not published until 1845 (19 verses only); in 'Prince's Worthies of Devon,' 1701 (16 verses); in Rowe's 'Perambulation of Dartmoor,' 1848 (20 verses); in Browne's collected poems (20 verses); and elsewhere.

Lydford Castle (once the capital messuage of the manor of Lydford which includes the Forest or Chace of Dartmoor), was used as a Stannary court-house and as a prison for offenders against the Stannary laws and laws of the Forest. Traces of the dungeon can still be seen within the ruins of the Keep, which is a fine example of masonry, described in a Survey made in 1345 by William Cussans and Hugh Berewyk as "a certain tower well crenellated and covered with a roof of sheet lead, in which tower

are two [chambers?] with one fireplace, and two chambers below with one prison, well and becomingly ornamented and repaired."

Ray mentions a proverb "First hang and draw, then hear the cause by Lidford Law."

Thomas Cruse, gent., was appointed to the Office of Warden and Bailiff of the Prince's Liberties in Co. Devon, with return of writs, etc., on 26 June, 1619.

John Vaughan and John Doble are stated by Westcote to have been attorneys of the Court.

The 1896 edition of Rowe's 'Perambulation' contains an article on the poem.

DUCATUS.

Devonshire people say "Lydford" law. The ballad was written by William Browne, the Tavistock poet, and S. F. will find a version in Rowe's 'Perambulation of the Ancient and Royal Forest of Dartmoor.' This author supposes it to have been written in 1644, but Westcote has it in his 'View of Devonshire' in 1630. Page in 'An Exploration of Dartmoor' refers to the poem and in a footnote says the number of stanzas differs strangely. Thus Prince, in his 'Worthies of Devon,' published in 1701, gives but sixteen, omitting the ninth, tenth and eleventh, in which he is followed by Chalmers in his 'Works of the British Poets,' published in 1810, and G. Grose, who wrote his 'Provincial Glossary' a year later. Hazlitt's 'Whole Works of William Browne,' 1868-69, reproduced the version given by Brydges, which contains 20 verses, and this version is thought by Pengelley to be the correct one.

Browne, who was born 1590, is, as is well-known, the author of 'Britannia's Pastorals,' 'The Shepherd's Pipe,' etc. Prince describes "Lydford Law" as

the excursion of a luxuriant fancy, on the most ancient town and burrough of Lydford, lying in Dartmoor; the largest parish in the country or the Kingdom, the whole forest of Dart belonging to it: To whose parson or rector all the tythes thereof are due. You must esteem this a satirical description of what it was (in this poet's time, which was some score of years since), rather than what it is at present; having met with some late improvements.

Master Crews, mentioned in the lines quoted by S. F., refers to the Steward of Lydford and John Vaughan or John Doble to the Attorneys of the Court.

W. G. WILLIS WATSON.

Pinhoe.

Lydford, as it is more usually spelt now, was at one time the site of the prison to which the four Stannary Courts, which sat at Tavistock, Plympton, Ashburton and Chagford, committed their prisoners. "Lidford law" was like "Jedburgh justice" and "Judge Lynch," a proverbial phrase.

The poem, of which the first three lines of the first verse, and the whole of the sixth verse, are quoted at the above reference, is attributed by John Prince (1643-1723), in his 'Worthies of Devon' (1701), to William Browne (1591-1643?), of Tavistock, as to whom see the 'D. N. B.'

The 'N. E. D.' gives a quotation from W. Browne, 'Works' (1772), iii, 157, for "Lydford Law."

In Alexander Chalmers's 'English Poets' (1810), vol. vi. p. 335, the first two lines of the sixth verse are given thus:

One lyes there for a seam of malt,
Another for a peck of salt.

Notes state that Crews was the steward and the other two persons attorneys of the Court (presumably that at Tavistock).

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

A full account of "The Law of Lydford" may be found in Mr. William Crossing's 'Folk Rhymes of Devon,' pp. 70-80 (Exeter, Commin, 1911).

M.

H. HUMPHREY, PUBLISHER (13 S. i. 491; cxlvi. 15).—According to the imprint on a large coloured caricature I have by James Gillray (not Gilroy), relating to Boydell's Shakespeare Gallery in Pall Mall, H. Humphrey, the print-publisher, was in 1789 at 18, Old Bond Street. He (or she) afterwards removed to 27, St. James's Street, and it was from the balcony of this house that Gillray threw himself in a fit of insanity, the occupier at this date, 1815, being, according to many works of reference, a Miss Humphrey. Wheatley gives "Miss Humphrey," as also does Walford, and the last historian to follow suit is Mr. E. Beresford Chancellor, in his interesting 'Memorials of St. James's Street,' recently published.

I have several of Gillray's prints bearing the name of H. Humphrey as publisher, but have never come across any with the name of Miss or Mrs. Humphrey upon them. Was there ever a Mr. H. Humphrey?

Peter Cunningham, in his 'Handbook of London,' 1850 edition, in speaking of the

eminent inhabitants of St. James's Street, mentions that James Gillray, the caricaturist, lived at No. 29,

over what was then the shop of Messrs. Humphrey, the printsellers and publishers. He threw himself out of an upstairs window, and died of the injuries he received.

Here we get a combination of Humphreys in the plural

Apart from Gillray's caricatures, I have a satirical print dated as being "published by H. Humphrey, St. James's Street, 28th January 1804," and another "published by G. Humphrey, 27, St. James's Street, 30th January, 1822." The name of H. Humphrey appears on some dated 1779, published at 227, Strand.

Timbs, in his 'Curiosities of London,' 1867 edition, says:—

Humphrey was the publisher of Gillray's caricatures, the copper plates of which were estimated, in 1815, to be worth £7,000. After Humphrey's death, his widow could raise only £1,000 upon the plates; subsequently when offered by auction, they were bought in at £500; and upon the widow's death her executors, unable to dispose of the plates as engravings, sold them to Mr. H. G. Bohn, the publisher, as old copper, for as many pence as they were originally said to be worth pounds; and sets are now to be bought at one-fifth of the first cost.

The 'D. N. B.' says that Gillray took up his residence with Miss (by courtesy Mrs.) H. Humphrey, who was originally in the Strand, and removed later to New Bond Street, then Old Bond Street, and ultimately to 29, St. James's Street.

Of these authorities who is right?

Another thing is that nearly every writer speaks of 29, St. James's Street, whereas all the engravings I have seen bear the number 27 as being the address in this street from which they were issued.

E. E. NEWTON.

"Hampstead." Upminster, Essex.

THE GREAT STORM OF NOVEMBER, 1703 (cxlvi. 21, 39, 59, 76).—When reading the very interesting documents contributed by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, I noticed a point in the Protest at the first reference that is doubtless calculated to mislead anyone not familiar with notarial documents.

In the 1st paragraph the word "and" is not superfluous the construction being: "Before me A. R. . . . and [before] the witnesses here[after] named, personally appeared Mr. Peter Tom," etc. (A modern Act would probably read: "and in the presence

the witnesses.") The names of the witnesses are given in the final paragraph, beginning: "Thiss acted at . . ."

The words "personally appeared" always precede the names of the Appearers, probably because there may be a number of the latter, whose names, occupations, etc., would be set out in full.

Again, the ambiguous word "their" in the paragraph beginning "The next morning" refers to the Appearers, whose statement is being reported in *oratio obliqua* by the Notary.

G. H. WHITE.

23, Weighton Road, Anerley.

GERNEMUT (cxlvi. 66).—Gernemut is Yarmouth, at which the Cinque Ports had rights, although originally such rights seem to have been vested in Hastings alone. Cf. the writ of Robert, Earl of Leicester (died 1138), as Chief Justiciar of Henry II:—*R. Com, leg. Baronibus regis de Hastings' iudicium. Precipio quod abbas et monachi de Gernemut teneant bene et in pace et iuste terras suas in Gernemut . . .*" (Round, *Feudal England*, p. 561; cf. pp. 565-6).

In the same reign the name occurs as Gernemue. In the name as a justice in eyre and manery official, Adam a Gernemue (Adam Yarmouth), whose quarrel with another justice, Thurstan the king's dispenser, is stated by Walter Map and quoted by Round (*King's Serjeants*, pp. 192-3); and it is Gernemue again in the 'Red Book of the Chequer' (ed. Hall), pp. 666, 682.

G. H. WHITE.

23, Weighton Road, Anerley.

WILLIAM, EARL OF SALISBURY (cxlvi. 66). William de Montacute or Montagu, second Earl of Salisbury (1328-97) married Elizabeth, daughter of John de Mohun, ninth Lord Mohun of Dunster. A contract of marriage was made between Salisbury and Joan, the Fair Maid of Kent, daughter of Edmund of Woodstock, Earl of Kent, but the lady was claimed by Sir Thomas Holland, and her contract with Salisbury was annulled by a papal bull, dated 13 Nov., 1389. See 'D. N. B.' xxxviii. 214.

I deduce the following descent of the Counts of Anjou from Miss Kate Norton's 'England under the Angevin Kings,' l. i. pp. 105-260.

Ingelger, son of Tortulf, is said by his marriage with Ælendis, niece of the Archbishop of Tours, to have acquired lands at Amboise in Touraine. His son, Fulk the

Red, was entrusted with Angers by Robert, Duke of the French: a first step towards his final investiture, shortly before the death of Charles the Simple, as Count of the Angevin March, an under-fee of the Duchy of France. He married Roscilla, daughter of Warner, lord of Loches, Villentrass, and Haye; and thus obtained possession of Loches in Touraine.

They had three sons: Ingelger, who fell at Fleury fighting against the Northmen; Guy, Bishop of Soissons; and Fulk the Good, who succeeded his father as Count in 941-2.

Fulk II's wife, Gerberga, left him one son Geoffrey Greygown, who succeeded his father about 963. Geoffrey's first wife was Adela, whose daughter Hermengard married Conan the Crooked, Count of Rennes: his second, Adela, Countess in her own right of Châlons-sur-Saône, and widow of Count Lambert of Autun. He died in 987, soon after the coronation of Hugh Capet, and was succeeded by his son Fulk the Black (Nerra). Who Fulk's mother was is uncertain; she may, perhaps, have been the demon-bride of tradition to whom his descendant, King Richard Cœur-de-Lion, referred when he said: "What wonder if we lack the natural affections of mankind—we who come from the devil, and must needs go back to the devil!"

Fulk Nerra married Elizabeth the heiress of Vendôme and daughter of Count Burchard, who early in the dreaded year 1000 expiated her real or supposed sins as a wife by death at the stake. Fulk, leaving the Marchland to the care of his brother Maurice, four times made the pilgrimage to the Holy Sepulchre, dying in 1040 at Metz on his return journey. By his second wife, Hildegard, he was father of his successor, Geoffrey Martel, who died in 1060 and was succeeded by his nephew Geoffrey the Bearded—elder son of Hermengard or Adela, daughter of Fulk Nerra and Hildegard and wife of Geoffrey Count of the Gâtinais. But Geoffrey the Bearded lay in a dungeon at Chinon 1068-96, and was superseded by his younger brother Fulk Rechin (the Quarreller).

Fulk married in 1070 Hermengard of Bourbon (mother of his immediate heir Geoffrey Martel the second who was killed 1106); abandoned her in 1075 for Arengard of Châtel-Aillon; and in 1090 set the last aside for Bertrada of Montfort, who on Whitsun-

Eve, 1093, eloped with King Philip I of France.

Fulk Rechin abdicated in 1103, and died in 1109. On his death he was succeeded by his son by Bertrada, Fulk V, who married Aremburg, only child of Elias Count of Maine. Their daughter Matilda married William the Ætheling, who perished in the wreck of the White Ship in 1120; and in 1128 their son Geoffrey Plantagenet wedded the same William's sister, the Empress Matilda. By his second marriage with Melisenda of Rethel, eldest daughter of Baldwin II, King of Jerusalem, Fulk V of Anjou became King of Jerusalem 1131-44.

A. R. BAYLEY.

William de Montagu, or Montacute, Baron de Montagu, was created Earl of Salisbury 16 March, 1337, and died 1343/4. He married (1327) Katharine, d. of William, Lord Grandison, by whom he had a son William, who succeeded his father as Earl of Salisbury, and who died 3 June, 1397, and a younger son, John.

William, the elder son, married (1) Joan, d. of Thomas, Earl of Kent (divorced 1349), and (2) Elizabeth de Mohun, who died 1415. The next Earl was William's nephew, John de Montagu, son and heir of his younger brother John (above mentioned).

(Authorities: Nicolas's (ed. Courthope) 'Historic Peerage of England,' and Doyle's 'Official Baronage of England,' vol. iii).

Table 605 of Betham's 'Genealogical Tables of the Sovereigns' gives the ancestry of Geoffrey Plantagenet, Count of Anjou.

C. S. C. (B/C).

TEA AND COFFEE CUPS (cxlvi. 47).—There appears to be no knowledge of a definite date when tea-cups finally assumed fixed handles. Much useful information on such subjects is to be obtained from an examination of old pictures and prints depicting domestic scenes.

Up to the commencement of the nineteenth century, as a rule, tea-cups are shown without handles. A painting of a tea-party *temp.* Queen Anne, with a family seated at table, displays silver tea-pot, kettle, etc., and shows Oriental china tea-cups without handles (at that date, of course, hard-paste china was not manufactured in this country). Again, a print in my possession, 'A Tea Garden,' after Morland, dated 1800, shows the tea-cups still minus the handles. Coffee-cups are almost invariably found with handles.

Another picture by Morland, 'Morning,' shows a girl seated at table reading a letter, in front of her is a steaming coffee-pot and single cup and saucer, the former with handle.

In a complete service of china the same saucers were utilised for both tea- and coffee-cups. A Crown Derby china service I purchased some years since, manufactured circa 1785, has handles to both the coffee- and tea-cups.

No doubt COLONEL SOUTHAM would obtain further information if he addressed a communication to the Worcester Royal Porcelain Works, established since 1751.

F. BRADBURY.

Sheffield.

CHEESING TIME (cxlvi. 48).—In the autumn of 1880. I spent some time in the neighbourhood of Uckfield in Sussex, and amused myself with doing some harvest-work. I found that the labourers there rested for half an hour in the middle of each afternoon and took a little refreshment, which they called their *bait*. Also I was at school at Winchester from 1857 to 1861, and there on whole school days there was interval from 4 to 4.30 p.m., called "beaver time," in which some mild ale and some small pieces of bread were supplied to the boys. "Beaver" was said to have the same origin as "beverage"; but in the language of the boys each piece of bread was called a "beaver."

A. D. T.

ASTRONOMICAL BLUNDERS IN FICTION (cxlvi. 53).—There is an error in the beautiful poem on the burial of Sir John Moore. He is described as being buried "by the struggling moon-beam's misty light." But the event took place at a new moon; so that we ought to read "by the starry heaven's mystic light."

A. D. T.

An astronomical blunder in Mr. A. E. W. Mason's 'Four Feathers,' is referred to by Mr. and Mrs. E. Walter Maunder in 'The Heavens and their Story.'

One of the most famous of the constellations that we, in England, never see, is the star group of the Southern Cross. It is not until we get near the tropics—go down the Red Sea or travel up the Nile—that it climbs over the southern horizon. And then it is only seen a few seasons of the year when the sun is in the region of the zodiac that is remote from it.

Therefore, it would be impossible for Colonel French to say—as Mr. Mason represents him saying in *The Four Feathers*, on the night of his release from the Stone House in Omdurman—that for three years he had watched it every night.

At the meeting of the Royal Astronomical Society, held in December, 1922, Sir George Greenhill read a paper entitled 'Astronomy with the Masters,' in which he dealt with mistakes made by artists, which are quite as interesting as those made by novelists. Sir George mentioned as one of his examples Turner's 'Fighting Temeraire,' in which he contends the artist has made the sun set in the *East*. Another picture critically examined was Hogarth's 'The Lady's Last Stake,' where the artist has depicted the New Moon when it should have been the Old Moon. (See *The Observatory*, January, 1923).

H. ASKEW.

Spennymoor.

I should like to add the following to the astronomical blunders previously given:

Hilaire Belloc, 'Eye-witness': "The waning quarter moon shone fully . . . soon to set. It was not yet midnight."—If it was not yet midnight the waning quarter moon would not have risen.

Stevenson's 'Prince Otto': "A shaving of a new moon that had lately arisen, but it was still too small and low down."—A shaving of a new moon would have arisen hours ago in the day-time.

The author in 'In the South Seas,' refers to "The Sunset; yet a while longer the old moon, semi-brilliant herself and with a silver belly." Three days later there is the passage: "The moon now three days old."

In 'The Art of Writing,' Stevenson mentioned that he had adopted a precaution which he recommended to other men, and that was never to write without an almanac.

In 'Hard Times' a star is watched for hours from the bottom of a disused shaft.

Maurice Hewlett, in 'Rest Harrow,' has reference to Jupiter and Sirius in the summer. Sirius can be seen in the frosty evenings of January.

Stacpoole in the 'Blue Lagoon' mentions stars in the sky "by the million and million." It has been estimated that stars visible to the naked eye in both hemispheres number about six thousand.

H. PROSSER CHANTER.

Wetstone, Middlesex.

ANGER OF ANGERSLEIGH (cxlvi, 66).—Hill, in 'The Place Names of Somerset,' says Angersleigh appears to be Lega only in Domesday Book, and then the name Anger must have been lately superadded, for, from their number, it is evident that distinctive names were bound to grow up for "leas." It is spelt Angarslegh (1360-1427), with a variant Aungers-legh. The modern personal name is Ainger. The name in the form (as we take it) Ansger is ancient in Somerset. There are no fewer than five of this name, tenants or officials recorded in Domesday Book.

The name occurs several times in 'Somerset Pleas' (Somerset Record Society). Ralph de Angers is a party in an action over common rights at Cherleton, tried at the Assize at Ilchester, 27 Henry III. A Robert de Angers is mentioned, and Nicholas Anger was a defaulter at this same assize. The De Banco Roll, No. 28, Hillary, 7 Edw., 1279, contains the following:

Knygtesley now Angersleigh, Som. Henry de Legh claims the presentation v. John Aunger. Henry says he last presented John de Pagane (? Pgrave). John Aunger says the living is not vacant, but "consulta," i.e., supplied by Thomas le Mareschall. Postponed till Easter.

The will of Joh. Anger (or Auger) of Chardelynche, dated 8 Feb., 1533, can be found in 'Wells Wills' (F. W. Weaver), and a Walter Auger (or Anger) is a witness to the will of Ric. Whyte, *aliter* Cox de Holford, 11 May, 1535. Perhaps these rough notes may interest C. J. R. A.

W. G. WILLIS WATSON.

Pinhoe.

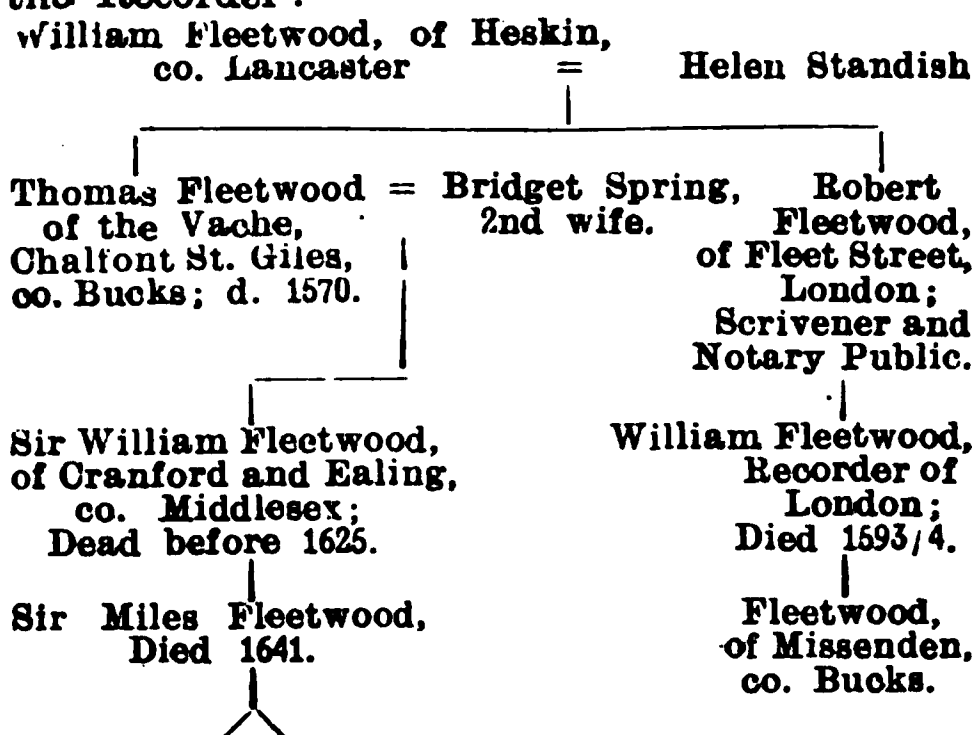
SIR MILES FLEETWOOD (cxlvi, 29).—Sir Miles Fleetwood and William Fleetwood, the Recorder of London were second cousins. William Fleetwood of Heskin, Lancashire, by his wife Helen Standish, had with other issue:

1. John Fleetwood of Benwortham.
2. Thomas Fleetwood of the Vache, who by his second wife, Bridget Spring, had a son Sir William Fleetwood of Cranford and Ealing, who was the father of Sir Miles.
3. Robert Fleetwood of Fleet Street, London, Notary Public, Citizen and scrivener, who by his wife Anne Tvldesley had a son William Fleetwood, the Recorder.

LORTON WILSON.

Aubrey has confused Sir Miles with his kinsman William, Recorder of London. Sir Miles was admitted to Gray's Inn, not the

Middle Temple; was never Recorder, but Receiver of the Court of Wards. The adventure related by Aubrey happened to the Recorder. The following pedigree, abridged from 'Fleetwood Family Records,' shows the relationship between Sir Miles and the Recorder:



R. W. B.

ST. MARY-LE-STRAND (cxlvi. 48). — In reply to your correspondent, Augustus Hare's 'London,' vol. i. p. 64, says:

The original St. Mary's having been destroyed by the Protector Somerset when he was building Somerset House, *which covers its site*.

L. S. C. E. TOLLEMACHE.

"A GENTLEMAN, A SCHOLAR AND A CHRISTIAN" (cxlvi. 27). — On the N. wall behind the organ in Cranbrook Church, Kent, is a tablet to the memory of the Rev. Joseph Disney, M.A., Vicar of Cranbrook and Appledore, who died Aug. 3, 1777: "Respected as a gentleman, distinguished as a scholar and exemplary as a clergyman."

F. WILLIAM COCK.

UNIVERSITY HOODS (cxlvi. 10, 51). — For Durham, see the Durham University Calendar, 1923-4, pp. 385-388.

J. T. F.

Winterton, Lincs.

BURNT CREAM AND "DREST BUTER" (cxlvi. 67). — The recipe for burnt cream may be found in all old recipe books; it is nowadays known as Devonshire Cream.

I think dressed butter upon "crots" was what is known as Green Butter, viz., butter mixed with chopped herbs and served on sippets of toast.

E. E. C.

"FERRIS" AND "FURISON" (cxlvi. 46, 87). — Sir Arthur Ramsay-Steel-Maitland.

Bart., of Sauchie, Stirlingshire among other quarterings: 2nd, c 1st and 4th azure, three *furison* STEEL.

See Burke's 'Peerage and Baron

NAPOLEON III: SURRENDER (cxlvi. 65). — There is a facsimile of the Emperor's letter in Archibald Forbes of Napoleon III' (1898), opposite 10. The words are plain enough: "pas pu . . ." Blanchard Jerrold gives a facsimile, but he prints "N'ayant pas pu . . ." On the c M. Armand Dayot, in 'Le Second d'après des Peintures, Gravures 330), gives the version "n'ayant pas pu"? If not, then the first version is the field.

F

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE CLUB (cxlvi. 490). — There is some account of the Club in Walford's 'Old and New London' p. 146.

J. DE BERNIERI

SOME PSEUDONYM PROBLEMS (cxlvi. 2): "Cynicus," Martin Anderson (living).

(4) "Redgap," George Frederic Watts (1824-1884).

(9) "Whitebelt," Alfred White.

(10) "Wanderer," Elim Henry (1841-1895).

(12) "W. H. Scott," John Scott (1753-1839).

(14) Craven," Capt. John Willington (d. 1856).

ARCHIBALD

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JOHN W. ADAMS, H.E.I.C.S. [1764-1837] (cxlvi. 29, 70) that I did not give quite correctly the work enquired for. It was: on Capt. —'s Life of General Sir John K.C.B., by Hamil, i.e., H. M. published in 1837.

R. BINGHAM

AUTHORS WANTED (cxlvi. 11):

2. (b). "Fear and trembling Hope" Wordsworth. 'Yew-trees.'—poem. "There is a Yew-tree, pride of Lo."

Is

25, Cissbury Road, Hove.

AUTHORS WANTED (cxlvi. 67):

1. The lines, "Confide ye eye in"

&c.," are from the poem 'Ilka blade of grass' by James Ballantine, the Scottish poet. It originally came out in a collection named 'Whistle Binkie,' published by Constable, 1856, and dedicated to Charles Dickens. Sir A. C. Mackenzie has set the poem to music.

MURIEL HAMILTON SCOTT.

1. The Author is James Ballantine, in a song called 'Ilka Blade o' grass,' music by John Wilson.

WALTER G. CROMBIE.

Caenwood Grange, S.E.19.

1. This was written by James Ballantine (1808-1877) [wr. Ballantyne] and published in the 'Cambridge Book of Poetry' by the Thomas Y. Crowell Co.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

1. 'The Drap o' Dew' was composed by J. Ballantyne, verses enclosed. It is included in a volume of Poems, entitled 'Living Voices, Selections chiefly from Recent Poetry.' With a Preface by His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury. Published in 1873 by Strahan and Co., 56, Ludgate Hill, London. Printed by Virtue & Co., City Road, London.

T. H. BANKIER.

[Verses enclosed with reply forwarded to querist.]

4. This is by H. C. Ward.

J. ARDAGH.

Notes on Books.

The Hellenistic Age. By J. B. Bury, E. A. Barber, Edwyn Bevan and W. W. Tarn. (Cambridge University Press. 6s. net).

PROFESSOR BURY'S study of the importance of the Hellenistic Age a little perhaps exaggerates the danger of its neglect. There is no period of ancient history, except the pre-historic, for which more new material has recently come to light, or upon which more good work has recently been done. Of this, the three lectures which follow are a demonstration. They are the fruit of ripe and accurate scholarship, but, while scholars will find something to learn from them, the plain man should read them with absorbing interest. Their matter and their manner are alike excellent. The importance of the Hellenistic Age is historical. Although its own creations, compared with those of the Golden Periods of classical civilisation, are mediocre, it is more than a link between Greece and Rome. The more that is discovered about it the more clearly is it seen to be a great formation period. For the literary history of Rome and through Rome for that of Europe, its influence was far-reaching. The origins of the religious milieu in which Christianity took its rise are to be sought in its philosophy. Only through the recent study of the administration of the Ptolemies and the economic factors of the time

are the social, economic and administrative aspects of the Roman Empire coming to be adequately understood. Literature is handled by Mr. Barber, popular philosophy by Mr. Bevan, economics by Mr. Tarn. All three lectures are good, but the first and last will perhaps engage most attention, for here the new material, which has been provided by the papyri and the inscriptions from Delos is introduced to a wider circle than that of specialists. Mr. Tarn's exposition of the rise in the cost of living and the fall in wages, and the resulting menace to social stability must be of interest to the student of social and economic conditions in any age, and it throws a valuable light upon the disputed question of the extent to which slave competition adversely affected free labour in classical antiquity.

There is a curious slip on p. 11. The Macedonians did not fight for, but against, Greece in the Persian War, nor did the Macedonian people receive recognition as Hellenes by admission to the Olympic Games in 476 B.C. It was the royal family, who claimed to be the immigrant descendants of Heracles, and not their subjects, whom Herodotus and Thucydides acknowledged to be Greeks. A pedant also regrets that the vulgar error, "Lord Bacon" should receive the support of the authority of the Regius Professor of Modern History in Cambridge.

London on the Thames. By H. Ormsby (Sifton, Praed & Co. 8s. 6d. net).

PERHAPS nowhere have the natural features of the soil been so nearly obliterated as upon the site of London; and nowhere, either, it may be said, have people been more busy trying to reconstruct past conditions and appearances of things. This book concerns itself almost exclusively with the physical features of ancient London and its immediate neighbourhood, considered partly as offering advantages to be seized, partly as presenting problems to be solved. From this point of view, as everyone knows, the early history of London is largely that of an immense and very slowly advancing drainage enterprise, which had to tackle areas of marsh, numerous streams, and the peculiarities of the Thames banks. Side by side with this develop port and City as centres of trade and communication, terminus of roads and water-ways. The interaction between the growing city and the nature of the ground on which it rose and expanded, though it is touched on in every account of London with more or less fulness, has usually been a side-theme; it is a good thing to have a scholarly and thorough, yet also readable and well-proportioned study expressly devoted to it. Good and plentiful maps are essential to the usefulness of such a work—and the maps here are numerous, and all that can be desired for their purpose. The book is one of the series of 'Geographical Studies' issued in connection with the London School of Economics and Political Science.

S.P.E. Tract No. XV. The Split Infinitive, etc.
By H. W. Fowler. *Pictorial, Picturesque, etc.* By Robert Bridges. (Oxford, Clarendon Press. 2s. 6d. net)

THE aspirer to pure English will derive some warning, much instruction, and a great deal of enjoyment from this Tract. Mr. Fowler on the split infinitive is amusing, reasonable, and illuminating. Perhaps he makes too little of cases where the intruding adverb creates a combination which is virtually and for the nonce a new verb. We were glad to observe his persistent appeal to the ear in the discussion of the position of adverbs. Dr. Bridges's article moves over large fields of idea and of history in a few serried but easy pages. He bids us adopt the word "pictorial" to denote "such forms" as have been commonly recognised by all painters as suitable and effective in their art, and would allow us to use it in the comparative degree, and speak of one object as "more pictorial" than another. This trenches on a small obscure field on which we hope the S.P.E. will some day turn its light: the question of adjectives that can only be used with logical propriety in the positive degree. The tendency seems to be to extend the use of the comparative to these more and more freely, with the result that the quality of the adjective becomes insensibly modified.

Readings in English Social History, from Pre-Roman Days to A.D. 1837. Edited by R. B. Morgan. (Cambridge University Press. 18s. net).

THIS compilation, on its first appearance in five volumes, met with a deservedly warm welcome. In its present form it should be yet more widely known and enjoyed. The volume is one of the most attractive of recent issues of the Cambridge press—stout, but not too stout, opening well and every page inviting. The selections and arrangement need no further commendation—they are excellent.

We should hope that several editions will be called for, and with that in view would suggest a careful revision for the correction of printers' errors, which, though not frequent, are yet somewhat more frequent than need be—e.g., from the first fifty pages: p. 1, l. 11 of text; p. 23, l. 4; p. 40, l. 7 from bottom. More regrettable is the mistake in the reference to *Agri-cola*, p. 7 (ii. for xi.) The translation of the passage—taken from Loeb's *Classic Library*—here and there leaves something to be desired: for example, *eorum sacra deprehendas* is translated "You will surprise these celebrations of Gallic ceremonies," a rather curious piece of English, likely to puzzle readers. Again—to turn to *Asser*—does he in truth say that Alfred's candles were divided into twelve, *longitudinally*? The recognised translations from Latin are often astonishingly careless.

It would be ungracious, indeed, to pursue minutiae such as these any further; nor have

we come across anything serious enough to detract from the value of a most useful and delightful book.

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.

Messrs. MRSER'S Catalogue (No. 240), is, as theirs usually are, very interesting and valuable. The Classic we should be most inclined to covet is a Virgil of 1539, illustrated by 24 woodcuts, printed from those used for the Strasbourg Virgil of 1502 (5l.) Among MSS. we noticed an autograph page of one of Sir Joshua Reynolds's Discourses to the Royal Academy (5l. 5s.), and a scrap-book, containing two who stories and some caricature heads, which belonged to the Browning family. There is a copy of Milton's 'Defensio' in the original (1655) edition, in its original cover—6l. 5s., as also two volumes of Markham—the 'Household' (5l. 5s.), and, bound together, 'Country Contentment' and 'The English Housewife'—7l. 10s. A first edition of John Massfield's 'Salt-water Ballads' (1902) is offered for 7l. 10s.; and the same price is asked for a set of 18 volumes of 'Elegant Extracts'—6 vols. each of poetry, prose, and epistles. Dickensians may like to know of a copy of the first issue of the first edition of 'The Chimes'—3l. 3s. Another good item is the black letter (first edition) of the English version of 'Præquillus Eustacius' printed by 'Wylls Seres' in 1566—6l. 6s. A seventeenth century MS. Armorial of The Gentry of Cheshire, containing, on 18 leaves, nearly 500 coats-of-arms costs 6l. 10s. A good copy of Cartwright's 'The Preacher's Travels' is worth noting (1611: 5l.) and so is a Venetian edition of Aesop having cuts from the blocks used for the Venetian edition of 1491—1583: 6l. 10s. Oldish books. America are fairly well represented—the best being Hacke's 'Collection of Original Voyages' (1699: 6l.) Finally we must mention an autograph letter of 2 quarto pages written by Voltaire to the Abbé de Vallory in 1744—5l.:

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THIS WEEK:

Gossip in 1847.

Hama in the 'Beowulf'—Suggested.

Solution of Problems.

"Baptized" and "Christened"—Use of the Words.

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Notes.

GOSSIP IN 1847.

[In turning over some family papers I came across one addressed in 1847 by a friend to a girl of nineteen just engaged to be married. You may think the following passages worth putting on record as a specimen of the epistolary style of the period, and as contemporary impressions of events of some interest.]

I am very sorry to hear, my dear Miss F. (she begins) of so many griefs besetting you continually Before I gossip at all, I must beg you to present Mama's compliments and mine to your future husband. *De ma part* I hope he is quite well and that no lover's quarrels disturb his studious hours.

You have seen, I dare say, in the papers, the departure of our near neighbour Lady Blessington for the continent and the consequent sale of all her property. We went and explored the house the other day, but I was very much disappointed, having I suppose expected too much. Certainly I had somehow imbibed a notion that the lady was possessed of much taste and knowledge in *vertu* and *tout cela*, but there was really nothing in Gore House to confirm the opinion. The paintings consisted of little except multiplied portraits of herself,

D'Orsay and her nieces the Misses Power, and though well painted they are remarkably monotonous. There are two good portraits of Lord Blessington which represent him a good-looking man, but a face the expression of which is entire weakness. One picture would be worth having for curiosity's sake, it being a very well painted view of the garden side of Gore House with portraits of its inmates and three or four other celebrated characters. There was no china modern or antique much worth examination, and the blue and silver bed room was too pale with a look of lightness and glare quite unrelieved by any of the furniture, all was light together no contrast and no shade. The drawing room was just the reverse, heavy in crimson and gold damask with immense chairs and tall mirrors lining the room almost. The view from the house is remarkably pretty into the Park on one side and her own large garden on the other, but it is a residence scarcely likely to let well I should think for it [is] rather awkwardly built, the rooms small most of them and not well proportioned while I daresay the rent is very high. There were a great quantity of books that I had no time to examine and some portfolios of very fine engravings which I partially looked over.

Besides this I have visited too the new House of Lords and have been much pleased with its elaborate beauty. Much to my surprise the room struck me as comparatively small to what from description I had been led to expect, but I daresay this effect is owing to the redundant and minute workmanship lavished on every part. The carvings are thickly showered on every nook and corner, the windows are very beautiful the brass gates are magnificent and moreover the scarlet morocco cushions lining the seats of the peers look remarkably comfortable as do the lobbies. I was sorry they did not allow any walking up the room for it might be worth minute investigation.

Do you know, *ma chère*, I have lately had a great enjoyment in the reading of Longfellow's poems which were lent me by a friend. "Evangeline" is most exquisitely beautiful like a breath of soft music so sweet, so true and so mournful. It is written in hexameters neither rhyme nor blank verse but the long lines are often very melodious and even when rough and jagged as it were in their awkward length there is something striking in them and pleasing too. There

is a peculiar homeliness about some passages that in some opinions (and perhaps in mine) detracts from its beauty but there are parts of exquisite description and deep feeling sublime in the very simplicity and every day gentleness of their diction. The minor poems are very beautiful and so many of them written in some peculiar measure "musical exceedingly." The "Children at the Lord's Supper" is another piece that especially delighted me but the play I do not like there is in it no development of character and the story of jealousy and reconciliation is worn thread bare, the poetry of it too is inferior to all the rest of the volume.

I have just commenced Macaulay's 'England,' and anticipate much pleasure from its perusal but it is very provoking that I can never attain a very clear notion of the succession or the causes or the consequences of historical events, I lose myself in a labyrinth of names, dates and countries and forget I am afraid my information very fast indeed. The new novels coming out just now seem worth very little. I cannot recommend you either "Rockingham" nor yet the "Lottery of Marriage," even though the latter bears the striking name of Mrs. Trollope. The first I do not like for its singular and tiresome inconsistency and love making, nor quite for its rather questionable morality nor at all for the character of its heroine. "Mr. Warrenne the Medical Practitioner" would amuse you I think, but that is rather shallow.

S. F.

HAMA IN THE 'BEOWULF.'

In the 'Beowulf,' at line 1198 (ed. W. J. Sedgefield, 1910, p. 75) we may read of the splendid presents that were given to Beowulf at the banquet held in his honour at King Hrothgar's Court at Hartlepool. No jewels of such great beauty had been seen under heaven, we are told,

since Hama bore away to Herbertha's Stronghold the necklace of the Brosingas along with the brooch and casket. Hama detected Eormenric's treachery and took over wider authority.

... sythðan hama ætwæg to here byrhtan byrig | brosinga mene, sigle ond sincfæt | searonithas fealh eormenrices | geceas ecne ræd.

Scholarlike "adjustment" and crude "emendation" of this passage have robbed

it of its historical value. "Here," which is the headword of a feminine personal name, has been roughly altered to *thære*; "fealh" has not been understood by commentators, and has been turned into *nean*; and no editor or translator has detected the true meaning of "geceas ecne ræd."

In Dr. Chambers's 'Widsith' (1912), p. 52, four or five renderings of this phrase are given or referred to. Sophus Bugge says it means "won eternal life," and that it refers to Hama's retirement to a monastery; Müllenhoff said it means "he died"; Dr. Chambers renders it, "chose the eternal welfare," but suggests that it means "he did right (in harrying Ermanaric)." The editors and commentators really do appear to be "hopelessly incompetent," as Dr. Chambers has suggested.*

If we turn to Dr. Joseph Wright's 'O. E. Grammar' (p. 65, note 1) we shall learn that *ēa* became *ē* in late West Saxon, "before *c, g* and *h* . . . as *bēcen, lēc, ēge, hēh, tēh* . . ." Consequently "ocne" has twofold significance: it may indicate *ecne*, "eternal," or it may indicate *eacne*, "increased," "enlarged." In the dialect of the 'Beowulf' (l. 3160) "*becn*" points to *bēacen*; (l. 3131) "*ec*" to *ēac*; (l. 3163) "*beg*" to *bēag*. Moreover "*ræd*" in poetry means "power," "authority" (c. 'The Student's Dictionary of Anglo-Saxon,' by Henry Sweet, Ph.D., 1911). Therefore "geceas ecne ræd" means that Hama "took over increased authority." Hence with Professor Joseph Wright's help I may claim to have solved one part of what Dr. Chambers has sympathetically called a "puzzling passage," and I have done so without "emendation."

In line 1199 the scribe wrote "to here byrhtan byrig," and many scholars and all editors since the days of Grein and Ettmüller (1857) have forcibly twisted this phrase into "to thære byrhtan byrig." They did this because they did not know that "Herebyrhte" was an O. E. feminine name, and did not realise the significance of the fact that "byrhtan" is unique in its spelling in 'Beowulf'; whereas *beorht*-forms occur no fewer therein than 17 times.

The spelling *byrht* for *beorht* is due to composition, and it obviously indicates

* c. The Times Literary Supplement, Feb. 26, 1920.

proper name. In Searle's 'Onomasticon' there are 22 columns of personal names of which BEORHT is the headword. Among them are Byrhtteg (c. 1020), Byrchthere (997), Byrhtmær (c. 1050), and Byrhtrich (997). Consequently when the editors of the 'Beowulf' were faced by the composition-form *-byrht* they should have set themselves the task of determining whether *here byrhtan byrig* was or was not a place-name of which the headword was Herebyrhta. In Searle there are about six columns of Here-names and Herebeorht occurs ten times as a man's name. As such it makes its own case in *-cs*. Consequently *-byrhtan* indicates the possessive of *Herebyrhte*, a woman's name which we may render Herébertha. The phrase "to Herebyrhtan byrig" can only have one meaning, and that is perfectly clear, grammatical and reliable. It means "to Herebertha's stronghold."

The alliteration is not so strong as it might be. But nevertheless the first half-line does present two *b*'s to alliterate with the *b* of "Brosinga." The assertion that "to Herebyrhtan byrig" is "unmetrical and impossible to construe" is biased.

A third "emendation" is "*fleah*" for *fealh* of the MS. Now *fleah* means "he fled," whereas "*fealh*" means "he penetrated," i.e., "detected." We must remember that Widsith-Hama distinctly tells us that Eormenric, the king of the Götās of Old Saxony, treated him well all the time that he (Hama) stayed at that king's court. It follows, therefore, that the treachery of Eormenric, though it was not *experienced* by Hama was nevertheless *detected* by him; and that Hama left the service of Eormenric and *geceas eacne ræd*, i.e., took over enlarged authority. He really became *Dux Britanniarum*. In Saxo Grammaticus he is called "Rex Britanniae," and he appears in Arthurian Saga as "Duke Cambines." This presents the normal Brythonic *c* for O.E. *h*, according to phonetic law. In the 'Legends of the Holy Grail,' Hama appears as "Camaor," and quite correctly. The endings *-ines* and *-or* were added by trouvères in order to give dignity to the names they dealt with. We even get "Morganore."

What particular office Hāma or Heime filled under Eormenric in time of peace I have not discovered. In the Middle High Dutch poem of 'Biterolf,' Witege and

Heime (i.e. Wudga and Hama) are named together as Eormenric's standard-bearers. Moreover Heime's father Madelgēr (O.E. Mæthelgār) appears in the 'Dietrichs Flucht' as one of the warriors of Eormenric. He is misnamed "Adelger" in the 'Alphart,' and in the Appendix to the 'Heldenbuch'; but he does appear therein as the father of Heime (Hama). There is also another connexion: the mother's brother of Eormenric (or "Jarmericus" as Saxo calls him) is named "Buthlus" in the 'Historia Danica' (Book viii). Now "Buthlus" is Saxo's latinisation of "Budli." Budli was son of Leifi, the conqueror of those Hūnas whom Saxo miscalls "Pannonii"; and he was the father of Ætla who ruled the Gmc. Hūnas in Hama's time. Moreover Budli, according to the Volsunga Saga, was the father of Becchild, the wife of Heimi or Hāma.

These facts have been ignored by commentators on 'Widsith.' They explain the action of Widsith-Hama who took his prince's wife-to-be to the Court of Eormenric on the way from Earule, through Ongle to the Myrgingland; cf. my note on 'The Heruli in Widsith,' 'N. & Q.' 11 S. viii. 402.

ALFRED ANSCOMBE.

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FOLK-LORE: THE BRIDAL GARTER.

In the course of an interesting letter to the *Whitby Gazette* recently a correspondent remarked upon the substitution of the race for ribbons at Farndale (Yorkshire) weddings in these days for the old-time race for the bridal garter. In other days—and Farndale (and the adjoining dales) was one of the last localities to ignore the old custom—it was the privilege of the winner of the principal race in connection with post-nuptial celebrations, to remove a beautifully worked garter from the bride's leg and retain it as a prize. The rhymes and "skits" current at the close of the eighteenth century would suggest that there was considerable opposition to the gradual decline of the garter, or "bridal-band," as the reward for the race after weddings. A number of these songs and rhymes were collected half a century ago by my late father. Some of these he issued in a small booklet, 'Old Songs of the Dales.' In one (which he describes as "perhaps the oldest bridal

song in my collection"), the following lines occur:

Neea titled lady iv oor land
Hath breeghter een 'an mah luv
Or shapplier leg fer brahdal band,
Seea drink, cum draan ti mah duv.

Another of these songs, 'A Catch Song: The Bridal Garter,' runs:

Here's a health ti t'lass wheea don'd this band

Ti grace her leg;
An' ivvery garter'd brahd i t'land.
Seea sip it, an' tip it, bud tip it doon yer wizan (throat).

Aroond her leg it thez been bun'
Ah wish Ah'd bun it!
A trimmer limb could not be fun';
Seea sip it, an' tip it, bud tip it doon yer wizan.

Maay ivvery yan 'at lifts his glass
Ti this fine band,
Upho'd he gans wi' t'best like lass;
Seea sip it, etc.

Frae wrist ti wrist this band we pass,
Ez hand clasps hand;
I' turn we thruff it draw each glass,
Seea sip it, etc.

An' here's tiv her 'at fosst did weear.
A bridal band,
Bun' roond her leg, gi'e her a cheer;
Seea sip it, etc.

An' here's ti Venus, let us beg
A boon 'at she,
Will gi'e each brahd a pattern leg.
Seea sip it, etc.

'Nance and Tom' (another North Yorks song) has a verse which runs:

Sha bun' aboot her matchless cau'f (calf)
Four clatching streeas did Nan.
Tweea wheaten, an' tweea oaten streeas,
But nivver telled her man.

Sha platted 'em when t'harvest meean
(moon)
Her culler'd cheeks made pale;
Fer neea lass platts her band for bairns
An' then blirts oot her tale.

There are two other verses dealing with this particular form of bridal-band, and my father adds the following notes:

Maidens used to bind about their left leg a garter made from wheat and oaten straws. These had to be drawn from a stook whilst the harvest moon was shining. Wheaten straws gave boys, oaten gave girls. As many children as they wished to have, so many straws they used. The plaiting and tying round the leg had to be done in secret. The fact that such a garter band was being worn had to be kept from the knowledge of the bridegroom. At least, he was on no account to see it whilst it graced his lady love's leg. The band was

plaited and wound about the leg on a Friday evening, and whilst being so wound round, the maiden repeated a certain charm. This I have been unable to obtain, my informant having forgotten it, but it was in reference to the straw upon which the Saviour lay when sleeping in the manger. The band had to be worn from Friday evening until Monday morning. If during that time it remained *in situ*, all well; but if it broke away, the charm lost its power. None but a true maiden dare wear such a band, the charm working evil on every child born in wedlock if the wearer had ever left the path of virtue. It was thus a badge of virginity.

A prospective Yorkshire bridegroom decided quite definitely that:

Neea ribbons shall mah bride tho'd up,
O' that Ah bowdly swear, sen,
Thoo'll mak thi ties o' silken bands,
For that's what thoo sall weear then.

For thoo s'an't sham thi goon ti lift
Ti t'lad 'at diz win t'race then,
Thoo nivver was a scrawmy-cau'f,—etc.

J. FAIRFAX-BLAKEBOROUGH.
Grove House, Norton-on-Tees.

GREGORY FAMILY.

This is an attempt at the genealogical tree of a family which was distinguished for literary and scientific talent, and I should be glad if the details given below could be augmented. The first of the family of whom I have a note was:

John Gregory, minister of Drumoak, in Aberdeenshire. He married a daughter of David Anderson, of Finshaugh, a merchant of Aberdeen and brother of Alexander Anderson, an eminent mathematician. From her is supposed to have been derived that taste for mathematical science which afterwards distinguished the Gregorys. By his wife he had:

1. . . . Gregory, of Kinnairdie, died young.

2. David Gregory, of Kinnairdie.

3. James Gregory, inventor of the reflecting telescope.

David Gregory, of Kinnairdie, who possessed a remarkable turn for mathematical and mechanical knowledge, was born in 1627 or 1628. He succeeded to the Kinnairdie estate on the death of his elder brother. He married twice and had thirty-two children. Four only, however, are known. Three of his sons were professors of mathematics at the same time in three of the

British Universities. He invented an engine to make the shot of great guns more destructive to the enemy. A model of it was submitted to Sir Isaac Newton, who at once condemned this improvement in artillery as calculated to increase the horrors of war, and recommended that it should be destroyed. This was, apparently, done, as the machine was never afterwards found. David Gregory died at Aberdeen c. 1720, aged 93 years. He left behind him a history of his own time and country which, so far as I know, was never published. Of his children were:

1. David Gregory born at Aberdeen, June 24, 1661. He removed to Edinburgh, where he took the degree of M.A. and in 1684 he was elected to the mathematical chair in Edinburgh University. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society (London). He next proceeded to Oxford, where, on Feb. 8, 1692, he was incorporated M.A. of Baliol College, and ten days later he received the degree of M.D. He married in 1695, Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Oliphant, of Langtown, by whom he had four sons, particulars of whom are desired.

2. James Gregory, professor of mathematics at Edinburgh.

3. Charles Gregory, professor of mathematics at St. Andrews.

4. A daughter, who became the mother of Dr. Thomas Reid of Glasgow.

James Gregory was born at Drumoak in 1638. He was educated at Marischal College, Aberdeen, where he became well versed in classical learning. He invented the reflecting telescope. In 1668 he was elected professor of mathematics in the university of St. Andrews, and in 1674 he was chosen first mathematical professor in Edinburgh University. He was subsequently elected a fellow of the Royal Society, London. He married in 1669, Mary, daughter of George Jamesone, the painter, who was styled by Walpole "the Scottish Vandyke." He died October, 1675, aged 37, having had issue; James Gregory and two daughters. James Gregory was professor of medicine in King's College, Old Aberdeen. He married and had issue:

1. James Gregory, professor of medicine at Old Aberdeen.

2. John Gregory, born at Aberdeen, June 3, 1724. He received his academical education at King's College, and in 1742 removed with his mother to Edinburgh, where he studied medicine for three years

under Professors Munro, Sinclair and Rutherford. In 1752 he married Elizabeth, second daughter of William, 14th Lord Forbes by his wife Dorothy, dau. of William Dale. In 1754 he repaired to London to practise medicine, where he became acquainted with Lord Lyttleton, Lady Mary Wortley Montague, and other eminent persons, and was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society. He returned to his native city in 1755, on the death of his elder brother, and was elected his successor in the chair of medicine at Old Aberdeen. About the beginning of 1765, Professor Gregory removed to Edinburgh and two years afterwards he was appointed Professor of the Practice of Physic in the university there, in the room of Dr. Rutherford, who resigned in his favour. In 1766, upon the death of Dr. Whytt, he was nominated first physician to His Majesty for Scotland. He died suddenly from gout, Feb. 9, 1773, having had issue by his wife, who died in 1761:

1. James Gregory, of whom presently.

2. Rev. William Gregory, rector of St. Mary's, Bentham.

3. Dorothea Gregory, married to the Rev. W. Allison, of Baliol College, Oxford, author of 'Essays on the Nature and Principles of Taste.' Issue, 6 children.

4. Anna Margareta Gregory, married to John Forbes, Esq., of Blackford, Aberdeenshire, a family now represented by Lord Leith of Fyvie.

James Gregory was born at Aberdeen in 1753; M.D. 1774, his thesis being 'De Morbis Cœli Mutatione Medendis.' In 1776, when only 23 years of age, he was appointed Professor of the Theory of Physic in the University of Edinburgh. In 1790 he was appointed to the chair of the Practice of Physic in the same university, the duties of which he discharged for thirty-one years with a lustre equal, if not superior to that conferred on the university by his immediate predecessor, Dr. Cullen. Dr. Gregory was twice married. By his second wife, a dau. of Donald Macleod, Esq., of Gleanies, he had a large family, of whom were:

1. John Gregory. He was educated for the Bar, and was admitted a member of the faculty of advocates in 1820.

2. William Gregory, born 1803, at Edinburgh; Professor of Chemistry at Glasgow in 1837, at Aberdeen in 1839, and at Edinburgh in 1844, successively.

He was a pupil of Liebig. He died in 1858.

3. Donald Gregory, for several years joint secretary to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, and a member of several other learned institutions in Scotland and the North of England.

Dr. James Gregory died at Edinburgh, April 2, 1821, in his 68th year.

Dr. George Gregory, a nephew of Dr. James Gregory, died in London in 1853. He was for thirty-five years physician to the Small-Pox and Vaccination Hospital in London, and was elected a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in 1839.

I shall esteem any additional details of any other members of this family.

JAMES SETON-ANDERSON.

39, Carlisle Road, Hove, Sussex.

"ROMANTIC"—OF PLACES: EARLY USE.—In Nathaniel Lee's 'The Rival Queens, or Alexander the Great,' III, i. 227-8, occur the following lines:

When you retire to your *Romantick* Cell,
I'll make thy solitary Mansion Hell.

This seems to illustrate A.5.b of "romantic," *adj.*, in the 'N. E. D.': "Of places: Redolent or suggestive of romance; appealing to the imagination and feelings."

The first example given of this use in the 'N. E. D.' is the following:

1705 Addison *Italy* 2. It is so Romantic a scene, that it has always probably given occasion to such Chimerical Relations.

Lee's 'The Rival Queens' was first presented and published in 1677. The oldest text I have seen is that of 1690, but there seems no reason to think this passage was changed. What Lee meant by "romantic" may be gathered from some other lines in the play referring to the same "cell":

Go hide thy baseness in thy lovely Grot . . .
I hope your Majesty will give me leave
To wait you to the Grove, where you would
grieve;
Where like the Turtle, you the loss will
moan
Of that dear Mate, and murmur all alone.

FREDERICK A. POTTLE.

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New Haven, Conn.

EARLY USE OF COFFEE.—In John Evelyn's Diary (1870 ed., p. 21), he says that he was "admitted a fellow communer of Baliol College, Oxford," on 10 May, 1637, and on

the 29th "was matriculated in the Vestry at St. Marie's," and goes on to remark:—

There came in my tyme to the Coll. one Nathaniel Conopios out of Greece, from Cyrill the Patriarch of Constantinople, who, returning many years after, was made (as I understand) Bishop of Smyrna. He was the first I ever saw drink coffee, which custom came not into England till 30 years after.

The 'N. E. D.' wrongly dates this entry 1636.

In 'The Diary of the Lady Anne Clifford' (1923), at p. 3, that lady, referring to the death of Queen Elizabeth, when she herself was "thirteen years and two months old," wrote:

A little after the Queen removed to *Richmond*. She began to grow sickly. My Lady used to go thither and carry me with her in the coach and using to wait in the Coffee Chamber and many times came home very late.

The 'N. E. D.' gives no example of "Coffee Chamber." Is there an allusion in contemporary documents to Queen Elizabeth drinking coffee? As we have seen, Evelyn says that coffee was not introduced into England till 1666.

The editorial note by Miss Victoria Sackville-West, at p. lxiv, says:

I should explain that the manuscript at Knole, which is the one here reproduced, is not the original document, but an eighteenth-century transcript. . . . The original was probably destroyed. . . . The first part of it, dealing with the year 1603, is written in the form of reminiscence, and not as a day-by-day diary; it then jumps without transition or explanation to the year 1616, and continues through 1617 to 1619, the year 1618 being entirely omitted. This omission leads me to presume that the original was longer than the transcript, which is now all that remains to us.

The mention of a Coffee Chamber at Richmond Palace in 1603 suggests a doubt whether there was ever an original, or, if there was, whether the transcript is accurate.

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

"RELIABLE."—In connection with the word "unreliable," commented on by your correspondent at ante p. 46, the following passage dealing with the positive adjective "reliable," from Frederick Locker-Lampsons' 'My Confidences,' may prove interesting:

Though they often met, and in a cordial way, I do not think [Dean] Stanley had a deal of sympathy with Mr. Gladstone. He complained that, much as he had seen of him, and often as he had talked with him and differed from him, he did not think he had ever influenced

him in anything. "Yes," said Arthur, recollecting himself, "I influenced him in one matter; I told him he ought never to use the word *reliable*, and I gave him my reasons. Some time afterwards I met Mr. Gladstone in the street, and he said, as we parted: "I have never used that wretched word *reliable* since you spoke to me about it."

Locker-Lampson's "acquaintance with Arthur began from the day after his engagement to Lady Augusta Bruce, and lasted to the end of his [the Dean's] life." This period would extend, therefore, from 1857, when the Dean first met his future wife, to 1881, when he died; which shows that at that comparatively recent period there were some scholars to whom the word *reliable* was anathema.

Query: What were the reasons for the Dean's objecting to the use of that adjective?

The 'N. E. D.' says that "reliable" has been in current use only from about 1850, and at first perhaps more frequent in American works, but from 1855 freely employed by British writers, though often protested against as an innovation or an Americanism.

WILLIAM L. STOREY.

MEMORABILIA OF THE MOMENT.

The recent Gretna Green marriage, which has naturally received considerable attention from the Press, must not be passed over by 'N. & Q.' The parties were Welfred Chesney Grandi and Catherine Strachan Geddes, both of Edinburgh. They were married on Oct. 1, 1921, by Richard Nugent, the blacksmith at Gretna Green, in the presence of two witnesses. The ceremony—we quote from *The Times* account—consisted in the officiator, who first made the enquiry as to residence, joining the right hands of the couple and asking the man, "Do you take this woman whom you now hold by the right hand to be your lawful wedded wife?" and after receiving his affirmation putting the corresponding question to the woman. Upon this he declared them to be man and wife according to the law of Scotland. In the Edinburgh Court of Session last week Lord Ashmore heard evidence of the marriage and granted decree of declarator of marriage and authority to have the marriage registered.

The yearly balance-sheet of the auditors of the Zoological Society is a document of considerable interest. The value of the animals living in the Gardens on Dec. 31, 1923, is estimated at a little over £26,000. Elephants are valued at from £300 to £1,000 each, age, sex and health being taken into account. Lions and tigers are valuable in proportion to their good appearance, but while a fine lion is worth but about £100, a fine tiger is worth £250 at least. An Indian rhinoceros—£700—is worth more than an African one, being hardier; and the European bison, which will not breed satisfactorily in captivity, and is difficult to replace, is valued at three times the price of the more accommodating North American. The collection of birds is valued at something over £4,000, that of reptiles only at £1,025.

We are informed that the Foreign Office is thinking of printing a catalogue of its Library if sufficient subscribers enter their names in advance. The majority of the books—about 30,000 in number—deal with diplomatic history since 1815; but the Library also contains texts of treaties, accounts of early embassies, and descriptions of foreign nations and of travels from the fifteenth century onwards. The advance price of the Catalogue is £2, to be raised to £3 on publication, and orders should be sent to the Controller of the Stationery Office.

The death of Mr. William Curtis, surgeon, of Alton, Hants, presents one of those "records" which are wont to find mention in 'N. & Q.' He was descended from Thomas Curtis, surgeon, who settled at Alton over 200 years ago, and established a practice there. The practice has since been carried on from father to son, and all have lived in the same house. Another such record is presented by the death of Mr. William Lowman of Eton Wick, who, upon his retirement, in June, 1921, had been for 66 years in the service of the Eton College Press.

In a letter forming part of the correspondence about the mural decoration of the new L.C.C. Hall, Mr. A. T. Taylor writes: "There was only one dissentient voted against declinature." We do not remember to have seen the word "declinature" before, and wonder whether the S.P.E. would pass it.

Queries.

We must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

HENRY IV AS "EARL OF DERBY."—Can anyone point out authorities or sources of information of his voyage in the Levant—beyond the meagre notice of it in Capgrave's 'Illustrious Henries,' and the account of expenses in one of the Camden Society's volumes. The Earl of Derby passed some time in Cyprus—but how long?

G. J., F.S.A.

Cyprus.

'STRIFE IN HEAVEN.' — Will someone please tell me where I can find this old poem, referred to by Prof. Drummond in 'The Ideal Life,' pp. 152-5?

B. K.

Guildhall Library.

WILLIAM EDWARDS, born somewhere in Wales (probably Aberyswith), in 1769, died 20 Nov. 1820, buried in St. Luke's, Chelsea; married Eleanor (Ellen) Phillips, who was born 1773, died 28 April, 1860, buried Brompton Cemetery. Information of his place of birth and parentage is asked for, and also that of his wife. Information also required of his daughter Elizabeth, who married William Jenkins who had a post in the War Office.

DE BURGH EDWARDES.

EDALE PARISH AND ITS "BOOTHs."—This parish was the centre of the Royal Forest of the Peak. The foresters settled in five hamlets (called "booths" from the rude dwellings which were first erected). Each booth has a prefix, and one is called "Lady" Booth. I think I have found the origin of the prefixes of all the Booths except of that one.

The first church of which we have a record was built in 1633, but we have a font which is claimed to be of about the thirteenth century, which seems to indicate the existence of some ecclesiastical building previous to 1633. Was this dedicated to Our Lady—giving the name to "Lady" Booth?

One of the Henries is said to have founded chapels up and down the country; if that is so, why not here in his own forest, and for the benefit of his foresters? On the

other hand, the foresters themselves may have built themselves a chapel, and arranged for the services of a priest.

I want to find out if Henry (? II) did set up any such chapels as are ascribed to him, or, if the foresters did, where the fact is recorded. I have consulted all the histories and books on the county, I know of, also the Pipe Rolls, Dugdale's 'Monasticon,' Tanner's 'Notitia,' and so forth, but have drawn blank.

If some other source of information could be pointed out to me I should feel much obliged.

(Rev.) J. S. LUXMOORE.

ISABEL OF ANGOULEME.—Isabel of Angoulême, daughter of Aymer Taillefer, Count of Angoulême, and second wife of John, King of England, is shown by various writers as (a) granddaughter, (b) great-granddaughter and (c) great-great-granddaughter of Louis VI (or Le Gros) King of France, through his son Peter de Courtenai. The last-named being shown, sometimes as the grandfather, and sometimes as the father of Alix, Isabel's mother. What was Isabel's actual relationship to Louis le Gros?

C. S. C. (B/C.)

LELY'S PORTRAIT OF PRINCE RUPERT.—I am curious to know if any meaning is to be attached to a part of a costume as shown in an engraved portrait of Prince Rupert, by Dunkarton after Lely, or is it merely an "artist's license"?

What I allude to is a lion's mask (with teeth) which covers the shoulder, the sleeve appearing to come out of the lion's mouth.

CHARLES DRURY.

HUNGERFORD.—Wanted, information regarding Thomas Hungerford, the 2nd son of John Hungerford, of Cadenham, co. Wilts. He matriculated at Oxford (St. John's College) in 1616, aged 14, and was a student of the Inner Temple in 1620. What became of him? Whom did he marry? A Thomas Hungerford appeared in Hartford, Conn., U.S.A., about 1639, with his wife Isabel, having come from England via Boston, where his sister Anne is reputed to have married John Leigh. This Thomas Hungerford was born about 1602. Are the two identical?

GILBERT H. DOANE.

University of Michigan.

REYNOLDS FAMILY OF LONDON c. 1820.—

In 1820, my grandfather, the late Alexander Buchanan, Q.C., who had the year previous been called to the Bar of Lower Canada, was travelling in Europe. In a journal which he kept during that time appears the following:

Sunday, 23rd April, 1820. Spent part of the afternoon and the evening at Mr. Reynolds'. Went with him to hear prayers in the hall of Christ Church School, when we also saw 700 bluecoat boys sit down to supper after prayers.

Friday, 26th April, 1820. Took a walk with Miss Eliza and Miss Charlotte Reynolds; we went to see the Panorama of Lausanne at Barker's, Leicester Square.

Monday, 1st May, 1820. Took tea at Mrs. Reynolds', and at 6 p.m. proceeded with Miss Mary Ann and Jane Reynolds to Drury Lane, to see the performance of King Lear by Kean.

Might the Mr. Reynolds above mentioned be the father of Keats's friend, John Hamilton Reynolds, and of Jane, Mary Ann, and Charlotte Reynolds, with whom Keats was on terms of almost brotherly intimacy, and to whom it is said the reference of "three sweet pair of lips" in one of Keats's unpublished sonnets made public in *The Times* in 1914, is made?

I observe in the diary constant mention of Mr. Tyrell, 11, Paper Buildings, in the Temple; R. B. Comyn, of the Temple, who lived in Pump Court; Mr. Nivin, Clement's Inn; Mr. Nolan, King's Bench Walk; Mr. French, 7, Dalby Terrace, New City Road, Islington; Mr. Armstrong, Surgeon, 6, Baker Street, Portman Square; Mrs. Phillips, Dorset Square; Mr. Robert Hayes, and his cousin, Mr. C. Hayes, 20, Craven Street, Strand. It was on the motion of the last-named gentleman that my grandfather was elected on the evening of Feb. 9, 1820, a member of the Eccentric Society in London.

PATRICK BUCHANAN.

731, Pine Avenue, West, Montreal.

ROMAN SQUARE PALINDROME: INSCRIPTION AT CIRENCESTER.—No doubt the famous square-word palindrome in the Corinium Museum at Cirencester is familiar to your readers. It is in this form:

R O T A S
O P E R A
T E N E T
A R E P O
S A T O R

I think that no one has yet pointed out that it is an anagram. It may be divided into two halves, the first ending and the second

beginning with the central letter N. Thus: ROTAS OPERA TEN and NET OPERA SATOR. Each contains the same letters, which are reversed in the second half. These letters are an anagram of PATER NOSTER A O (Alpha, Omega).

Is this a coincidence, or is it intentional? If intentional, what deductions are to be drawn? Is the inscription Christian or Gnostic? A charm or a secret sign in times of persecution ("this is a Christian house")? The inscription is undoubtedly of Roman times. It is scratched on a fragment of coloured plaster from the wall of a room, in Italian rustic capitals. Are any similar anagrams of such an early time with concealed Christian or Gnostic expressions known? Have we here an example of that very rare thing, a Christian inscription from Roman Britain?

T. D. HICKES.

Aston Rowant Vicarage, Oxon..

A SAYING OF LESSING'S.—The following is often quoted from him, "If I were offered the choice of the pursuit or the attainment of truth, I would prefer the former." Will any one give the exact German words, and say where they are to be got?

The French philosopher, Th. Ribot, gives the words thus, "If I were offered the choice between ready ascertained truth and the pleasure of finding it out, I would choose the second." Which is different?

W. DOUGLAS.

31, Sandwich Street, W.C.1.

[The passage runs as follows:—"Wenn Gott in seiner Rechten alle Wahrheit und in seiner Linken den einzigen, immer regen Trieb nach Wahrheit, obschon mit dem Zusatze, mich immer und ewig zu irren, verschlossen hielte und spräche zu mir: 'Wähle!'—ich fiel ihm mit Demut in seine Linke und sagte: 'Vater, gib! die reine Wahrheit ist ja doch nur für dich allein!'"—"Eine Duplik" I. ad, fin.]

BANK OF ENGLAND.—Has any book been published in which the names of the Governors and Deputy Governors of the Bank are given from the date of its foundation in 1694?

W. MARSTON ACRES.

WILLIAM HOLLOWAY.—Is anything known of this man's life? He wrote a poem called 'The peasant's fate,' which was published by Vernor and Hood, Poultry, in 1802. His name does not appear in the 'D. N. B.' or in any biographical dictionary I have consulted.

W. MARSTON ACRES.

AMERICAN AUTHOR.—I should be glad to know if any collection exists of Chinatown stories by the American writer Chester Baily Fernald, which appeared some time ago in *The Century* and other American magazines.

S. R.

PHRASES FROM THE DAIRY.—1. Cheese. In a recent number of the *American Popular Magazine* I came across the following: (a) "It's as safe as cheeses"—used in the sense of venturing without risk; (b) "That piece of green cheese"—as a description of jade; and (c) "I saw the moon as round and yellow as a chesee."

It will be of some interest if others will note references to cheese similar to the above, in their general reading.

2. Milk. When a discourse is pointless, or a statement goes by or beyond the mark, it is described in Yorkshire as "milk ower t' can," which means that the milker is not sending the stream of milk from the teats into the pail. Is this saying applied elsewhere in a similar sense?

3. Butter. "Butter-up" and "Butter-over" are phrases frequently used, meaning to flatter or "soft soap" a person. Sometimes the remark is heard—"he laid the butter on thick" to describe what might be called fulsome flattery. What is the history or origin of these "butter" phrases?

R. HEDGER WALLACE.

CAIRN TERRIER.—Why is a West Highland terrier sometimes called a "Cairn terrier"?

E. W.

BATEKE.—Is this a recognised Teutonic personal name? It emerges in many place-names, and there are forms which look very similar, changing the *B* to *P*, the *t* to *d*, or altering the vowels and sometimes adding a final *n*. Will some A.-Sax. scholar tell us whether these are mere variations or not, and what the meaning is?

OLD SARUM.

JAMES BYRTE.—Sir Walter Byrt lived temp. Henry II; he had a son, Thomas, of Essex, who married Joan Aynecourt. They had a son, James, who married Ann, daughter of the Byrts of Dorsetshire. Is this a descendant in this line by name of James who might be the James who came to America in 1635?

I shall appreciate any assistance towards learning the names of wife and descendants of James Byrte, Mayor of Shaftesbury in 1567. I should like to follow the line to 1632.

D. I. T.

ANCIENT HERALDIC FREScoes IN CHURCHES.—I should be glad to know of any ancient frescoes in churches with coats-of-arms, and the names of families to whom they belonged. I possess an interesting example of the arms of the Wingfield family existing in Castor Church, Northamptonshire, in 1893, having been restored. Any information respecting them would be gratefully received.

LEONARD C. PRICE.

Essex Lodge, Ewell.

THE GOOD PAGAN JUDGE.—Can any reader give me information about a legend which I recall having read in a newspaper, as I believe, sometime during the past year? Possibly it was quoted in a review.

Sometime during the Middle Ages an old tomb in a church was opened, and within was discovered an uncorrupt body, apparently that of a king, as it was arrayed in crown and royal robes. A certain saint, who was present, asked who had been buried there, and was told that it was no king but a great judge of pagan times, who had been buried thus regally as a tribute to his stainless probity; and though no pagan might find the way to Paradise, God Almighty so greatly loved a just mind that He had kept the judge's body from decay. Whereupon the saint absolved the judge, and as his soul took flight his body crumbled to dust.

EVERSLEY.

[This is a story in the life of St. Erkenwald, Bishop of London (675-693). There is an Early English Poem on the subject, which has been edited, with Introduction, notes, etc., by Sir Israel Gollancz—published by the Oxford University Press in 1922].

COIN SHOWING ROMAN ENTRY INTO LONDON.—According to the *Daily Mail*, 20 Feb., 1923, a vase containing Roman gold coins of the period of Constantine the Great was found at Arras. One of these represents the entry of Constantine Chlorus, father of C. the Great, into London, and depicts the town as it was then. I should be greatly obliged if anyone can refer me to an illustration and description of this coin.

J. ARDAGH.

AMOND.—This name has occasioned considerable curiosity as to its origin and nationality of its bearers. I should be glad to receive any information about it.

G. M. C.

ARD HYDE, Royalist Divine. According to the 'Dict. Nat. Biog.' xxviii. was one of the eleven sons of Sir John Hyde of Salisbury. When was he born in 1607 and who was his mother? and whom did he marry?

G. F. R. B.

ERT HUSSEY, Professor of Ecclesiastical History at Oxford. The 'Dict. Nat. Biog.' xxviii. 330, states that he was the eldest son of William Hussey, a member of an old Kentish family, Rector of Sandhurst near Hawkhurst, but omits the name of his mother. Can any correspondent of 'Q.' supply this omission?

G. F. R. B.

PALMER: Biography wanted. — I am anxious to obtain a copy of the life of my late Professor Edward Palmer, and to ascertain if it contains an account of his secret journey across the Soudan, which ended in his falling into the hands of a party of Bedouins.

D. OF G.

OR WANTED: Who wrote the following

... the spirit was born; the spirit shall cease to be never.

... was time it was not; End and Beginning are dreams!

... less and deathless and changeless remaineth the spirit for ever.

... hath not touched it at all, dead though the house of it seems!

A. I. B.

Replies.

SH REGISTERS: "BAPTIZED," "CHRISTENED."

(cxlvi. 82).

... does not appear to be any difference in the significance of "Baptized" and "Christened." In the Registers of this parish, which begin 1558-1559, baptisms are entered under the heading (Name) was christened (Date). In 1674 they are entered under the heading 'Christenings,' and so until 1675, though in the several entries the word 'Baptized' comes in from 1599.

N. E. D. under 'Christen,' 'Christened,' 'Christening,' for want of better evidence.

J. T. F.

Shakespeare was baptized on Wednesday, 26 April, 1564 (Leofric, Ep. et. C.; Cletus, Ep. et C.). St. George's Day, therefore, if the day of birth, fell on a Sunday in that year.

A member of my family, one John Bayley, was "baptized" at Marlborough St. Mary's on 23 Jan., 1663; and "christened" at St. Peter's in the same town on 23 Jan., 1664/5. It appears to have been the same infant at both ceremonies; and I think the family removed from St. Mary's into St. Peter's parish between 1663 and 1666.

A. R. BAYLEY.

In a series of diaries written in Lincolnshire, 1820-1840, children of a good family were "baptized" on the Sunday after birth, but "christened" sometimes a year later, and the sponsors are mentioned at the second ceremony, (which must have been "receiving into the church"), when there was a christening party. In one case a child of 18 months and the next baby of 6 months were "christened" together.

In a family Bible of the eighteenth century of a Shropshire family baptisms were entered as well as births, and there seems to be a favourite baptism day, the majority of a family of about ten children being baptized on the same day of the same month in different years.

G. S. GIBBONS.

These words connote two different significations of the same ceremonial rite. To baptize is to wash. In Christian baptism there is as a mystical washing away of sin. It is referred to in Ephes. v. 26, and in Titus iii. 5. The recipient of Christian baptism is thereby made a member of Christ. This is referred to in Gal. iii. 27, and other places. The ordinary term for this process is the word "to christen." One of these words is as good as the other to explain briefly what takes place. Both are dictionary words of very ancient use. Clergymen and laymen sometimes use one and sometimes the other.

F. P.

GIBRALTAR MARRIAGES (cxlvi. 66). — I doubt if any records of marriages or deaths at Gibraltar between 1770 and 1783 now exist. I am in possession of a sworn statement by several officers (deposed about 1785) testifying as to the birth of another officer at Gibraltar in 1736. I have not got it by me at the moment, but I have a pretty strong recollection that it begins by saying

that it was drawn up owing to the loss by burning of all records "during the late siege of Gibraltar by the combined armies of France and Spain."

F. M. M.

Hampton Hill.

'SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN ELOQUENCE' (cxlvi. 6).—As the authorship of this scurrilous production is but hesitatingly ascribed (with a point of interrogation) in the Halkett-Laing Dictionary to the Rev. Robert Calder, while the suggestion of Hearne, that the writer was the Rev. Patrick Gordon, is similarly lacking in convincing force, one may be pardoned in preferring to accept the distinct statement, hitherto overlooked, in Kirkson's 'Church History,' p. 194, that the work was the joint production of Gilbert Crockat and John Monroe.

JAMES KENNEDY.

I have an edition, "Printed for J. Johnson in Rotterdam and sold by J. Cooper in Fleet St., London."—1738.

The frontispiece shows a "Conventicle." Hands are uplifted and extended—wry faces, contortions, sighs as they listened to an earnest, excited preacher. Under the picture is a quotation from 'Hudibras.'

Why this edition was printed in Rotterdam can only be surmised. The title-page is partly printed in red ink.

There is a companion to this book, entitled 'English Presbyterian Eloquence, or Dissenters' Sayings Ancient and Modern,' London. Printed for T. Bickerston at the Crown In Pater Noster Row, 1720. The author's name is not mentioned, but the Preface bears the initials "T. L." It is exactly on the same lines as the 'Scotch Presbyterian Eloquence,' and as far as the contents are concerned, it would seem to be almost a continuation of the first-named. Both are scurrilous enough.

I have a copy of this book. Its make-up is exactly like the other. There is no difference except in the title—"English" instead of "Scotch."

HOWARD EDWARDS.

2026. Mount Vernon Street,
Philadelphia.

DROSIER OR DROZIER FAMILY (13 S. i. 371, 418).—There is no account of this in Mr. Walter Rye's 'Norfolk Families' (1913), but a recent bearer of the name is eminently deserving of remembrance. See

the notices of William Henry Drosier, M.D., in the late Dr. John Venn's 'Biographical history of Gonville and Caius College,' vol. ii. p. 233, and vol. iii, 219-220, and in Frederic Boase's 'Modern English Biography,' vol. v. (Supplement, vol. ii). He was a son of Thomas Drosier of Blakeney, Norfolk, was educated at North Walsham School, and admitted a pensioner of his college on June 30, 1835, at the age of 24. He graduated as 22nd wrangler in 1839, and became a fellow. He held various college offices, being for many years medical lecturer (M.D. 1847). To quote Dr. Venn,

He was a man of much ingenuity, and wide knowledge of anatomy and natural history; but being in easy circumstances as a fellow he soon gave up practice. He was a great benefactor, leaving the bulk of his estate for the foundation of fellowships.

Indeed, Dr. Venn remarks in the third volume of his College History that regard being had to the value of money now and formerly, "it is probable that no single benefactor, except Dr. Caius, has left so much." Drosier died at Cambridge on May 13, 1889. It should be added that, as recorded by Boase, he had few rivals as a skater, a circumstance presumably connected with his East Anglian origin. Having at one time been his neighbour, I can bear witness to his kindness and geniality.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

"NON VOX SED VOTUM" (12 S. xii. 431, 499; 13 S. i. 34, 95).—A further variety of the distich has been recorded. On page 111 of vol. vi. of the Fourth series of 'N. & Q.,' under the heading 'Notes on Fly-leaves,' was the following:

Non vox sed votum, non musica chordula,
sed cor,

Non clamans sed amans, psallit in aure Dei.

'Tis not the voice, but vow,

Sound heart, not sounding string,

True zeal, not outward show,

That in God's ear doth ring.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

MILKING CALLS (cxlvi. 84).—The question of milking, and cattle, calls is an interesting one; and "proche-proche," mentioned by your correspondent as a Roxburghshire usage, is doubtless the same as the "pruh pruh" call introduced by Sir Walter Scott in 'The Heart of Midlothian' (chapter xliv). It may be noted, too, that "pruit

"pruit" is still in regular use in West Cornwall; and having regard to the fact that the majority of the old Cornish dialect words are remnants of the Cornish tongue, and that many Scottish dialect words are similarly descended from the Gaelic, I have always considered that "pruit" and its variants may perhaps be a genuine Celtic survival, particularly in view of the fact that the old Breton cattle calls are almost identical with the Cornish; and further that the "troo leddy" call, also mentioned by your correspondent, is not dissimilar from the Welsh "troody." This latter call is introduced in Mr. Albert Mallinson's very beautiful 'Welsh Milking Song.'

An erudite but retiring friend of mine, who incidentally is one of the very few real authorities on the old Celtic language of Cornwall, has been collating the various cattle and other farm calls used in the West Country; and when this list is completed perhaps a few lines may be spared in 'N. & Q.' for their insertion; for I do not think they have appeared in print previously, and it will doubtless be agreed that they should be placed on permanent record before all our delightful old dialect usages are quite deracinated by the progress of modern education.

GILBERT JOHN ANDERSON.

Sanderstead, Surrey.

[We shall cordially welcome the proposed contribution].

FIFTEENTH CENTURY WORDS (cxlvi. 79).—We must not expect finality in any Dictionary, least of all in one of a modern language. If the Editors had waited for all possible sources of old words to be used, and until no more new word arose, we should never have had it at all. There will probably be supplements from time to time, and the best way to help these is to send each word on a separate slip, about 6½ by 3½ ins., with: Word; Date of its occurrence; Short title, date, and page of book or ref. to MS. in which it occurs; Illustrative quotation.

I sent a batch of slips of words ancient and modern to the Editors a year or two ago, and I have another batch ready to go. Some few earlier quotations for words already in the 'N. E. D.' are included.

J. T. F.

Winterton, Lincs.

I cannot help in any way; but one of the words revives a wonder which I

have long felt as to how, when and where the English language got hold of the word "secretariat." It is quite a good word; it almost explains itself; and it is pronounceable and manageable. The word I mean is "Scosyat," the alternative spelling of which in the ancient document MR. PONTIFEX has quoted from is "Scoscyat." Is it possible that this is an ill-spelled variety of the word society?

FRANK PENNY.

[*Secretariatus*, med. Latin for the office of secretary, is a word of regular formation. According to the 'N. E. D.' the first use of the English word "secretariat" is found in a letter of Wellington's, dated 1811. Like many similar Latin forms in *-atus* it came into English through the French.]

THE GREAT STORM OF 1703 (cxlvi. 21, 39, 59, 75, 104).—It may interest SIR RICHARD TEMPLE to know that the writer of two of the letters quoted at the third reference was the Rev. James Brome, Incumbent of Cheriton, near Folkestone. He was the author of several books and printed sermons.

F. WILLIAM COCK, M.D.

CHILD'S BANK (cxlvi. 6).—I should like to ask your correspondent X. Y. Z. if the book, of which the title page reads,—"Temple Bar or Some Account of 'ye Marygold,' No. 1, Fleet Street, by F. G. H. Price, London, Printed by Taylor and Francis, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, 1875," is the same as "'The Marygold,' privately printed for the partners."

CHARLES E. STRATTON.

Boston.

BIOGRAPHICAL AND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS WANTED (cxlvi. 84).—

1. Paul Ehrlich (1854-1915). See Wile's 'Men around the Kaiser,' and for a popular summary of his work consult Marks's 'Paul Ehrlich,' in *McClure's Magazine*, December, 1910. A list of his works, in German, will be found in 'The New International Encyclopædia,' vol. vii. p. 549.

2. Raphael Meldola (1849-1915). See Marchant's 'Raphael Meldola: Reminiscences of his worth and work, by those who knew him,' 1916.

3. Sir Frederick William Herschel (1738-1822). Consult Holden's 'Herschel, his life and works' (1881); Holden and Hastings's 'Synopsis of the scientific writings of Sir William Herschel' (1881); Clarke's 'The Herschels and modern astronomy' (1895); and Sims's 'William Herschel and his work' (1900).

4. Albert Einstein. See Bolton's 'Introduction to the theory of Relativity' (1921), Slosson's 'Easy lessons in Einstein' (1920), Freundlich's 'Foundations of Einstein's theory of gravitation' (1924), each of which contains a bibliography of Relativity from which your correspondent should find the information he requires. A bibliography also appeared in *Nature*, vol. cvi, No. 2677, p. 811, and Moszkowski's 'Einstein the searcher' (1921) contains much biographical information.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

S. EDWARDS'S 'BOTANIC REGISTERS OF EXOTIC PLANTS' (13 S. i. 511).—This was Sydenham Teak Edwards (1769 ?1819), son of an Abergavenny schoolmaster. He was the draughtsman for the contemporary botanist, Curtis, and did most of the drawings for his 'Flora Londinensis,' and the 'Botanical Magazine,' and other books of similar character and date, also for 'Cynographia Britannica,' consisting of coloured engravings of the various breeds of dogs, 4to., London (1800-1805).

John Lindley (1799-1865) was the famous botanist, of whom a long account will be found in 'D. N. B.'

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

JOHANNA SOUTHCOTT'S BOX (13 S. 450, 494; cxlvi. 86).—As one interested in local genealogy, and famous Devonians, I shall be glad if MR. FRANK S. STUART will refer me to his authority for the statement that Johanna Southcott's parents were "of an old county family which had fallen on evil days." Can he refer me to a pedigree which confirms this statement?

CURIOSUS II.

BIRSTALL, YORKS (13 S. i. 451, 494).—I was most grateful to A. D. T. and DR. MAGRATH for their replies. The suggestion that Talentina in the 1646 Register entry is a mistake for Talentire in Cumberland is the more probable from the facts (1) that in Foster's Pedigree of the Waterhouses of Halifax one of them married Henry Batte of Birstall in 1533, and (2) that the name Waterhouse regularly occurs in the Register from 1598 at least to 1661. Foster's pedigree, however, does not show any connection with the Cumberland Waterhouses. Can any further light be thrown on this?

The Battes (or Batts) named above were Lords of Oakwell in the Parish. In default

of a direct line, John Batte left the estate to his sister, Mrs. Martha Murgatroyd, whose son was to take the name of Batte, and be the ultimate successor. Nothing further seems to be known of him. He may have died young. The name Batte disappears from the Register. Mrs. Murgatroyd settled a rent-charge on the estate for the benefit of the Grammar School, which the Commissioners on Schools in 1827 considered to be identical with one then paid by the Rev. Lynch Burroughs, Vicar of Great Offley, Herts. He was a nephew of Sir Thomas Salusbury, and assumed the name of Burroughs (in place of Salusbury) on succeeding to some property in Herts, bequeathed to him by Sir Thomas's widow in 1764, who had inherited property from her father Samuel Burroughs.

Is there any pedigree in existence, which shows any connection between these various families?

H. C. C.

NATHANIEL SPENS (cxlvi. 84).—Nathaniel Spens, an M.D. of Edinburgh, was the younger son of Thomas Spens, the sixteenth laird of Lathallan, Fifeshire. He purchased in 1792 the estate of Craigsanquhar, Fifeshire, which at one time formed a part of the estate of Lathallan. Nathaniel Spens married Mary, second daughter of James Milliken of Milliken, Renfrewshire, and had four sons and a daughter. The eldest son, Lieutenant-Colonel James Spens, 73rd regiment, succeeded to the estate of Craigsanquhar in 1799. The latter was succeeded by his elder son Nathaniel, born in 1805, a writer to the Signet. He married in 1840 Miss Janet Law Guild, and had issue.

The family of Spens of Lathallan is of great antiquity, and is said to have been descended from the old Earls of Fife.

W. D. READ.

Glasgow.

Nathaniel Spens was a Doctor of Medicine. He rematriculated his arms a third time in 1780, so doubtless an inspection of the Lyon Register in Edinburgh would reveal a good deal of information about him.

T. R. T.

Painted by Raeburn about 1791-2 is a portrait of remarkable strength and virility. He was M.D., President of the Royal College of Physicians (Edin.) from 1794 to 1796, and his dates are 1728-1815.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

ASTRONOMICAL BLUNDERS IN FICTION (13 S. i. 485; cxlvi. 53, 106).—There was one in *Punch* thirty or forty years ago, when Russia was autocratic and inscrutable. Upon a balcony stands a woman, with a sword inscribed "Liberty," looking at the starry skies in which the Great Bear is plainly seen; and the letter-press is: "Watchman, what of the night?" But the Bear is looking the wrong way!

W. DOUGLAS.

31, Sandwich Street, W.C.1.

COUNT BOROUWLASKI: "MARROWSKYING" (13 S. i. 331, 437, 467, 517; cxlvi. 31, 89).—I am much obliged to your several correspondents for their information about Count Borouwlaski. At the same time I venture, like a well known character, to ask for more. The Count was, it appears, a dwarf, a great traveller, and a man of many accomplishments. Nothing, however, in all this gives a hint that he ever perpetrated what would now-a-days be called "Spoonerisms." Is there any evidence that he used to transpose syllables, whether unintentionally or in fun? What claim had he on the word "Marrowskying" or "Borowlaskying"? According to 'The Century Cyclopedia of Names' Borouwlaski, "erroneously called a 'count' . . . published his autobiography in 1788." Did that work contain any spoonerisms or pre-spoonerisms?

BELFAST.

SONGS WANTED (cxlvi. 66).—The song J. H. L. wishes is called 'A Dream of the Albert Hall,' written by Wal. Pink; composed by Frank P. Aylmer; published by Hopwood and Crew, 42, New Bond Street. Sung by James Fawn.

WALTER G. CROMBIE.

Caenwood Grange, S.E. 19.

[Copy of the words kindly sent to us has been forwarded to querist.]

WILLIAMS, EXECUTED 1619 (12 S. ix. 12, 83, 297).—In 'The Diary of the Lady Anne Clifford' (1923), at p. 98, that lady, then the Countess of Dorset, under the date 3 May, 1619, wrote:—

This day Williams a lawyer was arraigned and condemned at the King's Bench of Treason and adjudged to be hanged, drawn and quartered for a certain book he had made and entitled Balaam's Ass, for which book one Cotton was committed to the Tower and a long time kept prisoner there upon suspicion of it, but of late got out on bail and was now well acquitted, but Williams was carried to Newgate and on the 5th hanged, drawn and quartered at Charing Cross.

It is curious that no one mentions his Christian name.

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

THE NEW PALACE OF WESTMINSTER (cxlvi. 28, 71).—In Cunningham's Handbook of London, published in 1850, it is stated that the House of Peers was "opened for the first time April 15, 1847," and that "£600,000 is wanting to complete the New Houses," and "it will take six years before the whole building is complete."

Bohn's Pictorial Handbook of London (1854) gives the completed portions as the "Committee rooms and the two legislative Chambers."

Timbs, in his 'Curiosities,' states that the House of Lords was first occupied on April 15, 1847, and the Commons first assembled in their New House Feb. 3, 1852, but no ceremonies are recorded.

WALTER E. GAWTHORP.

The New Houses of Parliament were opened in State on February 3, 1852, by Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

In the House of Lords the mover of the Address was the Earl of Albemarle, and the seconder, the Lord Leigh.

In the House of Commons the mover of the Address was Sir Richard Bulkeley Williams Bulkeley, Bart., and the seconder John Bonham Carter, Esq.

The opening by Her Majesty was the first meeting in the new edifice erected on the old historical site. See *The Illustrated London News* for Feb. 7, 1852.

JAMES SETON-ANDERSON.

39, Carlisle Road, Hove, Sussex.

COLLEGE PLATE (cxlvi. 84).—The finest specimens of the above will be found described and depicted in 'Old Oxford Plate' (1906) by H. C. Moffatt; and 'Old Plate of Cambridge Colleges' (1910) by E. A. Jones. The latter writer had also dealt with the silver plate of Jesus College, Oxon, in *Cymmrodorion*, Y Cymmrodor, v. 17, 1904. And most College histories, such as those published by Mr. F. E. Robinson or several monographs among the Oxford Historical Society's publications, mention the more interesting pieces.

A. R. BAYLEY.

'The Old Plate of the Cambridge Colleges, by E. Alfred Jones (C. U. P., 1910) is an exhaustive catalogue with voluminous notes on specially-selected specimens, and a careful description of each piece of University plate followed by that of the plate of

the various Colleges. The heraldic notes are by the Rev. E. E. Dorling, M.A. There is also a 'Catalogue of an Exhibition of Cambridge Plate,' by T. D. Atkinson and J. E. Foster, exhibited in the Fitzwilliam Museum, May, 1895, published by Deighton Bell & Co., for the Cambridge Antiquarian Society in 1896, and J. C. Jackson's invaluable book on 'English Goldsmiths and their Marks.'

For the plate at the Oxford Colleges see H. C. Moffatt's 'Old Oxford Plate' (Constable, 1906), and Cripp's 'College and Corporation Plate' (Chapman and Hall, 1881).

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

BENSHAM: DERIVATION WANTED (cxlvi. 30, 89).—I read with much interest MR. H. ASKEW's reply to my enquiry. Place-names were given centuries ago, with more consideration for the natural features of the locality than is now the case, and I regret that MR. ASKEW's interesting article on Bensham is of no help to me inasmuch as the Croydon Bensham differs greatly in topography from the Durham Bensham.

Taking the name as it appears in old documents, "Benchesham," or "Bunchesham," the 'New Oxford Dictionary' points out that the prefix *bun* is possibly a corrupted form of *bonus*, good. But this I reject on the grounds that its application would necessitate a confusion between the Latin and the Anglo-Saxon words.

Again, from the Anglo-Saxon: *Ben* means a hill or mound; *Ham* signifies a settlement or hamlet; *Escham* is "the eastern hamlet."

Bensham Manor has more than once been described as being at the foot of the Norwood Hills, or on the slopes of the hills, and I am inclined to favour the rendering as "The eastern hamlet on the hill," or its equivalent. The old Manor of Norbury was formerly of a more hilly nature than it now is—and that is pretty considerable; and having regard to its position it might well be termed "the hamlet on the western hill," the separating line being the main road from Croydon to London. However, I must admit that this explanation is somewhat obscure.

When I consider that all the knowledge of the Surrey Archæological Society could give a no more explicit derivation than that it was probably the name of some former owner, I am inclined to doubt if ever a

better reason for the name existed. Particularly when 75 per cent. of the names in the Midlands beginning with "Ben" are stated to be derived from the name of some former possessor.

In thanking MR. N. W. HILL for his suggestion of Johnston's 'Place Names of England and Wales,' I must state that I already had consulted this book without any especial success.

Perhaps my letter will evoke further comment.

CYRIL T. SMITH.

"MR." AND "ESQ." (13 S. i. 510; cxlvi. 36).—MR. J. LANDFEAR LUCAS will find a learned dissertation on the title of "Esquire" in Burke's 'Patrician.'

J. SETON-ANDERSON.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL (13 S. i. 486).—The following is quoted from an article by G. H. Birch, Esq., F.S.A. (1891):—"In 1306 we find them [The Greyfriars Buildings] taken under Royal protection, for Margaret of France, the second wife of Edward I, built a new choir . . . the whole Church was completed in 21 years, namely in 1327."

Mr. C. W. Pearce, in 'Old London Churches,' states that the "new church was consecrated in 1325," and Miss Tabor in 'The City Churches,' gives this date also but neither states the authority for it.

WALTER E. GAWTHORP.

98, High Road, East Finchley.

MEMORIAL TABLETS TO LIVING PERSONS (cxlvi. 67).—Though he asks for instances of tablets to living persons, MR. NEWTON may like to be reminded of the statue erected to Maffei at Verona during his lifetime. Voltaire, in the letter to the Italian author serving as Introduction to 'Merope' says:

La postérité apprendra avec émulation que votre patrie vous a rendu les honneurs les plus rares, et que Vérone vous a élevé une statue, avec cette inscription, AU MARQUIS SCIPION MAFFEI VIVANT: inscription aussi belle en son genre que celle qu'on lit à Montpellier, A LOUIS XIV APRES SA MORT.

L. A. A.

AUTHOR WANTED (12 S. iii. 450).—3. "Chatter about Harriet." Andrew Lang seems to have been the originator of this phrase. It occurs in his paper on Thackeray, originally published in *Good Words* and afterwards reprinted in 'Essays in Little' (1891):—

There are critics who profess a desire to hear nothing, or as little as may be, of the lives of great artists, whether their instrument

was the pen, or the brush, or the or the strings and reeds of music. With critics perhaps most of us agree, when ad books that gossip about Shelley, or lge, or Byron. "Give us their poetry," "and leave their characters alone: we want tattle about Claire and chatter Harriet; we want to be happy with 'The k' or 'The Cloud.'"

H. DUGDALE SYKES.

POORS WANTED (cxlvi. 30, 90). The song, "I've all got a Mate but me," was sung of the Pantomimes produced at the Theatre, Glasgow, by the late Charles d in the seventies of last century — ily before 1880. The tune was very ing" and the song a great favourite, whistled all over the town by boys in eet.

T. F. D.

Notes on Books.

St. Bridewell Hospital: Palace, Prison, Schools from earliest times to the end of the reign of Beth. By Edward Geoffrey O'Donoghue. n Lane. £1 1s. net).

History of the Bridewell is the work of aplain of Bethelam Hospital, an anti-who has obviously saturated himself in ry and in the times of which he treats. s spent many years of research among eords of the Corporation of London, and husiasm has gathered round him a band nds and helpers among whom he num-ir Charles Wakefield, Lord Mayor of 1915-16, President of the Bridewell and em Roval Hospitals, to whom he dedi-his work.

O'Donoghue has to demolish in order to and it is inevitable perhaps that the Stow should be the first person whose racies he should have to expose. Stow, know, has a vision of a castle between Lane and the Thames as early as 1087 late as 1210; William the Conqueror, s, in 1087, furnished materials to rebuild ul's Cathedral which had recently been down, out of the ruins of a castle on the the Bridewell. But Mr. O'Donoghue, ng Dugdale, shows that this was the of Montfichet which stood on the site, imately, of the present buildings of the earies' Company. In 971 as the author from a charter of King Edgar, all this n foreshore of the River Fleet was as "London fen." In 1176 Fitz n mentions the suburb which had grown ween the Fleet and Westminster. The then formed a "commodious haven" it entered the Thames, and could float twelve laden vessels abreast as far as Bridge, where Ludgate Circus now is. 5 the site of Bridewell is described as a en," and in 1422 as a "waste place." is no hint here of a castle. In 1162 we enry II conferring upon the Knights lars "a messuage near Fleet bridge," and

the author has discovered a document of the first importance for his purposes among the patent rolls of 1375, which describes the site as a "garden" presented to the Templars by an ancestor of Edward III. He surmises, therefore that the grant of 1162 included this "garden," from the house to the Thames. By 1340 the bulk of the Templars' property had been transferred to the Knights of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem; and by 1507 we find the latter body leasing the site to Empson, on whose execution in 1509 Henry VIII transferred the lease to Wolsey together with the vicarage of St. Bride's ("this poor house of mine in Bridewell," as Wolsey calls it). Empson had leased the vicarage from Westminster Abbey, which still retains the parsonage and church of St. Bride. On Wolsey's downfall Henry acquired the site as well as Hampton Court from the Hospitallers in exchange for other lands.

The early history having been thus painstakingly unravelled, Mr. O'Donoghue proceeds to deal with facts that are better known; but is able to throw not a little light upon several obscure matters, such as the career of Archdeacon William Larke, "Surveyor of the King's Works," in the reigns of Henry VII and Henry VIII, confessor of Wolsey, and architect of the Bridewell Palace. The author gives reasons for thinking that he was a Norfolk man, and hazards a conjecture concerning his relationship to the mother of two of Wolsey's natural children, who is described as the "daughter of one Larke," and whom Mr. O'Donoghue has discovered to have been Joan (or Jane), daughter of Peter Larke, the elder, possibly a first cousin of the architect.

Henry's palace at Bridewell cost over £20,000 to build, and was finished, Mr. O'Donoghue conjectures, before the spring of 1523. At any rate, Henry entertained Charles V here in that year. Here Catharine of Aragon dwelt; and here the papal legate had his audiences of Henry and Catharine before the interminable divorce proceedings began in the Parliament chamber at Blackfriars. Later on various foreign ambassadors dwelt in the Palace, plotting and counter-plotting throughout Edward's reign, and these bring in a chapter on Holbein's picture 'The Ambassadors,' painted at Bridewell, but for long unidentified.

The modern history of the Bridewell begins with its transformation in Edward's reign into one of the "Royal hospitals" of the City of London, associated with St. Bartholomew's and Bethlehem, and especially with Christ's and St. Thomas's. Ridley and Grafton were the ruling spirits that brought about the change; June 12, 1553, was the date of the agreement between the dying King and the City which effected it. The powers of Governors of Bridewell Hospital included right to search all suspicious houses—alehouses, skittle alleys, cock pits, dancing saloons, gambling dens, and the like, and to arrest and convey offenders to the Hospital. Here the rogue and the vagrant would be sent to the treadmill to grind corn; it was not till many years later that an attempt

was made to realize the ideal of a "house of occupation for all kinds of poverty." This ideal, as Mr. O'Donoghue proves in a chapter which shows considerable research, was due to Juan Luis Vives (1492-1540), who wrote a treatise on 'The Relief of the Poor' when he was attached to the Court of Henry VIII. Nicholas Wotton, was his disciple. Thomas Bartholiet, the printer, who signed the 'Supplication' to Edward VI for his palace, had published a translation of one of his books. Sir John Cheke, Edward's tutor, and Ascham, were familiar with his views, as no doubt were merchants like Gresham and Grafton, who had seen his system at work at Ypres. The chapters in which are described how the Poor Law was gradually recast to end in the statutes of Elizabeth's reign, and how the Bridewell slowly introduced various trades for the benefit of its inmates, while other "Bridewells" sprang up all over England and in Dublin and Edinburgh, are among the most interesting in the book. Nor must we forget the description of the charter picture of Bridewell Hospital, which represents the granting of the Charter by Edward VI. Mr. O'Donoghue identifies all or nearly all the portraits in this picture, and suggests that the artist was Guilielmus Streetius, a Court painter from the Netherlands. The last chapters embody accounts of some of the Puritans and Roman Catholics who were imprisoned in the Bridewell for their religious beliefs during Elizabeth's reign.

Mr. O'Donoghue has written a most valuable book: a little discursive perhaps in places, but a monument which will not be superseded to one of the most romantic spots within the City of London.

A Handbook of County Kerry Family History, Biography, etc. By H. L. L. Denny. (Compiled for the Archaeological Group of the County Kerry Society. 4s.)

We welcome this compact and useful Guide, the work of our correspondent, Mr. H. L. L. Denny. Mr. Denny is a well-known Genealogist; he is particularly versed in Anglo-Irish Genealogy, and is Honorary Secretary of the Archaeological Group of the County Kerry Society, for which the present publication is compiled.

The book consists of three sections. The first is a general bibliography, containing sections on research, sources of general genealogical information, Irish research, general sources regarding Irish families, and sources regarding Kerry families. It thus descends from the general (containing much of value and interest to all genealogists) to the particular subject of the book. The section on Irish pedigrees is especially useful and timely, for it indicates, so far as is yet known, the precise nature of the losses sustained in the destruction of the national records. The second section is a list and bibliography of some 300 Kerry families, and the third a similar list and bibliography of subjects, contain-

ing such entries as Armorial bearings, Arms of Kerry, bookplates, hunting, military, portraits, Royal descents, surnames, topography. These sections Mr. Denny believes to be almost if not quite complete, and so up-to-date as they that we notice they contain the titles of several books in course of preparation. We hope that the author's admirable plan as an arrangement may be imitated by others, not only for Ireland, but for English counties also.

The Writers of Rome. By J. Wight Duff (Oxford University Press. 2s. 6d. net.)

This is one of the Oxford series, 'The World's Manuals.' To sum up a history of Latin literature in a hundred pages needs wide knowledge and a nice discrimination. Within the limits imposed it could not be better done, and Professor Wight Duff's contribution is worth of its predecessors in this excellent series. It contains more than mere information, for the author is a guide of judgment who thoroughly knows his subject. The main lines of literary development are sketched with a firm hand, and a skilful selection of passages quoted; translation illustrates the character of the individual authors and will stimulate the beginner's appetite for more. A number of illustrations add to the attractiveness of the book.

Mr. Leopold A. Vidler writes:

Transcripts of Registers, Lichfield and neighbourhood. Of these there have come into my hands three parts, apparently from a series abstracted by some careful person, and added to by him from *The Times* as late as 1873, the earliest entry being 1550. The parts measure 8 in. x 5 in., and each is inscribed on the back with a letter of the alphabet, so that originally there should have been over 20 parts.

If anyone has the rest of the series, or can show a better title to them than I, who should not be difficult, they will be forwarded to him with much pleasure.

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C. F. Clay, Manager.

THIS WEEK:

d Land Leases.

f the Highland Kilt.

in Ancient Greece and Rome.

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r back numbers, indexes and bound should be sent to High Wycombe for the Editor to the London Office.

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Notes.**STOCK AND LAND LEASE.**

a Professor Thorold Rogers, in his *Curies of Work and Wages* (London Sonnenschein, 1884), and in his *Interpretation of History* (London Unwin, 2nd edit., 1891), has marks on the Stock and Land Lease. it was very generally adopted by us, when the scarcity of labour, from the Great Plague of 1349, it unprofitable for them to cultivate demesne lands themselves. The high produced it were the impossibility finding tenants with sufficient stock the land themselves, combined the desire on the part of the owner, at the expiration of the lease, cultivation himself, if conditions alter, as no doubt he hoped they at it should be again possible for him to farm his own land at a profit. says that the stock and land lease prevailed for about seventy years before the owner had put it into operation on an estate, but, from the conservative of religious corporations, it continued on the lands of some of the Monastic till the Dissolution. In the first of his two books, p. 281, he says:

We are told by Adam Smith that even in his time such farmers [that is farmers under a stock and land lease] existed in Scotland, under the name of steel bow tenants. They had a much shorter existence in England, for they had passed away so completely, and had become so much a matter of distant tradition, that the law writers of modern times who commented on them entirely misunderstood their meaning.

In view of these last remarks, the following abstract of a late example of a stock and land lease, now in my possession, may not be without interest. I give those parts of it only which specially relate to the stock, omitting those clauses which are usual in farm leases generally.

1824, March 25. By Indenture of Lease of this date, made between John Clince Parker, of Fair Oak House, in the Forest of Bowland and County of Lancaster, Esquire, of the one part and John Maradin, of Sykes in the Forest of Bowland and County of York, Farmer, of the other part. It was witnessed that the said John Clince Parker demised and leased to the said John Maradin All That Messuage Farm and Tenement called the Sykes with the Barns, &c., and closes of land occupied therewith situate within the Forest of Bowland in the Parish of Slaiddburn and County of York and then in the possession of the said John Maradin. Together with one hundred and eighty sheep then kept upon the said lands and premises, and the profits produce and advantage thereof, Together with the right to get stone for burning into lime as therein mentioned. Reserving to the said John Clince Parker as therein mentioned Timber, Mines, Game, &c., and certain rights in connection therewith and a right of entry to view the state and condition of the premises. To hold the same unto the said John Maradin from the times following, viz., the stock of sheep with the full and free liberty of depasturing the same on the Commons and in the inclosed grounds belonging to the demised premises from the 1st November then last; the Tillage and Husbandry lands from the 12th February then last; the Eatage and meadow lands from the 26th April then next; and the Buildings and other premises from the 12th May then next for the term of eleven years. Yielding therefor yearly the rent of 180 on the 12th May in each year of the said term without any deduction. the first payment thereof to be made on the 12th May then next and yielding also the further rent of Ten pounds per acre for all land broken up and converted into Tillage

There follow usual proviso for re-entry on non-payment of rent, insolvency, or breach of the Lessee's covenants, and covenants by the said John Maradin (*inter alia*) at the end or sooner determination of the term to deliver up to the said John Clince Parker his heirs or assigns "one hundred and eighty sheep well heathed

healthy and in good condition"—"Not to sell or cause to be sold any of the Weather sheep under the age of four years or any of the fresh breeding ewes (except such young weathers and ewes as should be crippled or unfit for store, and also except such old ewes as might be deemed improper to breed from)"; Covenant by the Lessor for quiet enjoyment; Agreement and declaration

that if at the end or sooner determination of the said term of Eleven years the said John Marsdin should have more or less than 180 sheep which should have been usually depastured and kept on the said premises then and in such case the whole of the said sheep so kept on the said premises should be valued by two indifferent persons, one to be chosen by the said John Cline Parker and the other by the said John Marsdin, and in case there should be more than the number thereinbefore mentioned the said John Cline Parker should pay to the said John Marsdin so much money as such surplus number would amount to according to the average value of the whole as and for the purchase of such surplus number and in case there should happen to be less than the specified number then the said John Marsdin should pay to the said John Cline Parker so much money as the deficiency would amount to according to such average value as aforesaid.

WM. SELF WEEKS.

Westwood, Clitheroe.

THE INTRODUCTION OF THE KILT INTO THE HIGHLANDS.

Major Duff's note, foots the 332nd letter of Duncan Forbes (President of the Court of Session), which was written (1746) with respect to the Bill for altering the Highland dress.

First, the President explains how the garb, owing to its looseness, fits men inured to it to go through great fatigues, etc. Then he goes on to say that "because so many Highlanders have offended, to punish all the rest who have not . . . [and] are the greatest number, in so severe a manner," seemed to him "unreasonable," etc.

The statement in the subjoined article, relative to the kilt, may, no doubt, surprise the English, as well as many of the Scotch to-day, as it did, over a hundred years ago.

Perhaps a reader of 'N. & Q.' can state in which of his prose works Sir Walter Scot admits the correctness of the said statement.

P.R.O.—C.O. 116/1, April 25, 1836.—The late Major Duff of Muirtown, near Inverness, editor of the Culloden Papers—a volume of curious and valuable letters, from the year 1625 to 1748,

published (1815) from the originals in Culloden House—astonished some of his Northern friends by stating, in a note to one of the letters, "that the kilt or philobeg was not the ancient Highland garb, but was introduced into the Highlands about 1720, by one Thomas Rawlinson, an Englishman, who was overseer to a company carrying on iron-works in Glengarry's country. The convenience of the dress soon caused it to be universally adopted in the Highlands. This circumstance is fully explained in a letter from Evan Baillie, Esq., of Aberiachan, a gentleman of undoubted veracity, dated 1769, and inserted in the Edinburgh Magazine for 1785.

This statement seems to have met the eye of that true Scotsman and antiquary, Sir Walter Scott. In the last volume, just published, of his Prose works, Sir Walter admits that Major Duff was quite correct. "But," he continues, "this was only a slight and obvious improvement on the ancient belted plaid. That dress was formed in a very primitive manner, by wrapping one end of a web of tartan round the loins, so as to form a petticoat, and disposing of the rest around one shoulder, to be drawn over both in case of a storm. This dress, though well fitted for a hunter or herdsman, was inconvenient to labourers. Mr. Rawlinson observed that, in the belted plaid, the most necessary part of a man's dress was indivisibly, united to that which is most occasional, as if a Lowlander's great coat were sewed to his breeches. He recommended the Highlanders whom he employed to wear a short petticoat, secured with a buckle, and separated from the plaid, which could then be laid aside at pleasure. This innovation is called the philabeg or kilt."

E. H. FAIRBROTHER.

FUNERAL EXPENSES IN 1672.

The undernoted account of the cost of a funeral and incidental expenses of a seventeenth century London citizen, gleaned from a Chancery suit, will doubtless interest many readers of 'N. & Q.'

Thomas Pitman, citizen and tallow-chandler of London, who resided in the parish of St. Peter-le-Poor, and carried on business as a stapler in Bow Churchyard, made his will on 27 June, 1671. He desired to be buried in the parish church of St. Andrew Undershaft, near his late father.

After arranging for the disposal of his properties in Burgage Court, Southwark, in Bow Churchyard, and in Broad Street parish of St. Peter-le-Poor, and of certain legacies, share in a ship "the Golden Phoenix" and of the residue, he appoints his eldest son Mathias Pitman and his daughter-in-law Elizabeth (widow of his late son William Pitman deceased) joint executors, and his friend Isaac Dover, apothecary,

cary, and brother-in-law, William Stedman to be Overseers, and by Codicil dated 24 June, 1672, being then "sick, etc.," makes a few alterations as regards the date of payment of the legacies mentioned in the will.

The same was proved two days later by the said Mathias and Elizabeth Pitman the Executors (P.C.C. 102 Eure).

On Feb. 8, 1674/5, Elizabeth Pitman exhibited a Bill in Chancery (P.R.O. 2, c. 216) against her co-executor Mathias Pitman, alleging that Mathias had appropriated more than his share of the testator's personal estate, etc.

To the answer of Mathias is appended a schedule of the various sums paid by him on account of his executorship.

Omitting legacies, debts paid and similar entries, the following are the items affecting the funeral and expenses incidental to proving the will, etc.

	£	s.	d.
1672, July 19th, <i>Imprimis</i> , paid for 23 yards serge at 2/6 for mourning for children	2	17	6
paid for Coffin	3	10	
20th, Ticketts		10	
paid Robert Alkington for help and to deliver Ticketts	10		
for 5 pair Mourning Shoes	12		
22nd, for Biskett, Coach hire and given to the poore and other expenses the funeral day	2		
24th, for Mourning Hats for self and son	1	4	
to Mr. Stedman for several mourning rings	14	15	6
for Church duties of Peter le Poore	1	12	
for Church duties of St. Andrew Undershaft where the Testator was buried	2	12	
to a washer woman	4		
for a dynner and other expenses the day the goods were praised ...	12	6	
to the Bearer of St. Andrews Church	13		
for Escutcheon and Pall	1	10	
for Stockings, Scarves, gloves, and hat bands	4		
26th, for Wyne for the funeral	2	5	
for charges the 2nd day of appraise-ment	10		
to a Scrivener for his paines two days	10		
Aug. 4th, for Engrossing the Will ...	8		
for proving the Will and expenses that day	1	12	
Sept. 2, for two copies of the Will ...	6		
1673, Mar. 3, Mr. Mingay the draper for mourning clothes	15	10	
paid Mr. James at the Prerogative Office	2		
Ap. 22 paid Mr. Lea for engrossing the Inventory	1	15	
Charges in Law, etc.	10		

H. A. PITMAN.

Society of Genealogists,
5, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.1.

"THE ROCKING": AN ANCIENT VILLAGE CUSTOM.—Thus headed, the following paragraph appeared in the *Yorkshire Herald* of Feb. 5, 1924:

A quaint village ceremony, believed to be unique in England, was seen in the ancient village church, Blidworth, Nottinghamshire, when two white-robed infants were rocked in an old wooden cradle placed before the altar. Blidworth people call it "the rocking," and the present vicar, the Rev. John Lowndes, had revived the observance after the lapse of a century. It is regarded as a modern version of the presentation of the child Christ in the Temple.

Two mothers brought their newly-baptised baby boys to the church, and in the presence of a large congregation walked up to the sanctuary, where they handed their little ones to the vicar, who named them and presented them at the altar, dedicating them to God according to ancient village custom. Then he laid each child in the cradle, which was placed within the altar rails, and rocked it several times. Afterwards the mothers received their infants and left the church. The cradle was draped in white and adorned with white flowers and ivy, and lighted candles burned at each end. The ceremony was watched with deep interest by the congregation.

I think this is worthy of conservation in 'N. & Q.' Does any like custom exist elsewhere?

ST. SWITHIN.

"COPTIC" IN THE 'OXFORD ENGLISH DICTIONARY.'—On page 466 of the ninth volume of the ninth series of 'N. & Q.' I adduced some examples of the use of "Coptic" as the type of an out-of-the-way language or little-known subject, and suggested that they deserved to be grouped under a separate section in the account of that word given in the 'Oxford English Dictionary,' which treats in this way similar uses of "Greek" and "Hebrew."

If further proof is needed it may be found in a letter of Horace Walpole to the Countess of Upper Ossory, Oct. 26, 1781, No. 2222, in Mrs. Toynbee's edition:—

He is going to set up at *Leghorn* a monument for his mother, and has sent me the epitaph for my opinion. It says she died *universally lamented*. Oh! that he would translate it into Greek or Coptic, or any *lingo* that every English sailor could not understand!

Horace is writing of his nephew, the third Earl of Orford. It may be doubted whether the average English sailor would be sufficiently familiar with the list of the deceased Lady Orford's lovers to appreciate the unfortunate wording of the epitaph.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

University College, Aberystwyth.

WEDGWOOD FAMILY. — No book on the Wedgwoods has stated a fact which came to my notice by accident. Many years ago I was searching the Parish Registers of Coxwold in Yorkshire for the Thoyts family, and noticed the name Wedgwood extending over a number of years. "Who were they?" I asked. The old Parish Clerk replied: "They was potters, and went and settled in Staffordshire."

E. E. COPE.

A DUTCH GORDON.—DR. J. M. BULLOCH, in an article, 'The Saga of the Gordons,' in the *Review of Reviews* (December 15, 1923), says:—

Holland at one time swarmed with Gordons. One of them, Colonel Robert Jacob Gordon, was the man who christened the Orange River, and became Governor of the Cape, dying by his own hand when he heard of our taking possession.

There are some particulars of this Dutch Gordon in 'Travels in Southern Africa in the years 1803-1806,' by Henry Lichtenstein, Doctor in Medicine and Philosophy, and Professor of Natural History in the University of Berlin, translated from the original German by Anne Plumptre (London, 1812).

There is also a review of the work in the *Quarterly Review* (December, 1812), and the reviewer states (p. 376):—

Of his (the author's) philosophical acquirements, moral, physical, or experimental, the book affords little elucidation; and we almost regret, though at the expense of a sixth quarto, that he did not, as he had once intended, furnish us with "a sketch of his history," that the "reader" might be acquainted "with his modes of thinking." A note, however, of three lines has given us some incidental information on this point. "Colonel Gordon, who signed the capitulation for the surrender of the Cape, was a professed adherent of the Orange party. A few days after, this *otherwise* upright man, made a public confession of his error, to the world by destroying himself." Here is more "philosophy" than an ordinary reader may at the first glance perceive. Colonel Gordon was Governor of the Cape, a man of universal benevolence, extensive charity, and remarkable for his attention to strangers. The capitulation, which, as Governor, he was called upon to sign, was more favourable to the vanquished than could have been hoped for in the distractable state of the colony, with so large a force before it; it secured to the inhabitants their laws, their religion, their property, and, what it ought not to have done, it guaranteed the paper currency with which their friends the French had inundated them. Yet, because Colonel Gordon was a faithful subject of the

sovereign to whom he had sworn allegiance, he was guilty of a crime, it seems, which could be expiated only by self-destruction."

ANDREW DE TERNANT.

36, Somerleyton Road, Brixton, S.W.

MEMORABILIA OF THE MOMENT.

The great Pierpoint Morgan Library has been handed over by Mr. J. Pierpoint Morgan to a body of six trustees as a gift—to use the expression of *The Times* correspondent—to the scholars of the world. There is no need to emphasise the magnitude of this treasure. It is housed principally in a great room three storeys high, the walls of which from floor to ceiling are lined with books, and encircled with galleries. No stipulations accompany the gift except such as ensure the preservation of the books and their proper use as a public reference library. The donor expresses a wish that upon a vacancy occurring in the body of trustees it shall, if possible, be filled by some descendant in the male line of his father, the collector and founder of the library, in whose memory the gift is made.

Few more thrilling adventures of the sea than that related in *The Times* of Feb. 16 have ever been recorded. The ketch, Lord Hamilton, coming from Hamburg with cement, ran on to the Goodwins during the stormy night of the 12th. The punt they had loaded with provisions broke adrift and the men were forced to take to the rigging. The four of them scrambled up the solitary mast—carrying with them two dozen boxes of matches and some cigarettes. Lashed to the mast, they burned flares, made of strips of the sail, but failed to draw attention from light-ship or look-out. They sang songs to keep their spirits up—"Would anybody envy us?" and "My little grey home in the West"; and all four got through the terrible night of Tuesday. On Wednesday morning one man, numbed with the cold, dropped from the mast; on Wednesday night another.

The other two, wrapped in the top-sail for warmth, escaped the notice of a life-boat crew—which put out to the wreck on Wednesday, and by great good fortune lost their anchor and chain. For it was when they went back to recover these that the shipwrecked men were found and after 60 hours of exposure were brought ashore.

The Times has recently published a good deal of correspondence about eight lunettes by London art students intended for the new County Hall and rejected by the County Council. These are at present exhibited at the Whitechapel Art Gallery, and two of them—of which the subject is Hampstead Heath—have been bought by the Underground Railways and are to be hung in the newly-built Underground Station at Westminster. This will be the first time that original designs have been exhibited in a station.

A curious history is reported in *The Times* of February 20. A stag, hunted by the Mid-Kent Staghounds took to the sea off Rye and was picked up by a French fishing-smack belonging to Etaples. To Etaples it was taken, and no little commotion did it cause, for the revenue authorities claimed it as smuggled goods, and the fishermen maintained it was salvage. Something like a riot threatened, and finally it was decided to keep the stag in a cowshed and refer the matter to Paris. The stag, however, had his own point of view in these proceedings: he did not find the cowshed tolerable: he refused his food. The decision of the parties concerned seems sadly unsympathetic. The stag was to be slaughtered; the flesh sold: and the money entrusted to the Mayor of Etaples to be bestowed as Paris should direct.

We notice that Mr. Lees Smith is resuming by request his classes for instruction in Parliamentary procedure for the benefit of new Labour members. They are to be held every week, and will be supported by assistance from the officials of the House of Commons. This seems an excellent, straightforward way of meeting a difficulty, nor do we see why only new members belonging to the Labour Party should profit by it. Has a like course been taken before either in this country or elsewhere?

We notice with great pleasure that the project to buy the Farne Islands for the National Trust as a sanctuary for birds has now been realised, what remained to be found of the necessary funds having been received or promised. This is the third bird sanctuary vested in the National Trust, the other two being at Blakeney Point and Scolt Head on the East Coast. Rare birds also take advantage of the insect reserve at Wicken Fen, Cambridgeshire.

Queries.

We must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

LAYING ON OF HANDS IN CONFIRMATION.—In attempting to compile a chronological list, through the centuries, of authorities for the Laying on of Hands in Confirmation, while there is good evidence in every age of this living tradition from the days of the Apostles to to-day, there is a curious gap in the fifteenth century.

While in the fourteenth century there is the witness of several Bishops, and Durandus, and Chancellor Gerson, and a remarkable abundance of evidence in the sixteenth century, the only mention I can find in the fifteenth is in John Myrc's very interesting reference to what "in lewd men's menyng is y'called bishopping," in his 'Instructions for Parish Priests.'

Can any correspondent suggest other authorities or examples in this period?

FREDERICK C. MACDONALD.

The Vicarage, West Hartlepool.

THE CAT IN ANCIENT GREECE AND ROME.—At the recent London meeting of the Classical Association, Mr. S. Casson gave a very interesting lantern lecture on the discoveries in sculpture of the last few years. It included a relief of two persons seated and holding animals on strings, a dog and a cat, dated about 500 B.C. The cat had an arched back, but no uplifted tail. Was it, some members of the audience thought, a tiger cub or young leopard, one of the *Felidae*, but not the fireside sphinx known to us to-day? The cat was, of course, familiar in Egypt from early times, but it used to be supposed that it "was unknown to the Greeks and Romans; no skeleton has been found at Pompeii; in the fable of the town and country mouse men, and dogs, not cats, are the enemies feared." Thus Mayor in his note on Juvenal, xv, 7.

The question is complicated by the use both of "aelurus" and "faelis" for "cat" and "weasel." Is there any new evidence for putting Mayor's view out of date? It seems odd that an animal so familiar in Egypt should not have been tamed and used in Greece and Rome. But its worship as a god may have caused a prejudice against it.

HIPPOCLIDES.

ANNE WARINGTON, c. 1814.—Could any reader give me information about a lady of English nationality, by name Anne or Annabel Warington, who was at Messina (Sicily) during July-August, 1814? She corresponded with several members of noble Sicilian families such as the Lanza, Sperlinga, Petralia, Belmonte, and she would appear also to have corresponded with English men of letters, whose names are not mentioned, however, in her letters.

F. PRESTIFILIPPO TRIGONA.

Via Osservatorio 1, Catania.

RENTS AT LADYDAY, MIDSUMMER AND MICHAELMAS ONLY.—In the lease of land at Braundestonebury,* quoted at 13 S. i. 449, under the heading 'Fernseluer, etc.,' the arrangement as to payment of rents seems exceptional. It may be added that it is identical with that in an earlier twenty-year lease of 2 Oct., 1391 (*Ancient Deed A. 1413*) to other members of the Catesby family.

Hec indentura Facta inter Religiosos viros Fratrem Willelmum Abbatem de lilleshulle et eiusdem loci Conventum ex vna parte et Johannem de Catesby et Margaretam vxorem eius ex altera testatur quod dicti Religiosi tradiderunt et dimiserunt prefatis Johanni et Margarete situm Manerii sui in Braundestonebury Habendum et tenendum predictis Johanni et Margarete ad terminum viginti annorum proxime sequencium datam presencium Redendo [sic] inde annuatim dictis Religiosis et eorum successoribus iijli ad Festa Michaelis Annunciacionis beate Marie et Johannis baptiste equis porcionibus.

Why was there no payment at Christmas? Was this, by chance, a plan peculiar to Lilleshall,—or to Northants? I do not find a Lilleshall cartulary in print.

Q. V.

POISONS IN INDIAN FOLK-LORE.—I am anxious to get hold of names of publications on poisons and poisonings, especially in India, both ancient and modern. I have Mr. C. J. S. Thompson's work on the subject, but I require something rather more comprehensive. I am especially concerned with instances of poisoning through contact between human beings.

The information is wanted in connection with a work on Indian folk-lore.

N. M. PENZER.

THE COPERNICAN SYSTEM AND MARTIANUS CAPELLA.—Can any of your learned contributors say whether modern scholarship favours the view that Copernicus really derived his heliocentric system of astronomy from Martianus Capella?

PERTINAX.

PERRUQUIERS' PETITION.—On Feb. 11, 1765, a petition was presented to George III by the Master Peruke-makers of London describing their distress in consequence of gentlemen "so generally beginning to wear their own hair." Can anyone in the companionship of 'N. & Q.' tell me if this petition is in existence, and if so where it can be seen?

WILLIAM BULL.

BUTTONING TO RIGHT OR LEFT.—I have lately seen some correspondence in *L'Intermédiaire des Chercheurs et Curieux* on the custom of men's garments buttoning on the opposite side to women's. No definite origin was given for this practice and no mention was made of the fact that this custom is not universal. I believe in China the custom is for men to have the buttons on the left and button-holes on the right side, the opposite to the European custom. In India the difference is as between creeds and not as between sexes, the Hindoos buttoning their coats on the opposite side to the Mahomedans. This does not apply to clothes of European cut, which follow the European fashion. Can any one indicate the origin of this custom?

A. R.

CORPUS CHRISTI.—This festival was established about 1264, and is generally described as celebrated on the Thursday after Trinity Sunday; but at 1 S. ix. 227 it is identified as June 15 in a note to some French weather rhymes, and in Brand's 'Popular Antiquities' (ed. Ellis), it is called June 14. Can any reader explain this?

G. S. GIBBONS.

CHESS IN LYDGATE. — Can any reader inform me if John Lydgate's poem, 'Complaint of the Black Knight' contains any reference to chess, and if he wrote a poem entitled 'Love's Battle,' dealing with the same game, or tell me of any mention of chess in his works, and where I could obtain the quotations?

R. M.

* This is probably a hamlet of Braunston, in Fawsley hundred, Northamptonshire, of which Daventry is the chief town.

MIDDLE TEMPLE MEMBER.—I should be obliged if anyone could inform me of the identity of a member of the Middle Temple in 1800 or 1799 whose initials were M. E. Y.
R. M.

THE MUMMERS' PLAY.—In the recently published book with this title are printed thirty-three variations of the play collected by the late R. J. E. Tiddy. Mr. Tiddy suggests that they may have a common origin in a text printed in the seventeenth or eighteenth century. What versions of the play are known to have been printed before, say, the end of the nineteenth century? I should be glad of particulars and dates.

Mr. Tiddy's researches seem to show that two types of play have been compressed into one in most localities—the older play in which St. George, the doctor, and Beelzebub are the chief characters, and a later version which is the Plough Monday play proper.
S. R.

MRS. BASIL MONTAGU.—What were the Christian names of Mrs. Skepper who became the third wife of Basil Montagu, and the dates of her birth and death? This information is not given in the 'D. N. B.'
S. R.

CLARENDON'S 'HISTORY OF THE REBELLION.'—Will some reader of 'N. & Q.' kindly furnish the source of the following quotations?

Bk. vii. § 217: Turpe mori, post te, solo non posse dolore.

Bk. iv. § 282: Et velut aequali bellatum sorte fuisset, componit cum classe virum.

Bk. xv. § 147: one of those men quos vituperare ne inimici quidem possunt, nisi ut simul laudent.

(To save trouble, this is *not* Tacitus).

Bk. iv. § 305: the civilian's opinion fieri non debuit, factum valet.

Bk. vi. § 42: It was the complaint of Erasmus . . . alius e sacro suggesto promittit omnium admissorum condonationem, alius promittit certam victoriam, prophetarum voces ad rem impian detorquens. Tam bellaces conciones audivimus.

A reference to Erasmus 'Adagia,' *sub tit.* 'Imperitia' has proved to be false.

H. K. ST. J. S.

JOHN SINCLAIR, c. 1750.—Any information about the descendants of the following gentleman would be welcome. He is John Sinclair, 3rd son of second marriage of John Sinclair, the second of Barrock, Caithness, and hence gr-gr-gr-great-grandson of the 4th Earl of Caithness. He was born about 1750, fell heir to the estate of Sibster, also

in Caithness, which he subsequently sold, and left the county with his son Benjamin. He married a daughter of Sinclair of Stirkoke. Any information at all would be welcomed by

CROSS ENGRAILED.

RECORDS OF PASSENGERS TO AMERICA.—Is there a sailing-list, or list of the authority from whom the passengers sailing to Barbados and America obtained their certificate, that would tell the county or place from which they came? Hotten's list does not give this information.

D. I. T.

LAUGHTON FAMILY.—In a printed pedigree which I have of this family, tracing from De Laughton, lord of Laughton-en-le-Morthen, Co. York, a John Laughton is given as second son of John Laughton, of Eastfield and Clare Hall, in Tickhill, Co. York, Esq.; but there appears to have been a certain amount of mystery about him to the compiler of the pedigree, which I should be glad to have explained if possible. The pedigree gives the following:—

John Laughton, B.D., of Trinity College, Cambridge, and keeper of the University Library, baptized 17th Jan., 1649, and ob. 4 Sept., 1712; in some family papers it is stated he "died a bachelor," but it is more probable he was the Rev. John Laughton, rector of Goadby-Marwood, co. Leicester, who married Dorothy, 6th daughter of Anthony Tate, of Burleigh Park, Esq. (born 1628).

Did the Rev. John Laughton who married Dorothy Tate leave issue, as none is given in this pedigree?

D. K. T.

SILHOUETTES.—At about what dates were silhouette portraits first produced? Two in my possession were made by "Miers, Profile Painter and Jeweller, 111, Strand, London, opposite Exeter Change." Could anyone assist me as to the date of these portraits?

W. MARSTON ACRES.

[Silhouettes have been discussed in our columns at the following references: 5 S. ii. 109, 194—6 S. v. 308, 393, 458, 493; vi. 57, 197, 355; vii. 195; viii. 170—8 S. iv. 289, 398—9 S. ii. 307, 353, 396, 436, 494; iii. 30; v. 190; vi. 255, 356; vii. 412; x. 74—10 S. ix. 191; xi. 371. At 12 S. iv. 45 our correspondent, MR G. D. LUMB, has a query about John Miers's silhouettes, in the answer to which MR R. HOLWORTHY (*ibid.* 141) mentions a portrait by Miers of S. Holworthy (1758-1816) and refers to Mrs. E. Nevill Jackson's 'History of Silhouettes.' Particulars about Miers (advertisement and circular) were contributed by MR. RICHARD WELFORD at 9 S. vi. 356 and by MR. H. R. LEIGHTON at 9 S. x. 74].

OGDEN FAMILY.—William Lambert Ogden of Cavendish Hall, Suffolk, who died in 1814, left issue by his wife Mary (i) William, (ii) Mary, (iii) Sophia. Of Sophia I have full records, but should be obliged for information concerning the other children. Mary, I believe, married into the Drake family. Any information concerning the Ogden and Drake families would be welcome.

W. MARSTON ACRES.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT: LEGALITY, INSTRUMENT AND AMOUNT.—In what countries is corporal punishment still legal? What is the maximum that can be inflicted in the several countries where it is used?

A highway robber in this country was sentenced the other day to twelve years' imprisonment and a hundred *azotes*. In the Sudan 50 strokes with a *gareed* (a palm frond stripped of leaves) can be inflicted; but heavier punishments, in results if not in number of strokes, can be inflicted with the *kor bash*.

In Portuguese East Africa the officials professed horror at our brutalising punishment of twenty-five strokes for native delinquents. Their form of punishment much more frequently inflicted by less responsible individuals being 200 or more strokes with the *palmatorio* on alternate hands—rather a long-drawn agony.

I believe our own maximum infliction is twelve strokes with the cat-o'-nine-tails, and these dozen blows may perhaps be the equivalent of 108 strokes with a single thong or rod.

HENRY J. H. STEVENS.

Valparaiso.

MOTHERING SUNDAY.—“They that go a mothering shall find violets in the lane.” Is this a saying or a quotation?

Is the old custom of giving young maids a mid-Lent holiday to see their mothers still observed anywhere?

HENRY J. H. STEVENS.

Valparaiso.

[For Mothering Sunday see 1 S. xi. 284, 353, 372; xii. 214, 229—4 S. v. 399; xii. 313—7 S. v. 245, 316—11 S. ix. 149, 498. At 12 S. v. 65, MR. J. HARVEY BLOOM described the keeping of Mothering Sunday at Bewdley in the early nineteenth century. Miss C. P. Smith, author of a book on ‘The Revival of Mothering Sunday’ enquired at 12 S. viii. 249 about the use of rose-coloured vestments on that day and received replies from MR. J. B. WAINWRIGHT

(p. 296) and from S. G. (p. 332). The subject was taken up again in 12 S. x. where in answer to a rather comprehensive query, our correspondents J. F. F. and MR. ARCHIBALD SPARKE (p. 292); MR. WM. SELF-WEEKS, SIR ROBERT GOWER and MR. L. R. M. STRACHAN (p. 334) and MR. T. P. ARMSTRONG (p. 397) dealt with it pretty fully].

LEADS FOR CREAMING MILK.—These were shallow pans made of lead, with a hole to let out the skim milk and leave the cream behind. It is stated they were first invented at Leighton Buzzard. Is there any authority for this statement? Are they still in use in any part of the country?

R. HEDGER WALLACE.

JEREMY BENTHAM'S SCHOOLFELLOWS AT WESTMINSTER.—Can any correspondent of ‘N. & Q.’ help me to identify (1) “one Selby, a marvellously stupid chap, who talked of nothing but hounds and horses” (Bentham's ‘Works,’ vol. x. p. 30); and (2) the boy of high family “who played the part of protector to Bentham, and of whom Bentham always spoke with much affection” (*ibid.* vol. x. pp. 32-3).

G. F. R. B.

JOHN BRATHWAITE SKEETE, Chief Justice and afterwards President of Barbados, was admitted to Lincoln's Inn March 25, 1795 but was not called to the Bar there. When and when was he called? When did he become Chief Justice? When and where did he die?

G. F. R. B.

R. L. STEVENSON'S ‘ST. IVES.’—Are there lines in this novel,

The feather'd tribe with pinions cleave the air,

Not as the mackerel, and still less the bear—Stevenson's own, or is he quoting?

L.

‘THE BATTLE OF MALDON.’—What is the meaning of “southern spear” in l. 134?

L.

‘THE FALL OF THE ANGELS.’—Why “west and north” in l. 34 of this piece (No. xxii. in Sweet's ‘Anglo-Saxon Reader’).

L.

‘THE BOOK OF GRACE.’—What is this and where may it be seen?

E. W. P.

SWIFT: REFERENCE WANTED.—“It is easy to see what the Almighty thinks of money when one observes the kind of people on whom he bestows it most abundantly.”

Somewhere in Swift's works the foregoing occurs, though perhaps the quotation is not verbally exact. Can any student of Swift give the reference?

PERTINAX.

AUTHORS WANTED.—1. Can any reader give me the source of the following song which I have up to the present been unable to trace:—

Let the wealthy and great,
Roll in splendour and state,
I envy them not, I declare it.
I eat my own lamb,
My own chicken and ham,
I shear my own fleece and I wear it.
I have lawns, I have bowers,
I have fruit, I have flowers,
The lark is my morning alarmer,
So, jolly boys, now
Here's God speed the plough,
Long life and success to the farmer!

I should think the date would be about 1780.

F. E.

2. Who is the author of the following quotation:—

"Body and Spirit are twins — only God knows, etc."

The words are quoted in de Morgan's 'Joseph Vance' towards the end of book. The unpleasant Joe enters the library, saying "Who is quoting Tennyson?"—which causes much merriment, as it evidently is not Tennyson—but no enlightenment is given.

BASIL BLACKWELL.

Replies.

SIRES DE PREAUX.

(12 S. xii. 291, 372, 415, 454, 499).

Since MR. HARCOURT-BATH's communication under this heading, at the third reference, I have had an opportunity of consulting several genealogical authorities in the University Library, Cambridge, and the conclusion arrived at from the cumulative evidence thence obtained, is that the De Préaux derive from the De Cailys, who held the Barony of St. Sever (a fief of St. Sauveur) and Cailly, the latter being in the *arrondissement* of Rouen.

The Viscounts of St. Sauveur and of the Cotentin were a branch of the ducal house of Normandy, descending from Malahide uncle of Rollo, first Duke of Normandy. From this great house derive other well-known families,—Viscounts of Bayeux from whom the Norman Earls of Chester; the Albinis, Earls of Arundel; Tosnis; Mowbrays, Dukes of Norfolk; Earls of Egmont; De Lancasters, Barons of Kendal; Osbornes, Barons of Cailly, some of whom took the name of Des Préaux; Belvoir;

Raines, Rainey, or Rodney (the last form appearing about 1300); Fitz Rainfreds (a compound of the former), some of whom held Baronial rank in England *temp.* Domesday; Walter Fitz Rainfred or De Countances, Archbishop of Rouen, 1185-1203, and many others. From the Conquest down to the present time there have always been Rainfred or Rainford Arundels.

Henry de Albin, supposed to be younger brother of Nigel de Albin, whose son Roger de Mowbray had interest in Kendal, had a great-granddaughter who married (i) William de Hocton, (ii) Drogo de Préaux. This Drogo was in 1278 among the free tenants of the Manor of Great Tew, Oxon, which Manor descended to John Wilcote, who married the Préaux heiress *circa* 1405. His ancestor, Bishop Rainer, or Rainfred, of St. Asaph, bought of le Strange of Knocking, *circa* 1200, the village of Wilcote, Salop, and he, or one of his descendants, assumed the name of Wilcote. This John left no legitimate male issue, but two daughters, Elizabeth and Margaret, by his second wife, Elizabeth Cheyney. Elizabeth married her kinsman Henry Rainford, Lord of Rainford, Co. Lancs. A branch of the Rainfreds or Wrenfords were in the twelfth century settled at Efford in Bude's Bay, Cornwall, who were closely associated with their kinsmen, the Arundels of that county. "The Manor of Efford or Ebbingford" (in Bude's Bay) belonged at an early period to the Wainfords (a form of Wrenford, Rainfred, Rainfry, etc.).

Under 'Arundel of Lanherne' (Cornwall Visitations), we find Sir L. Arundel's daughter Emmott married Renfred de Reswalter, 5 Edw. III (1332), and under 'Bevill of Gwarmarche' John Burden, 1365, mar. Lucy, dau. of Wrentford and sister of Wrentford of Efford; she died 1360. (It may be noted here that the Rainfords of Longdon Manor, Worc., spelt their name Wrenford at this period, and their descendants of Gubs Hill Manor, Tewkesbury, spelt the name Rainsford and Ransford).

Roger *fil.* Rainfred was Lord of St. Sauveur, *circa* 1070, and Yeatman, in his 'House of Arundel,' suggests that he, or his son Helie *fil.* Rainfred, married a sister of Roger de Montgomery and *jure uxoris* became Lord of St. Sauveur. Helie had two daughters: Letitia, mar. (i) Jourdan Tessin, (ii) William de Serans; and Cicily, married Fulk de Préaux.

Osborn de Caily (I) married Maud de Beaumont, sister of Roger de Beaumont, who was son of Humphrey de Villes or Vaux son of Torold of Pont Audemer (by Weva, sister of Gunora, the Duchess), and grandson of Bernard the Dane, the progenitor of the Houses of Harcourt and Beaumont. Several of these De Beaumonts were buried in the chapter-house of Préaux. Humphrey de Villes had an estate called Ter-ville or Tankerville, and another called Préaux, so named from a convent having been built there in early times (Préaux meaning a yard—courtyard of a convent or prison). A story is told in the Records "That the Monastery was levelled to the ground by the invasion of the Danes and that a noble Knight, Humphrey de Villes, began to re-build it from its foundations with the assistance of his wife Alvereda on an estate of his called Pratell, in honour of St. Peter, and liberally endowed it. Ansfred was appointed Abbott."

Osborn (II), son of Osborn de Caily by Maud de Beaumont, calls himself in a deed of gift to L'Abbaye de la Trinité, "Ego Osbernus de Pratellis filius Osborne de Cailleio." From him descended the noble and distinguished family of Despreaux in France, and the De Préaux who had a grant of Great Tew, Oxon, by Ranulph Earl of Chester in 1203. In the Charter John de Pratelles is described as *Consanguineus* of Ranulph, Earl of Chester. King John himself, before he came to the throne, was created Count of Mortain with the Lordship of the Isles (which he gave to one Pierre de Préaux), and was in fact the successor of the Viscounts of St. Sauveur.

Osborne (II) or De Préaux) had a brother William Fitz Osborn who, some authorities suggest, was identical with William Fitz Osborn, Earl of Hereford and son of Osborn de Crepon (so called from his estate). He was a son of Herfast the Dane, brother of the beautiful Gunora, wife of Richard I., Duke of Normandy (942-996).

Be this as it may, there was probably a community of blood between these Osborns and the Lords of Préaux. It is certain that they were of the same family as the Cailys and Fitz Osborns of Norfolk. Osbert, who assumed the name of Préaux, had a brother, Roger, who married Petronella de Vere, and we find Maud, mother of King Henry II, gave Carleton Manor, Norfolk, to Gundred, the Countess. This Countess enfeoffed the whole in one Osbert and

Petronella his wife, father and mother of Roger Fitz Osborn, founder of St. Olave's Herringfleet, about 1216; and he, by Maud his wife, left Osbert his son, who gave 40 acres in Tibenham, Norfolk, to the Church of St. Olaves, and his body to be buried there, leaving Fitz Osbert his son and heir. It should be borne in mind that Bunwell-in-Carlton, Norfolk, was the head of the Barony of Roger Fitz Renard or Rainfred, *temp.* Domesday.

Gundred the Countess, dau. of William de Warren, mar. (i) Robert de Beaumont, Earl of Warwick, (ii) William de Lancaster (first Baron of Kendal), or William Fitz Gilbert Fitz Rainfred, who died before 1170. Her brother, William de Warren, third Earl of Warren and Surrey, mar. Ella de Bellesme, and had issue Isabella, who died 1199; she married Hamelin Plantagenet who *jure uxoris* became fourth Earl in 1163; and had issue Matilda, who *ob.* 1207, called the French Maid of Longueville, who married (i) Osbert de Préaux, Lord of Préaux. We find Gilbert Fitz Rainfred, who married Hawise de Lancaster, granddaughter of William the first Baron, in a charter of his dated 1190, which was attested by William, Earl of Arundel, William Marshall, William Humz the Constable, and Roger de Préaux, the Steward and others. In a charter dated 1189, confirming a previous one of the church and tithes of Newbury, the Priory and Manor of Tofts in Norfolk and also land in Wolhamcote in Warwickshire, to the Abbey of Préaux or Pratellis in Normandy, there appear among the witnesses Gilbert Fitz Rainfred and his uncle, Walter Fitz Rainfred, Archbishop of Rouen. Peter de Préaux, who was brother of John de Préaux (? identical with John de Préaux who had a grant of Great Tew in 1203), witnesses a charter dated June 7, 1200, concerning an exchange given by Walter de Coutances, or Fitz Rainfred, Archbishop of Rouen, 1183-1203, succeeding his kinsman, Robert de Beaumont, who died 1183.

Ralf de Préaux, descended from John de Préaux, who had the grant of the Manor of Great Tew in 1203, held in 1249-1250, 4 carucates of land of the Earl of Arundel. Roger de Mowbray, as son and heir of Nigel d'Albini, was under age in 1130, and granted to William de Lancaster, Baron of Kendal, son of Gilbert Fitz Reinfred (who was probably Seneschal of Kendal) that part of Westmorland (afterwards

known as the Barony of Kendal) which, having been given to Nigel Albini by Henry I, had descended to the same Roger as son and heir of Nigel. It had been held in the eleventh century by Ivo Taillebois. It should be observed that the names Nigel or Neil, Rainfred and Osborn were borne at first more or less as personal or Christian names. Later on Rainfred, for instance, became fixed as the surname Rainford or Wrenford or Rainfrey (See Round's 'Peerage and Pedigree,' vol. ii. p. 456). The failure to grasp this fact has led to a considerable amount of confusion.

To sum up, the de Préaux descend in the female line through Maud de Beaumont, who descended from Bernard the Dane, a companion of Rollo. In the male line, they descended apparently from the Osborns, Barons of Cailly, who were closely allied to the families of Rainfreds and Albinis, Viscounts of St. Sauveur, who were descended from Malahide, uncle of Rollo, first Duke of Normandy.

The principal authorities are 'The House of Arundel,' Yeatman; 'Lancashire Pipe Rolls,' W. Farrer; 'The Victoria History of the County of Lancaster,' 'Feudal Baronage,' by the same author; 'Peerage and Pedigree,' J. Horace Round; 'Historic Peerage of England,' Nicolas; 'The Wilcotes Monument of Great Tew Church,' William F. Carter; Blomefield's 'Norfolk.'

ALFRED RANSFORD.

East Elloe, Hunstanton.

JOANNA SOUTHCOTT'S Box (13 S. i. 450, 494; cxlvi. 86).—At the last reference the Rev. Thomas Foley is mentioned as the first custodian of Joanna's chest of prophecies. Details of him and his connexion with her are given in Gunning's 'Reminiscences of Cambridge,' a book long since out of print. Vol. i, p. 62, of the Second Edition notes that Foley, a Cambridge man of some fortune, was handsome and dissipated, and was frequently seen in a scarlet coat, a fashionable colour, because forbidden by the statutes of the University. He was a fellow of Jesus, and obtained a college living very early. When Gunning congratulated him on his unexpected good fortune, he replied, "Sir, he was a man of my own years, but was providentially attacked with gout in his stomach, and died before he could have medical attendance."

At a gay party in London it was decided to pay a visit to Joanna and make a mock consultation of her powers next day. Foley

was chosen as spokesman. She listened patiently, and replied that ten meant to come, but there were only nine. One was absent, because he became very ill on reaching home, and he would shortly be dead. Foley hastened to the bedside of his friend, found him very ill, and scarcely left him during the few days that he lived. Henceforth, he became a zealous convert; and Gunning adds to his account a paper attesting the truth of Joanna's pretensions, signed by Foley and several others in 1803.

V. R.

THE ULSTER OFFICE OF ARMS (cxlvi. 48, 88).—In the Act establishing the Irish Free State Honours and Titles, being the prerogative of the Crown, were expressly reserved. His Majesty's King-of-Arms continues to function as before, his heraldic jurisdiction extending over both Northern Ireland and the Irish Free State. The address of Ulster's Office is Dublin Castle, as before.

NEVILLE R. WILKINSON,

DRUMS OF HUMAN SKIN (13 S. i. 430).—An idea somewhat akin to that of John Zizka was put into practice by the ancient Chinese, and several of their records bear witness to their martial usage of running a human victim's blood into the drum in order to invigorate its sound. Thus, for example, we read in the 'Kan-pi-tsze,' written in the third century B.C., lib. vii:—

When the king of King invaded Wu, the king of the latter country sent Tsü-wei-kieuh-yung on an errand to the hostile army. Its commander, intent upon killing him and running his blood into the drum, arrested and asked him, "Did you consult divination about the issue of your coming here?" Being answered, "Yes, I did," he asked him, "Was it predicted auspiciously?" and was replied, "Yes, very auspiciously." Thereupon the commander remarked, "How could it prove auspicious now that we are going to run your blood into our drum?" This brought forward the following repartee by the witty messenger:—"Such intention in your part verily proves my coming here most auspicious! I have been sent here to gauge your mood in my master's mind. Should he know you are really angry, he would be very wary against your army, but should he know you are not so angry, he would become neglectful of his defense. Suffice it to have been foreshown that my coming here was auspicious, not for myself, but for the Kingdom of Wu. Is it not very auspicious to preserve a whole Kingdom through the loss of but a single life? Moreover, should death prove to annihilate man's intelligence, it would be quite useless to run my blood into your drum, because then I should not possess the slightest influence over its

sound; or, should the dead prove still to possess some intelligence. I would exert my power to suppress the sounding of your drum." Fully convinced by this argumentation, the people of King did not kill the eloquent 'Tsü-wei-kiueh-yung.

The Rev. John Roscoe's 'The Baganda,' 1911, p. 27, states that:

When the special drum, *Kaula*, had a new skin put upon it, not only was a cow killed for the skin, and its blood run into the drum, but a man was also killed by decapitation, and his blood run into it, so that, when the drum was beaten, it was supposed to add fresh life and vigour to the king from the life of the slain man.

KUMAGUSU MINAKATA.

Tanabe, Kii, Japan.

PARISH REGISTERS: "BAPTIZED," "CHRISTENED" (cxlvi, 82, 121).—A most interesting instance of the dual ceremony—a baptism and a christening—is that afforded by that famous poetess, Mrs. Barrett-Browning.

This celebrated lady was born at Coxhoe Hall, in the parish of Kelloe, Co. Durham, on March 6, 1806, and being a delicate child she was privately baptized soon after her birth.

About two years later, when her brother Edward Barrett Moulton Barrett, who was born June 26, 1807, was baptized in Kelloe Church his sister was taken as well and the parish register contains this entry:

"Elizabeth Barrett Moulton Barrett, first child of Edward Barrett Moulton Barrett, Esq., of Coxhoe Hall, native of St. James's, Jamaica, by his wife, Mary, late Clarke, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, born March 6th, 1806, and admitted February 10th, 1808."

For a long time it was not known where Mrs. Barrett Browning was born until the matter was set at rest by the discovery of the record just quoted by the Rev. Canon Burnet, Vicar of Kelloe (1885-1916). In a letter written to a local periodical in August, 1889, Canon Burnet states that he was informed by Mrs. Barrett Browning's brother that she was privately baptized at Coxhoe Hall, and he also said that the peculiar wording of the entry relative to the sister indicated that she was "received into the congregation" when her brother was baptized.

H. ASKEW.

Spennymoor.

The following are extracts from my great-grandmother's Bible (written by her) bearing upon this subject:

(a) Wm. Collison born 8 March 1788 at half past 5 o'clock in ye Eveng, privately baptizd

(sic) 6 April 1788 and Christened 28 May 88 at ye parish Church

(b) Elizabeth Collison born 27 March 1789 Quarter before twelve oclock at night. Christened 1 May 1789 at their own house. Sponsors etc.

(c) John Collison born 9 May 1790 at half an hour after eight o'clock at night. privately baptizd by Mr. Embry the 27 June 1790 and Christened at their own house 20 Octr. 1791. Sponsors, etc.

(d) Henry Collison born 29 Decr 1791 Ten minutes after 9 o'clock in the Mornng and privately baptized Feby 12. 1792 by Edwd Empry. Inoculated 26 March 1791=fully baptizd.

The spelling and wording are copied from the original.

In my grandmother's Bible, the words "baptized" and "christened" are used, apparently without method, alternatively (or nearly so) in the entries against her own 9 children. But only one ceremony is recorded.

C. S. C. (B/C).

TEA AND COFFEE CUPS (cxlvi. 47, 106).—Perhaps the following may help. My great-grandmother married in 1795. Among her wedding presents were two sets of tea-things which were always called Lowestoft china, grey-blue paste with small figures. One of these sets became my mother's, and was familiar to me as a child. It had both handled and plain tea-cups.

An old gentleman, born in 1801, with whom I stayed as a child, used the following ritual at tea-time. He always saucered his tea, i.e., poured the tea into his saucer before drinking it. When he required more the cup was turned upside down in the saucer and then sent up to the tea-maker. On asking his sister, a much younger person, why her brother displayed what I had been taught to consider as "kitchen" manners, she said, "Oh, he always did so because both father and mother did so, as there were no handles to the cups in their time and people couldn't drink easily out of them." On making the experiment I found there was considerable truth in the mechanics of the statement.

I imagine that the "dish of tea" of our eighteenth century ancestors had to do with this saucering. When did the phrase "a cup of tea" replace "a dish of tea"?

F. WILLIAM COCK.

LEGEND OF POMPEY (13 S. i. 430; cxlvi. 11. 50).—I regret that I have accidentally overlooked PROF. BENSLEY's interesting letter. I know, of course, that Pompey's tomb

uld not rightfully appear in the scene of Ghirlandajo's 'Adoration of the Shepherds'; that the Temple should not be ere; that it is contended that Pompey did it plunder the Temple. Some of the early Christian Apologists credit Pompey with any pagan virtues. But St. Jerome, in passing, includes Pompey in his list of those who dishonoured Jerusalem (*vide* his letter to the Prefect Dardanus); and St. Augustine says:

Pompeius ergo populi Romani præclarissimus princeps, Judæam cum exercitu ingressus civitatem cepit, templum reserat, non devotione applicis, sed jure victoris, et ad sancta sanctorum, quo nisi summum sacerdotem non cebat intrare, non ut venerator, sed ut promotor accedit.

and he adds that Pompey confirmed Hyrcanus as High Priest, taking Aristobulus away as his prisoner. He states further (as though the act followed Pompey's initiative), "Postea Cassius etiam templum spoliavit." ('De Civitate Dei,' lib. xviii, xlv). Besides, we have the word of Dionysius, that Pompey plundered the Temple.

However, Ghirlandajo was an artist first and last: holding to the traditions of the studio, and intent as any churchman on teaching a spiritual lesson to the crowd. If we would interpret a Renaissance picture, we must put ourselves in the painter's place; and even the most scholarly and critical artist remembered his public and his age in his work. Indeed, even to-day we look, not for accuracy, but for the presentation of an idea, in works of imagination.

G. N. COUNT PLUNKETT.

Dublin.

THE "WILD" OF SUSSEX (cxlvi. 65, 102). Wingate's 'Abridgment of all Statutes, . . . etc.,' 1681, on p. 272, gives the following:

Stat. 14 & 15, H. 8, 6. An Act was made for the altering of the High-ways in the Wild Kent. See the Statute at large.

I Stat. 26, H. 8, 7. The Stat. 14 & 15, H. 8, II extend to Sussex.

B. J. L.

ADEGUNDA BECKET, LADY OF MORTIMER (lvi. 94).—May not this place be Mortimer, Berks, the full name of the place being Hatfield Mortimer. A history of the parish (in MSS.) has been compiled by John Cameron, formerly Vicar of the parish. The Manor belonged to the Mortimer family from the Conquest till the

death of Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March, 1425, after which it passed to the Crown.

Seis or Leys mostly means Englishman.

The name De Garry is interesting, but I cannot offer any explanation. Is it a variant of De Bury or De Barry?

Moston is about three miles from Chester.

Ragona de Becket could not have held Mortimer in her "own right," except as an heiress, or widow. How is the name Becket accounted for?

There is a Manor of Becket near Faringdon in Berkshire (Becke in Domesday), but there was no connexion with the Mortimers.

E. E. COPE.

Finchampstead Place, Berks.

"FROM THE TEETH OUTWARDS": "FUOR DE' DENTI" (cxlvi. 84).—In one form or another the English phrase is of fairly long standing. The earliest example in the 'Oxford English Dictionary' is from W. Lambard's 'Perambulation of Kent' (1570-6), "They met . . . and from the teeth forwards departed good friends againe." From J. Udall's 'Diotrephes' (1588) is quoted "Manye of them like vs but from the teeth outwards." An instance of "teeth outward" is taken from W. Lilly's 'Christian Astrology' (1647), while a letter of James Hogg (28 Feb., 1815) in Lockhart's 'Life of Scott' has "To be friends from the teeth forwards is common enough."

The Dictionary defines the meaning of the expression as "formally or feignedly, in profession but not in reality (opp. to *from the heart*)."

EDWARD BENSLEY.

MACAULAY'S CRITICISM OF MONTGOMERY AND CROKER (cxlvi. 100).—Twelve pages at the beginning of Murray's one-volume edition of Croker's 'Bozwell' (the copy before me is dated 1866) contain Answers to Macaulay's Review. The excerpts from the *Edinburgh Review* and the answers are printed in parallel columns. Neither Macaulay nor Carlyle recognized Croker's real merits. The attack on Robert Montgomery was another matter.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ARMY OFFICERS (cxlvi. 98). In the *United Service Journal* for 1834, Part I, p. 236, obituary notice of General Edward Stack, a former officer of the Irish Brigade in the French service, who entered the British Army as Lieutenant-Colonel in 179—, it is stated that

On a general promotion taking place in 1808, Colonel Stack received an official letter, inquiring whether he professed the Roman Catholic religion, a regulation being at the time in force, which precluded the professors of that creed from attaining to higher rank than that of full Colonel. His reply stated, that he was "of the religion which makes general officers," and this being deemed satisfactory, he . . . was promoted to the rank of Major-General. [Lieut.-General, 1813; General, 1830].

R. BINGHAM ADAMS.

According to Ward's 'The Eve of Catholic Emancipation' (Longmans, 1912), the Act of 1829 allowed Catholics to hold all civil and military offices (with a few specified exceptions) throughout the United Kingdom. The same authority states that an attempt in 1807 to insert two clauses in the military bill to enable Catholics to hold commissions in the Army, and to secure to Catholics serving in the Army the free exercise of their religion, was vetoed by the King. The Irish Parliament Acts of 1792 and 1793 allowed Catholics to hold military offices, but these Acts only applied to Ireland.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

NAPOLÉON III: SURRENDER AT SEDAN (cxlvi. 65, 108).—Emile Zola, who is, as a rule, very accurate in his historical quotations, gives "N'ayant pas" in the 'Débacle,' Vol. ii, chap. vi, but agrees with General Sir Frederick Maurice, in using the phrase "au milieu de mes troupes" instead of "à la tête de mes troupes."

The omission of the word "pas" would be usual in colloquial French, but which is correct, "au milieu" or "à la tête"?

Further elucidation of these alternative wordings is important historically, as both cannot be correct.

C. L. M.

"RELIABLE" (cxlvi. 116).—In 1899 Dr. Reginald Farrer sent the following lines to *The British Medical Journal* by way of protest against the frequent use of what he regarded as that "odious word 'reliable.'"

Although a little lengthy, it may be of interest to reproduce the "protest":

I quite admit—my worthy friend—the English language pliable,

A very useful tendency, the fact is undeniable;

But no convenience can excuse that odious word "reliable."

I fear the foul abortion shows signs of being viable,

Yet, ere we grant the creature's life, let's think to what we're liable.

A thrilling "shilling shocker" will
tised as "cryable,"

And a gentle maiden's sorrow be ve
"sighable."

If we weakly grant admittance to the
word "reliable,"

A monster whose existence is quite
fiable.

A purchasable picture will be cata
"buyable,"

The marriage-knot be registered a
"untiable,"

A legitimate experiment be spok
"triable";

Historians will praise immortal
"undiable,"

And the poultry-monger's pigeons be
as "pieable,"

An oath at which we say "Oh, fie!"
henceforth "Oh-fiable";

E'en the Cockney terms a trip to 'eath
"enjoyable,"

Now let us all with one consent c
to the Diable!

And when we mean "trustworthy
never say "reliable."

H. A

Spennymoor.

HOLY STONES AND WITCHES (cxlv). In his delightful little book 'A C the North' (1909) the late Rev. Ha Neville, Rector of Ford (1872-191 tions holy stones, called in his witches' stones, as being very They were hung inside the doors of and cow byres as a protection ag evil influence of witches.

These stones, he says, were foun fields, in the river, and by the sea- possessed the peculiarity of being p naturally—the perforations makin comparatively rare.

Brockett, in his 'Glossary of Country Words,' says they are "Adders' Stones," owing to the belief that the holes are made tongue of the adder.

It was customary in the Border when a cow was "witched" to pu her back. At other times she was neighbour, the money being pas hand to hand over her back.

H. A

Spennymoor.

H. HUMPHREY, PUBLISHER (13 S cxlvi 15, 104).—From researches made it is fairly evident that ther Mr. H. Humphrey, and no gent this name is mentioned by any of biographers.

A careful study of over five hu Gillray's caricatures reveals the

ars with reference to his publishers. The earliest prints, dated 1779, were published by William Humphrey, at 227, and prints continued to be published at this address until 1785. From 1788 prints were occasionally issued by Humphrey, 48, Long Acre." From 1790 until Gillray's death, practically the prints were published by "H. rey," no mention being made whether Mr., "Mrs.," or "Miss"; H. rey publishing in 1782 at 118, New Street; 1782-3, 51, New Bond Street; 18, Old Bond Street; 1794-7, 37, Bond Street; 1797, New Bond Street; James's Street; 1797-1810, 27, St. James's Street. During this latter period the prints bear the imprint, "Published by Gillray, 27, St. James's Street," and I found three others which bear the imprint "Hh. Humphrey," which may mean John Humphrey, though this is conjectured.

The last engraving by Gillray bears the following imprint, "Now first published by G. Humphrey, nephew and son-in-law to the late Mrs. H. Humphrey, James's Street," 1818.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

BUTTER ROLLS (cxlvi. 99).—Butter is still sold in rolls weighing from 20 to 22 ozs. in the Dale, Leyburn, and a few other parts of North Yorkshire. In late eighteenth century Yorkshire farmers' account-books, butter apparently seems to have been sold by weight.

Lack of proper weights (see "Pundit," i.e., pound-stone, in Canon Atkinson's Cleveland Glossary) probably offers an explanation of measurement being by weight.

Apparently there is much lore in Yorkshire regarding butter, e.g., the use of the "stick" and salt to drive out a spell from the churn.

J. FAIRFAX-BLAKEBOROUGH.

Cambridge, in the late 'seventies, rolls of butter a yard long were brought to the market in long baskets. The yard weighed 10 lb. Undergraduates at Trinity received from the buttery, for commons, a roll of butter of two inches.

WILLIAM BARNARD.

BRIDGEWATER, PRINCE OF THE HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE (cxlvi. 99).—I always understood that the title of Count of the Holy Roman Empire was conferred on a member of the Egerton family, who was contemporary of the first Duke of

Marlborough. He is mentioned in some of the early eighteenth century German memoirs (written in the French language like all such works of the period), but unfortunately I have forgotten the names of the authors. The creation of Prince may be, of course, a subsequent elevation.

The British Counts (especially Irish and Scotch Catholics) of the Holy Roman Empire reached the number of more than two hundred during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and would form an interesting subject for a monograph volume. Many of the Scotch and Irish adventurers first arrived in Vienna nearly penniless, and afterwards married into the princely and noble houses of Germany, Italy, and Spain. The origin of the still existing families will be found in the 'Gothaisches Genealogisches Taschenbuch der Gräflichen Häuser' (Gotha, Justus Perthes, 1923).

ANDREW DE TERNANT.

MR. H. J. B. CLEMENTS is quite right in his inference that the title of Prince of the Holy Roman Empire was not conferred on Francis Henry Egerton, 8th and last Earl of Bridgewater.

When the latter succeeded to the title he was, in addition to being Rector of Whitchurch in Shropshire, a prebendary of Durham Cathedral, a position to which he had been appointed in 1780.

In the biographical notes accompanying the list of Prebendaries of Durham Cathedral appearing in 'The History and Antiquities of the County Palatine of Durham,' Vol. i (William Fordyce), it is stated that on Oct. 21, 1823, he succeeded his brother in his titles, being 8th Earl of Bridgewater, 9th Viscount Brackley, and Baron Ellesmere, a Prince of the Holy Roman Empire. The title of Prince, it will be seen, was inherited. Nothing is said as to who was the first holder of the title.

H. ASKEW.

Spennymoor.

'THE WESTMINSTER ALICE' (cxlvi. 47, 99).—This came out as a pamphlet (price 6d.), published at the *Westminster Gazette* office, probably in 1902. H. H. Munro was born 1870, and killed in action, 1916.

G. S. GIBBONS.

'The Westminster Alice' was published in pamphlet form as "Westminster Popular No. 18," price sixpence; at the office of the paper, Tudor Street, E.C.

WILLIAM BARNARD.

It was issued as No. 18 of the 'Westminster Populans,' which were reprinted from *The Westminster Gazette* about 1903, and illustrated by F. Carruthers Gould. Several political and topical caricatures will be found in the series.

A mutilated copy of 'The Westminster Alice' is in the newspaper room of the British Museum: 133 of 1893, No. 18; it contains 44 pages. Some of the previous numbers are out of print.

N. W. HILL.

JAMES PRICE (cxlvi. 100).—There was a Rev. James Price at High Wycombe in 1771. *Gent. Mag.* for 1788, p. 85, gives his obituary as follows:

Jan.
13. Rev. Mr. Price, vicar of High Wycombe, Bucks, and one of the aldermen of that borough.

R. BINGHAM ADAMS.

CAPTAIN ARTHUR ROBINSON (12 S. xii. 474).—In Beaulieu Church, New Forest, there is a tablet inscribed:

Sacred to the memory of | The Revd. Henry Robinson, M.A. | incumbent of this parish. | Buried February 14th, 1775. | Aged 43 years.

R. BINGHAM ADAMS.

BUTTER-TEETH (cxlvi. 99).—The 'N.E.D.' shows the currency of this word from 1571 (R. Edwards, 'Damon and Pythias') to 1782 (A. Monro, 'Anatomy,' 121).

Q. V.

The phrase "butter-teeth" is used in South Somerset, but is only applied to the upper front incisors.

W. G. WILLIS WATSON.

Pinhoe.

Besides the upper front teeth, broad yellow teeth are so designated in West Yorks, East Lancashire, N.W. Derby, Staffs, Northants, E. Anglia, Sussex and Hants; see 'E. D. D.' s.v. *butter*.

N. W. HILL.

"FERNSELUER," "LESOWSELUER," "WEIKSELUER" (13 S. i. 449; cxlvi. 13, 52).—Your correspondents' replies have added appreciably to the 'O. E. D.' material for the last of these words (in its corrected form); and I have had the good fortune to find in P.R.O. (*Ancient Deeds*, A. 1413, A. 6926) two other leases of the same property, the scribe of each writing *werkseluer* quite clearly.

The date of the earlier one is 2 Oct., 1391. MR. ST. CLAIR BADDELEY tells me that the

instance he translated at p. 13 should have been printed *werc seluer*, and that its date is 1355; and adds that *Workesilver* is mentioned "in the Exemplification re cust of the Manor of Charlton Kings (Asheley), 16 Feb., 1625/6."

Q. V

UNIVERSITY HOODS (cxlvi. 10, 51, 108). A convenient list will be found at the end of 'Who's Who Year-Book.' The last edition that I have is of 1914-15.

Q. V

CALCAVELLA (WINE) (cxlvi. 100).—*Calcavella*, or *Calcavelos*. A highly-flavoured Lisbon white wine.—'A Handy Dictionary of Commercial Information.' By Edward Blakeley, F.S.S. (of the Board of Trade), 1878.

This dictionary does not give *Carcavellos*. ROBERT PIERPOINCE

A sweet, white wine imported from Lisbon. It was manufactured at *Carcavelhos* in Portugal, of which *Carcavellas* is the Spanish rendering, and this by slight corruption became *Calcavella*.

N. W. HILL

"Calcavella" and "Carcavellos" are one and the same wine, the name being derived from *Carcavellos*, a village in Portugal, near Lisbon, which is famous for wines. "Calcavella" and "Calcavell" are commoner English forms, so says 'Century Dictionary.'

ARCHIBALD SPARK

"SCOTCH" (cxlvi. 83).—This word occurs twice in a figurative scene in Mr. D. Lawrence's 'Sons and Lovers,' in which Nottinghamshire mines form the background (1913, pp. 63, 228). But it is not recorded in Mander's 'Derbyshire Miners' Glossary' (1827).

THEODORE BESTERMAN

"FOLLY" IN PLACE-NAMES (13 S. i. 449 and refs. there given; cxlvi. 33).—There are two derivations of the word *Folly*, one clearly attributing foolishness to some person, the other for an erection or purposed erection; this agrees with some instances mentioned.

As to the other, I would ask some of your correspondents if there is not a stream in the vicinity of the instances they give. In fact, so, the solution will be most likely as follows.—Wells, in Old British, are "folli." "Folly" Brook means the brook which flows from a well—not a well in the pre-

sense of the word, but a spring. Folly Field would mean the field near the "folly," or spring.

G. F. ASHTON.

FIFTEENTH CENTURY WORDS (cxlvi. 79, 123).—"Adrichillate." Is not this *adnichillate*, i.e., annihilate?

G. S. GIBBONS.

ANGER OF ANGERSLEIGH (cxlvi. 66, 107).—R. Sims in his 'Index to the Pedigrees and Arms contained in the Heralds' Visitations, in the British Museum,' 1849, gives the following:

Anger, Cambridgeshire, 2198, folio, 2.

Anger, Surrey, 1493, folio, 186.

LEONARD C. PRICE.

Essex Lodge, Ewell.

MEDAL OF ST. GEORGE (cxlvi. 99).—As regards the Medal of St. George it is a specimen of a very common charm used as a protection against death by shipwreck or in battle; specimens going back to the 17th century are known, and it was popular, especially in German lands down to comparatively recent times.

D. C. M.

COIN SHOWING ROMAN ENTRY INTO LONDON (cxlvi. 120).—An illustration of the medallion representing the Entry of Constantius I into London is given in the Paris periodical *Aréthuse* for Jan. 1924.

D. C. M.

AUTHOR WANTED (cxlvi. 121): See Edwin Arnold's 'The Song Celestial,' Book ii. 65-68.

S. F.

Notes on Books.

Studies in the Genesis of Romantic Theory in the Eighteenth Century. By J. G. Robertson. (Cambridge University Press. 12s. 6d.)

THE deeper investigation of historical periods of secondary importance, and a re-discovery of the corresponding literature is a characteristic development of recent historical and critical study. These secondary periods claim attention, partly as explaining both what comes before and what comes after them; partly as displaying more clearly than greater periods do the relations between different national literatures, and partly, again, as affording an abundance of illustration, theoretic wisdom and suggestion by which critics of our present literature may profit in several ways. The Romantic Literature of Europe, which has flowered so widely, freely and splendidly, sprang into view not direct from its roots, but, so to speak, from underground stems, of which one of the strongest was that found running first

through Italian soil. It is this which Mr. Robertson has undertaken to lay bare, and, if we may follow our metaphor a little further, he comes to the task well equipped with requisite knowledge of its start, direction, general habit and particular nodes—by which last we would designate the individual writers.

The last half of the seventeenth century found Italian literature undone—to all appearance a dead thing. From France came the sting which brought it back to life—the 'Manière de bien penser' of the Jesuit Bouhours, which relentlessly held up to obloquy the falseness and bad taste of what passed in Italy for poetry. This was brought out in 1687, and took some years to penetrate, for the first attempt to reply to it—Orsi's 'Considerazione, etc.'—appeared only in 1703. Not in itself strikingly successful it testified to the presence of a revival, as had also the foundation, a few years earlier, of the Accademia degli Arcadi.

To engage the awakening spirit of Italy France had to offer her theatre, the philosophy of Descartes, and the lively course of the "Querelle des anciens et des modernes"; England, Shakespeare and Milton and the literary criticism which, for the present purpose, culminated in Addison. It is a pleasant fact that this study—breaking some new ground and throwing light on fields already explored—originated in a wish to solve the puzzle of Shakespeare's being called "Sasper" by the Swiss critic, Bodmer—a form soon traced to its Italian source and thereby opening up the question whether eighteenth century literature—at any rate on the side of theory—might not owe more than had been suspected to the genius of Italy.

During the first half of the eighteenth century the French challenge was successfully met, and the theory of aesthetics definitely advanced, by a group of thinkers, who whether considered together or individually, afford singularly interesting matter for investigation and reflection. With the exception of Giambattista Vico they are men of the second order; they approached the problems of aesthetics, as pioneers most often fruitfully approach them, as subordinate to larger philosophy, or as affording intellectual recreation alongside of the exigencies of professional or social life. Gravina, a figure of much grace and original force, is author of a classical work on Civil Law; Muratori is a prince of archivists and librarians; Conti, the link between this group and England, was a scholar and a priest, and a student of natural science, of whom Mr. Robertson notes that he made one of the first attempts at applying the comparative method to primitive literature. Martelli, with some genuine poetic gift, brought to his aesthetic considerations, the turn of mind and the varied experience of the man of the world, in which respects there was resemblance between him and Maffei, whose 'Merope' has given him a place in European literature at large. Calepio, belonging to the same class and tradition, though a less brilliant figure, is the link between Italy and Germany and perhaps gives

us the line along which the influence of Italy can be most plainly traced. Having analysed—admirably and in effective detail—the several works by which these men contributed to that theory of aesthetics upon which Romantic Literature is based, Mr. Robertson goes on to a study of the connection between this pioneer work of Italy and the new developments in France, Spain, England and Germany. All these chapters are excellent and should be conned with serious attention by the student of literature; but we would single out for special commendation the one in Spain.

A good English style is a great asset to a writer on such a subject as this. In general, Mr. Robertson writes well—but he has passed curious little lapses which much resemble those a foreigner would make and which might well be corrected in a second edition. Esteem, contempt and stupidity counted among “physical activities,” and the phrase “the empiricism of facts” also struck us as strange; and there are two or three misprints not absolutely trivial. The book is a fine piece of work; planned and executed on large, firm lines, and carrying the reader easily by well-chosen stages to the centre of its subject.

Life. A Book for Elementary Students. By A. E. Shipley. (Cambridge University Press. 6s. net).

‘N. & Q.’ as a rule, refrains from comment on scientific works. We make an exception in the case of this small book with an immense title for two reasons. First, it deals with those fundamental facts which not to know—at least in some sort—is to be subject to misapprehensions in all kinds of learning; and secondly, it deals with them—as one would expect from Sir Arthur Shipley—under the light of great general conceptions which simplify them and give them their position as material for thought alongside of, and complementary to, material derived, say, from anthropology or archaeology. Sir Arthur Shipley writes with an ease and strength of style which will remind many of his readers of Huxley. The Elementary Students for whom the book is designed, should profit greatly by it; and we would also recommend it as mental refreshment to readers who may find themselves a little jaded by modern fiction and literary criticism.

In Bucks. By G. Eland. (Aylesbury. Do Fraine and Co. 5s. net).

THIS is an enlargement, with a few corrections, of a delightful little work which received a warm welcome some two years ago, of which a review will be found in our columns at 12 S ix. 219. As before, we have enjoyed the abundance of rustic detail of all kinds collected here—the more precious because so much of it has been or is being obliterated. The chapter on Old Farming Ways and that entitled ‘Words and Wit of the Vale’ may be specially noticed in this connection. On a different line another

good chapter is that on Duck Decoys with its careful illustration. The illustrations, indeed, are one of the great features of the book. The taste for facts of this kind is growing both among readers and collectors, as many books testify. Mr. Eland is to be congratulated upon a very good contribution to this store of entertainment and knowledge.

Gloucester in National History. By Francis A. Hyett. (Longmans. 6s. net).

It is pleasant to see this useful, scholarly and charming little work in a third edition. We suppose that few who are really interested in Gloucester are without it by this time; but it is worth while acquiring the new edition for the sake of the Chapter on the Gloucester's share in the Great War and the Appendix giving the places where Roman remains have been found. It was the Gloucestershire Territorials who produced *The Fifth Gloucester Gazette*, the first, and by some critics esteemed the best, of the British Trench Journals.

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.

THE Catalogue of Mr. Martins Nighoff of the Hague, No. 491, describes a relatively large number of early printed books. We noticed the ‘Cronycke van Hollandt’ of Cornelius Aurelius—a good copy apparently in a modern binding—1517: 375 florins; Etterlin's ‘Kronica von der loblichen Eydtgenossenschaft’ in the first edition (Basle, 1507) offered for 450fl.; a copy of the original edition (Ratdolt, 1489) of Albumasar's ‘Introductorium in astronomiam’—200fl.; and the second edition (the first printed by Peter Drach) of Breydenbach's ‘Peregrinationes in Terram Sanctam.’ As interesting among the books of somewhat later date may be mentioned a ‘Collection complète des mémoires relatifs à l'histoire de France’ from the reign of Philip Augustus to 1763 (the Peace of Paris)—Paris, 1819-29, 131 volumes for 150fl.; Vignole's ‘Livre nouveau . . . des cinq ordres d'architecture’ with 108 plates, by Charpentier (Paris, 1757)—100fl., and W. Marsden's ‘History of Sumatra’ (3rd edit., London, 1811)—50fl. M. Nighoff has also several good modern works—among which the work done during the present century on the subject of Eastern art and antiquities is specially conspicuous.

Notices to Correspondents.

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Augier, of the East India Company.
 sons of Sir Christopher Wren.
 living under the Commonwealth.

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Notes.**AUNGIER OF THE EAST
INDIA COMPANY.****STORY OF A YOUNGER SON.**

and younger sons have made much
 if they were not forbidden, like
 of the continental *noblesse*, from
 their fortune in other ways than

The old French proverb *Gen-
 sans guerre vaut autant que
 terre*, had little point with us.
 an Adventurer, as Kingsley and
 shown us, was a notable person-
 county histories, family papers,
 letters, are eloquent enough of
 enterprises in which he engaged,
 rebuilt many a ruined house,
 and many a tarnished honour.

In England there was no Army to
 and no Navy as a career for gen-
 or those possessing the vocation,
 the Church certainly, though
 the snug sinecure it afterwards
 while the Bar—apart from the
 notion of vocation—was at least too
 for most younger sons.

It would be done with the swarm of
 at the close of the civil wars of
 Charles's time had thrown out of
 ? Their grandfathers would
 and the dangers of the Spanish
 Gilbert and Raleigh, in search

of El Dorado in the Great Unknown; but
 these romantic careers were pursued rather
 in the realms of romance than in the sober
 life of Puritan England. Ireland, the
 school of preferment for Elizabethan younger
 sons, no longer had attractions to offer.

Behold, then, the Turkey, African, and
 East Indian Companies, springing into
 being as an attractive career for the adven-
 turous younger son; offering a more or less
 certain road to fortune, and her attendant
 favours. "A few years' stay in Surat,"
 remarks John Ovington in his interesting
 volume 'A Voyage to Surat,' published in
 1696, "has raised several of the Presidents
 to plentiful estates, who are permitted a
 free trade to all parts of the East. In
 voyages to and from China they commonly
 make cent per cent."—and the same oppor-
 tunities were afforded to the subordinates.
 It was deemed a fortunate thing, indeed, if,
 through kinship, or interest, an opening
 could be found in one of these rising enter-
 prises. Such a chance came in the way of
 the younger son who is the subject of the
 present paper, and whose career, in its be-
 ginnings, is typical of many such another
 cadet of good family.

Gerald Aungier was in fact, a younger
 son of a younger son; for his father, the
 Honourable Ambrose Aungier, D.D., was
 the second surviving son of Sir Francis, 1st
 Lord Aungier* of Longford. The latter was

* He was eldest s. and h. of Richard Aungier,
 Esq., of Gray's Inn, by Rosa d. of William
 Stewart, Esq., of Ely, baptized at Coton, near
 Cambridge, May 14, 1558. Educated at West-
 minster and Trinity College, Cambridge, he
 was in 1577 "specially" admitted to Gray's
 Inn; and called to the Bar June 17, 1583.
 Benchet of Gray's Inn 1602, Q.C. and M.P. for
 Newcastle-under-Lyne 1588, for Haslemere 1597.
 Knighted at Greenwich May 28, 1609. Ap-
 pointed Master of the Rolls in Ireland June 5
 following. Member of the Irish Privy Council
 and Joint Lord Keeper 1619/20.

He appears to have been of the type known
 to the Newgate Calendar as "a hanging
 Judge." Brian O'Neile, on his trial in Dublin,
 April, 1615 ('Domestic State papers: Irish')
 has left a humorous description of this "Black
 Judge," as he calls him. "I was at the
 Assizes the other day and Justice Aungier was
 ready to revile me like a churl, if I did but
 look awry, and would lean his head upon one
 shoulder to see if he could espy any occasion
 to hang me."

Sir Francis rendered "great assistance" to
 the Government in connection with the planta-
 tion of the provinces of Ulster and Leinster
 in 1616, and the counties of Wexford, Leitrim,
 and Longford in 1620. For these and other

the Irish Master of the Rolls, and one of that host of officials and lawyers that James I let loose upon Ireland.

Ambrose, born *circa* 1597 (according to his grandfather's will), educated at Westminster and Cambridge, was a Fellow of Clare, and had been ordained at Peterborough in 1624. About the year 1628 he appears to have gone over to Dublin on a visit to his father, whose legal duties obliged him to spend most of his time in that city. It must have been then that Ambrose met his future wife, Griselda, one of the daughters of Lancelot Bulkeley, Archbishop of Dublin and Primate of Ireland. Doubtless this had something to do with his appointment to the office of Prebendary and Treasurer of St. Patrick's on July 23, 1628, and to the Chancellorship in 1636. The exact date of the marriage is unrecorded—Peerage books and Landed Gentry volumes had yet to be born—but it certainly took place prior to Lord Aungier's death in October, 1632, as the fact is mentioned in that Lord's funeral certificate.

Gerald Aungier with whose career we are here concerned, was the second of the three sons (Francis, Gerald and Ambrose) of this marriage; and, with the help of sidelight evidence, it seems pretty clear, that he was born (in Dublin probably, in Ireland certainly) between the years 1635-40. The latter date is the more likely.

The records of the Ulster Office afford no evidence as to the exact date of his parents'

services and merits, King James by Patent under the Great Seal d. Westminster June 29, 1621, was pleased to advance him (and the heirs male *corpore suo*) to the dignity of Lord Baron Aungier of Longford in the peerage of Ireland. The preamble of this Patent setting forth his "illustrious" descent, "*Ex antiquissima familia Comitum Aungier in regno Franciæ*," is given in Lodge, vol. iii. He married (1) Douglas youngest d. of Honble. Edward Fitz-Gerald (youngest s. of 9th Earl of Kildare), brother of "the fair Geraldine" and father of the 14th Earl. The FitzGerald pedigree does not reveal the origin of her unfeminine baptismal name of "Douglas." (2) Anne d. of Sir George Barne, Lord Mayor in 1586, son of Sir George Barne, Lord Mayor in 1552. (3) Margaret d. of Sir Thomas Cave of Stanford, widow of Sir John Wynne, and sister-in-law of Sir Thomas Roe.

Lord Aungier died full of years, riches, and honours, at his house in (what is now Aungier Street), Dublin, Oct. 8, 1632, and after considerable delay, was buried with much ceremony in the Choir of St. Patrick's Cathedral on Dec. 6. His will d. November, 1628 is extant; also his very elaborate funeral certificate.

marriage, or of his own birth, and has been obtained from the Dublin Registers, which are imperfect, and inaccessible. At the period under consideration they were kept chaotically at all. Also a great mass of family were lost or destroyed during the Commonwealth, in which may be included Digier's family Bible.

But a letter written by Sir J. Clarges to Secretary Bennett (after Lord Arlington) in May 1663 does throw a ray of light on the subject; for he therein tells Francis the eldest son (who succeeded his uncle) as "a young man," which would make us almost in estimating Gerald Aungier to have been about fourteen years old at the time of his father's death in 1654.

Gerald is unrecorded in the 'Dictionary of National Biography'—surprising were it not that its Editors have wholly treated India badly. But search up and down the pages of Anglo-Indian history, biography, and travel, are found though more or less inaccurate, accounts of his life and work in India. Yet the story of him has fallen into such utter neglect that much of what is recorded is, in relation to the real Gerald Aungier, nothing more than the merest biographical romance. Name, parentage, family descent, place of burial, are lost sight of—altogether forgotten—and in their stead we have seen a biographical *pabulum* of a somewhat surprising kind. Therefore it has seemed good to take up one's pen and attempt a brief outline of the real facts, gleaned from old books, old letters and documents, confused masses called "State papers," "Court Minutes" and much sifted and meditation. For there is no little worth rescuing and remembering. His father and grandfather were domiciled many years in Ireland (Sir Francis is mentioned below having married a daughter of the family).

* Vide: 'History of British India' (William Hunter, 1900); 'Cities of India' (Forrest, 1903); 'Origin of Bombay' (Cunha, 1854); 'Rise of Bombay' (S. J. Wards, 1902); 'English in Western India' (Rev. Philip Anderson, R.N., 1854); 'and Western India' (James Douglas); 'Bombay in the Making' (Malibari); 'Voyage to Surat' (Rev. John Ovington, 1696); 'New Account of the East Indies' (Alexr. Hamilton, 1727); 'Travels in India and Persia' (John Fryer, M.D., 1676).

at Anglo-Irish House of FitzGerald) would be a mistake to regard our other than an Englishman, for we find any other trace of Irish descent. Bulkeleys, his mother's people, were English stock, and indeed little Irish temperament appears in Aungier in after life. He blended the official mind of one grandfather with the religious temperament of the other; of whom possessed a drop of Irish blood. The only source whence he derived it, and that much diluted, was through his maternal grandmother. His Christian name indeed recalled that great house. It was borne not only by his uncle, the Lord Aungier, and by his great-grandfather Gerald FitzGerald, 14th Earl of Kildare, but by generations of earlier Earls, and had become in fact the favourite baptismal name of the FitzGerald clan. On the Aungier side he came of legal lineage—there seems to have been a persistent

mentioned in a small volume pub. 1685 by Thomas Hillips, gent., entitled 'The Grandeur of the Law'—"Enumerating the most illustrious families in England who have been raised up and wealth by the successful practice of the Law." The first of the family to distinguish himself in this field was Henry Aungier, Chief Justice and Lord Chancellor of Edward II, who founded and endowed St. Michael's College, Cambridge, incorporated by Henry VIII. An ecclesiastic as a lawyer, Henry Aungier held the office of Stanton, Suffolk, and (according to custom of the time) was often called 'Henry de Staunton.' See: 'Close Rolls,' 1332, where he is referred to as Henry of Stanton; also: 'Patent Rolls,' May 1332, where he appears in Samuel Clarke's 'Lives of Eminent persons,' pub. 1683; in 'Hist. of Cambridge' (1753); and in Fox, and Wright and Jones's 'Memorials of the University of Cambridge,' as "Henry Aungier, Chanc. of Suffolk, etc., Canon of York and Wells, Prior of Stanton." Some interesting particulars of his career are given in these works, notably by the Cambridge antiquary, William Dugdale (MS. 5846, Brit. Mus.), a great authority on collegiate and local history. A fac-simile drawing of the original seal of Michael's College, which shows the Ermine a griffin azure of Aungier, are also displayed in St. Michael's Church. Campbell's 'Lives of the Lord Chancellors' notices him only as "Henry de Staunton," and the error is copied by Foss; probably accounts for its repetition in the superficial account of him to be found under "Henry de Staunton" in the 'Dict. of Nat. Biography.' During the reign of Henry VIII the father of Richard Aungier, mentioned as "recovered certain ancestral lands, the

legal strain in the blood dating from Plantagenet days and continuing down to very recent times indeed. His great-grandfather Richard Aungier was a distinguished Elizabethan lawyer (Reader, Bench, and Treasurer of Gray's Inn, and Counsel at Law for the town of Cambridge) whose practice both in the Courts and in matters of conveyance appears to have been considerable. The great Lord Burghley refers to him (Diary 1577) as "a Protestant very learned and welthie," but his end was tragic. On the night of Nov. 12, 1597, he mysteriously disappeared from his chambers in the Inn; his body being found nearly a month later floating on the Thames. Suspicion fell on his son Richard who (with his wife Agnes, and the porter of Gray's Inn) was arrested and conveyed to Bridewell. Vide: 'Acts of the Privy Council' (vol. xxviii), Cooper's 'Athenæ Cantab.' and 'Annals,' 'Middlesex County Records,' 'Tyburn Tree' (Marks, 1910) and Jardine on 'Torture.' Under date 25 Jan., 1598, Stow records that "one named Ainger was hanged at Tiburne, for wilfully and secretly murdering of his own father, a gentleman and Counsellor of the law at Graies Inne, in his chamber there." The family arms may still be seen in the painted glass of the Great Hall.

The Honble. Ambrose Aungier, D.D., Prebendary and Chancellor of St. Patrick's did not leave his widow and children in very flourishing circumstances. The Aungiers were Royalists, and suffered accordingly, a portion of Lord Aungier's property being sequestered. Mistress Griselda's own father, the aged Archbishop, had also died in prison, in 1650, where he had been incarcerated for resisting the Act prohibiting the use of the Prayer Book. Her first cousin Thomas (created Viscount Bulkeley by Charles I at Oxford in recognition of his loyalty) was father of the famous Royalist General Bulkeley; but in their present eclipsed state, there was little to be looked for from Cavalier kin.

same having been wrongfully appropriated (by Henry Aungier's trustees) to the house of St. Michael's Cambridge." ('Letters and papers of Henry VIII,' vol. 19, p. 78). Henry was buried as he wished "in the midst of his scholars" in St. Michael's Church. No memorial of him exists to-day; but "Aungier's Lane," in Cambridge town, tries yet to remind the wayfarer of a forgotten legal luminary and son.

The following year, however, Gerald* Lord Aungier died *s.p.* in England, and was succeeded in the title and estates by his nephew Francis. The eldest being thus early (he was then perhaps about 20 years of age) provided for, comes the problem of the younger son!

And of all helps is not a rich Dowager—relict of the old Lord—sister of the famous Sir Thomas Roe (*persona grata* with the East India Company, having procured for them their first trade concession from the Great Moghul) likely enough to prove the usefulest? Thrice widowed, having buried her last husband (Sir Thomas Wenman, Marshal of Ulster) twenty and more years ago, she survives, childless, solitary, in

* He was eldest s. and h. of 1st Lord and born prior to Jan. 22, 1597 (being mentioned in the will of his grandfather under that date), and was admitted to Gray's Inn 1614. His father, Lord Aungier, in a letter (dated Dublin, 23 Sept., 1629) to Lord Dorchester (at that time Principal Secretary of State) says, "I am sending over my eldest son who is related to your lordship by his mother, who was aunt to the present Earl of Kildare . . . he has been carefully educated at home and abroad (has been a pupil of the famous mathematician William Oughtred) and I am anxious that he should be thought fit for the King's service." As Lord "Aungier" he heads the list (Irish State papers) of "the '49" officers, who commanded a troop of horse in Ireland for the King—prior to Jan. 5, 1649. Subsequently he quitted Ireland and resided on his estate at East Clandon, Surrey, which his father had purchased (about 1582) from Edward Carleton. The possessor of considerable ability as a mathematician and orientalist, he is praised by his old tutor William Oughtred in his preface to the first edition of the *Clavis Mathematica*, published in 1652, as "a person of great piety and learning, skilled not only in Latin and Greek, but also in Hebrew and other Oriental languages." John Evelyn (Diary, Oct. 14, 1654) remarks, "I went (to Clandon) to visit that learned gentleman my Lord Aungier." The Registers of Acton, Middlesex, record his marriage, Feb., 1637/8, to Jane, 2nd d. of Sir Edward Onslow, of West Clandon, and widow of Sir Edward Carr (gentleman pensioner to Kings James and Charles), of Hillingdon, Uxbridge.

Gerald Lord Aungier died *s.p.* at East Clandon in 1655, and was buried in the North Chapel of the Church—where his brothers of the half blood, Francis and George, and others of the family, are also interred. His widow (who survived till 1661) lies beside him. There is no monument or inscription of any sort, but in Hillingdon Church, her very fine life-sized effigy reposes by the side of that of her first husband, together with their two daughters and co-heirs, who complete the marble group on this splendid Carr monument.

her dower-house; not unwilling to do what she can for this latest grandson of him whose name and rank she has retained. Recalling her sisterhood to their late Ambassador she presents young Gerald to certain of the Directors. But the Company, blown this way and that, is, in these days, by way of becoming somewhat Cromwellian—"Is not the family notoriously Royalist?" "One must bow to the times"—and will at most *promise* nothing definite. The Dowager died the following year (1656) so Griselda (who saw the Restoration and lived till 1666) turned next to an influential Aungier *cousinry** of rich Turkey merchants, who flourished on St. Dunstan's Hill in the city of London, at Smyrna, and at Aleppo. There seems little doubt though that it was the Roe connection, after all, that was responsible for these entries which the year following the Restoration, found their way into the Company's "Minutes."

Nov 1, 1661. The following men are entertained as factors . . . Gerald Aungier . . .

Nov. 8, 1661. Sir Joseph Ashe [Governor of the Company 1684-6] and Sir George Smith [perhaps grandson of Sir Thomas Smith the first Governor 1600-21] are accepted as securities in £1,000 for Gerald Aungier.

Dec. 18. The following men are entertained for Surat . . . Gerald Aungier at £30 a year.

Early in the New Year he left England for the East Indies, in the suite of James Ley* 3rd Earl of Marlborough, a naval captain, and commodore of the Squadron which sailed in Feb., 1662, to receive Bombay from the Portuguese.

On the 18th September, Gerald Aungier stood side by side with the Earl, to claim the Island for the King of England.

This was his first public appearance in India; his brief life work had commenced; no mere May game, no idle promenade; but a battle and a march.

While the flags are flying in Bombay

* Descended from a younger brother of Sir Francis, their name had somehow become transmuted into *Hanger*—which suggests that *H* had been prefixed by one of the family whose spelling and pronunciation were alike at fault. In the reign of Queen Anne they were able to give a daughter on her marriage (with the 3rd Lord Coleraine, an Irish Peer) a dowry of £100,000—an immense sum in those days. They eventually (in 1761) obtained the revival of the barony of Coleraine in their favour.

* He was killed in action with the Dutch Fleet in June, 1665. His nephew and heir *d.s.p.* in 1679, and with him the title expired.

and the cannon booming, let us moment and hear what Romantic-ography* has to tell us about's origin and early life.

is known"—they write—"of the ars of Gerald Aungier in India, s of his childhood and youth in

His name enables us to surmise came from Angers in France, and forefathers, who were probably ts, had fled to England after the massacre of the Protestants on the St. Bartholomew in 1572. Of his nothing more is known than that e of a good stock. Young Gerald all likelihood trained in England, he School of Cromwell rather than oft and silken manners of Charles some of his actions later in life

He must have had a fairly good for his letters display an extensive wholesome reading. His allusions al and other authorities show that ore or less familiar with classical e, and could quote from it with fect. Like Sir George Oxenden he ve come to India in the service ompany at an early age, and risen step by step, till he attained the osition in the gift of his employers ernerorship of the town and island y. It is impossible to say how old then, for the date of his birth is n, and there is no likeness nor any on of him now extant, from which even be guessed . . . Though

(1) "Bombay in the Making" (1910); (ii) "Origin of Bombay" (1854); (iii) "Bombay and Western Douglas 1893). The above quotation alabari, as the latest publication and g the statements found in the earlier

ford History of India recommends i' as an *authority* to students of lian history!

ncyclopaedia Britannica' (art. 'Bom- William Hunter ('History of Modern Rev. Philip Anderson ('English in India'), Forrest ('Cities of India') nineteenth century writers give brief of Gerald Aungier; but none of nish any personal details; and the impression conveyed is that of an somewhat severe personage, not alto- pleasant to live with, whose only utterances were religious phrases. is the only one who attempts to un- his effigy, and afford us a glimpse of man within.

French blood coursed in his veins, he was loyal to the soil on which he is said to have been born and bred."

C. J. B. A.

(To be continued).

THE REV. JAMES PRICE (1756-1850). A CONFUSION.

In Foster's 'Alumni Oxonienses' this man is said to be the son of James Price, gent., of Bedwas, Monmouthshire, and to have entered Oriel College, Oxford, and afterwards to have become Vicar of Cerrig-y-drudion and Rector of Llanfechain. Such an authority as Archdeacon Thomas in his 'History of the Diocese of St. Asaph,' follows Foster in these statements. The fact is that Foster has in this entry amalgamated into one life the lives of two men of the same name, same age, same calling, and both sons of two different men again each of the name of James Price.

I should like to give a little of the history of the families in order to separate these two men.

In the parish church of Ysgeifiog, Flintshire, there is an old monument, which is fast crumbling to dust, commemorating Thomas, the young son of Ellis Price, the Rector of that parish, and Ursula, the youngest daughter of Roger Mostyn, Esq., of Kilken, who died March 10, 1723. This Rev. Ellis Price was Rector of Ysgeifiog 1704-1763, and Vicar of Holywell 1711-1763. He took his M.A. from Christ Church College, Oxford, in 1700. He lived nearly all his life at Ysgeifiog, where he died, and was buried in 1763. His son James Price also entered at Christ Church, and took his M.A. from there, June 14, 1740. He was Vicar of Bettws-yn-Rhos, County Denbigh. 1746-58, and Rector of Llansannan in the same County, 1758 to 1782, when he died, and he was buried, if I am not mistaking, like his father, at Ysgeifiog, Flintshire.

When this man was Vicar of Bettws-yn-Rhos, that is in 1756, a son was born to him, who was named after his father James Price. This is the Rev. James Price of the heading of this note. In 1775 he entered Trinity College, Cambridge, as a Pensioner, from Mr. Vanburgh's School, Chester. In 1780 he took his B.A., and was by 1784 Vicar of Cerrig-y-Drudion, where he continued till 1800, making a name for

himself as an exceptionally good farmer rather than as a clergyman, as tourists of the period bear witness in their itineraries. In 1800 he was appointed Rector of Llanfechain, Montgomeryshire; but he was able to plead ill health so effectively that he was allowed to be non-resident for the fifty years he was Rector. He lived at Pwllcrochan, the nucleus around which by this time the town of Colwyn Bay has grown, but which then was a country mansion. About 1820 he went to live to Plas-yn-Llysfaen, in the same neighbourhood, where he died in 1850 at the age of 94, and was taken to Ysgeifiog to be buried. He is one of the two personalities which form Foster's composite creation—he has supplied the clerical life part of it.

For the other of the two we must go to the County of Monmouth. In the parish church of Bedwas, Monmouthshire, there is a mural monument to the Price family of Bedwas House in that parish, and their tombs are in the churchyard, under the East window. Among others, here is commemorated James Price, gent., of Bedwas House, who died July 30, 1811, aged 91. Also the Rev. James Price, who died Mar. 29, 1836, aged 79 years, and also Mary Price, relict of the Rev. James Price, who died 14 April, 1849, aged 91 years. Here we have the James Price, son of James Price, Gent., of Bedwas, Monmouth, who entered Oriel College, Oxford, in 1775, aged 18, and who forms the other personality in Foster's composite creation—he supplies the family origin and College career of it. Sir Joseph A. Bradney, the Historian of Monmouthshire, tells me that he does not think that James Price ever held a living, and that probably he served as curate at his home, as the living of Bedwas was nearly always held in *commendam* by the Bishops of Llandaff in those days, and "the clergy in the 18th century were in this county [Monmouth] mostly local men and often born in the parish they served."

There were so many remarkable coincidences between these two men that it was natural for Foster to attribute what belonged to one to the other, and really to make the two into one as he has done. I hope I have saved the identity of the two by this note.

T. LLECHID JONES.

Llysfaen Rectory, Colwyn Bay.

TWO PETITIONS OF S CHRISTOPHER WREN

The following is taken from P. Dom. Anne, vol. xxix, p. 279:—

To the Queens Most Excellent
The most humble Represent^s
Sr Chr Wren

Sheweth

That your Majesty having been pleased (on my humble application) some large Blocks of Marble for your Statue with figures, and Ornaments before the west front of St. Paul's, a very able Statuary therein and reason to doubt but that all will perform'd by him.

That a Pedestal for the said statue being prepared after my design I to have an iron fence round the same done by Mr. Tijoue in the best and most suitable to the other performance of the Dean of St. Paul's, Dr. Hare, Dr. Hare, also the Dean of Sarum, and two of the Commissaries having on Thursday the 10th of this month approved that it be done by such Model as they shall approve (and 'tis well known of person and way they are in) I thought it my Duty to lay this before your Majesty that they will be your own Surveyor to direct the Statue &c that your Majesty so laboured to, & 'tis most humbly submitted to your Majesty's judgment and consideration

3 Feb. 1710/11.

And this is from *ibid*, p. 281:—

To the Queens Most Excellent
The most humble Petition of Sr
Sheweth

That there being a Clause in an Act which suspends a moiety of salary at St. Paul's, till the Building is completed, and he being obstructed in his completing the same, by the proceedings of some of the Commissioners of the Fabric.

Your Petitioner most humbly beseeches your Majesty graciously to interpose Royal Authority so, as that he may suffer'd to finish the said Building in such manner, and after such manner as shall be approv'd by your Majesty or such persons as your Majesty shall think fit to appoint for that purpose.

And your Petitioner will ever

E. H. FAIRBANKS

BELL-FOUNDING UNDER THE COMMONWEALTH.—It has sometimes been written on the history of church bells that little bell-founding was done in the north under the Commonwealth. This study of the question proves to be

The Puritans had no special prejudice against church bells. Much more instructive is the condition of the industry in the receding years of the Civil War. In 1641 the number of bells cast, which still exist of which we have record, is over 100. In 1642 the number drops to 36; in 1643 there is only one (in Huntingdonshire); and in 1644 only two (in Oxfordshire and Worcestershire). In 1645 however the number rises to seven, and in 1646 to eight. In 1647 there is a surprising jump to 40, while 30 is the total for 1648, and 47 for 1649. In 1650 there are 64, but in 1651 the number drops again to 48. Afterwards there is a steady upward tendency, only falling as low as 50 in 1659, while in 1654, 1656, 1658, and 1660 the normal yearly average of 100 is reached or exceeded. In 1656 there are as many as 151 bells, Kent, Yorkshire, Norfolk, and Wilts, all reaching double figures. In fact, under the Commonwealth most of the foundries seem to have returned to their ordinary rate of work. It is only during the four disturbed years 1643-1646 that the industry practically ceased. It is especially worth noting that in Norfolk, where Puritan influences were strongest and Dowsing and his gangs were most active, 48 bells were cast in the seven years 1652-1658, a number equalled by no other county in the time.

The effects of political and external events on this industry have been discussed on more general lines by Dr. A. D. Tyssen in his 'Sussex Bells' (2nd edn. 1914, p. 86), but I am able to add to his numbers for this period. He points out that domestic events affected the industry to a far greater extent than wars or other foreign complications.

H. B. WALTERS.

TWINS BORN IN DIFFERENT HEMISPHERES. —The extraordinary incident related below seems worthy of permanent record in the pages of 'N. & Q.':—

Daily Mail: 8 Feb. 1924.

BORN AT SEA.

To the Editor of *The Daily Mail*.

Sir,—In a recent issue of *The Daily Mail* there was an interesting article entitled "Born at Sea."

Many years ago, on a homeward-bound passenger ship, a child was born just before midnight on December 31; at midnight the ship crossed the Equator, when another child was brought into the world by the same mother.

This made the most singular happening that, although twins, one was born in one year, the other in another, also one in the southern hemisphere, and the other in the northern.

HARRY L. OWEN.

Clare-terrace, Falmouth, Cornwall.

Another curious case was the birth of twins in different parishes. Shortly after the birth of the first child it became necessary to remove mother and infant to another building situated in another parish, where she was duly delivered of the other twin.

R. W. B.

"IN THE SWEAT OF THY BROW."—"In the sweat of thy face" is the wording of the A. V. at Genesis iii., 19, and I believe of all the early versions in the vernacular; while in popular speech as well as in ordinary literature the phrase is usually quoted as in the heading. I believe 'N & Q.' in years past has had inquiries as to the first version in which "in the sweat of thy Brow" was used. I am at present unable to refer to the indexes of 'N. & Q.' in order to find the references for these inquiries, but I have just met with a quotation of their use which it may be of interest to set out along with its context.

It is in Wheatley on the 'Common Prayer,' 219, in Bohn's edition (1864) in section xi, "of Ash Wednesday" as the first day of Lent, with the two names (*Caput Jejunii* and *Dies Cinerum*) by which it was designated, at various times.

Of the second (in § 2) he proceeds to tell that the name "Ash Wednesday" arose from

a custom in the ancient discipline, which began very early to be exercised on this day, an account whereof we have in *Gratian*, [Gratian I Part Decr. Dist. 50 & 54, tom. i, p. 331], as follows:—

On the first day of Lent the penitents were to present themselves before the Bishop, clothed with sackcloth, with naked feet, and eyes turned to the ground; and this was to be done in the presence of the principal of the clergy of the diocese, who were to judge of the sincerity of their repentance.

These introduced them into the Church, where the bishop, all in tears, and the rest of the clergy, repeated the seven penitential psalms.

Then, rising from prayers, they threw ashes upon them, and covered their heads with sackcloth; and then, with mournful sighs, declared to them that as Adam was thrown out of Paradise, so they must be thrown out of the Church.

Then the bishop commanded the officers to turn them out of the church doors; and all the clergy followed after, repeating that curse

upon Adam, *In the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat thy bread.* [Italics are in original].

The like penance was inflicted upon them the next time the Sacrament was administered, which was the Sunday following, &c., &c.

I submit that we have here the original of the common form of verbal quotation of this portion of the 19th verse of Genesis iii.

W. S. B. H.

MEMORABILIA OF THE MOMENT.

Lecturing at University College, Gower Street, on Feb. 21, in the presence of the Queen, Dr. Walter Seton recalled the little known fact that from about 1400 the legal title of the King's eldest son had been "Prince of Scotland," a title which, unlike "Prince of Wales," was by right of birth. The Lecturer made the suggestion that the title should be revived, and the Press of the following few days contains expressions of hearty approval. Dr. Rait's letter to *The Times* (Feb. 23) sets out the main particulars of the question. The title lapsed from ordinary usage during the period from the Restoration to 1714, but remained a legal title, so that tenancy of a 40s. freehold from the Prince of Scotland was a qualification for a vote in the Scottish Counties till 1832.

The Times of Feb. 22 contains an article of some historical interest on the discovery of an often-quoted document purporting to be a letter from William IV authorising the creation of peers to ensure the passing of the Reform Bill of 1832. Its authenticity has long since been conclusively denied, though the critics had not seen the original—of which *The Times* gives a reproduction. The question remains Who wrote these lines? The writer in *The Times* suggests Brougham.

The Times of Feb. 26 prints a telegram of the previous day from Baghdad announcing the discovery at Kish by Mr. Weld Blundell's expedition of a library of cuneiform tablets (chiefly grammars, dictionaries and commentaries on the Sumerian and Babylonian languages) and of a magnificent Sumerian Palace the finely decorated walls of which display the earliest known forms of pictographic writing.

Mr. W. E. Cutler of the University of Manitoba is setting out for East Africa under the auspices of the trustees of the

British Museum to explore remains which occur there, with a view of obtaining those of dinosaurs. Cutler has had great experience in exploring large fossils in North America; explorers may possibly open up a site worked by the Germans while in Africa in which the *Gigantosa* was found. Mr. L. S. B. Leakey, of Cambridge College—who was born in the Colony—accompanies the expedition; it will collect specimens of the prehistoric animals and flora of the region.

On Feb. 11 there died at Ludgowlow, at the age of 91, Emma Thomas, the last surviving of the three children of William Thomas Boswednack, Zennor. There are very few persons now living who have come from their parents a first-hand knowledge of the French Revolution, but this case with Miss Thomas, her father having been born in 1776. By the death of the lady, too, an interesting link with the Wesleyan family has gone; for her grandfather and great-grandfather were both friends of the great preacher, and entertained him on his many itineraries through Wales. It may be interesting to know that Miss Thomas's great-grandfather married in 1740, and the known descendants of this marriage aggregate eight generations over 1,200 persons.

The removal of the Oxford University Press from the Amen Corner building to its new and more spacious quarters in Warwick Lane marks one more interesting stage in the history of its growth and expansion. The printing works and central office of the Press are at Oxford, in Walton Street; the Clarendon Press Depository in London is in St. Bride Street. In London, besides the main buildings, are the leather bindery in St. Bride Street, the export and children's departments in Falcon Square, the warehouse in Old Street, the mechanical departments in the Lane, in Bedford Street, and the Dépôt in St. Bride Street. The building markedly divides the editorial and selling organizations. The Press is situated in a Georgian house, containing a Gibbons fireplace and other pleasing details; for the latter a new structure is being built on to the Old Bailey has been

Queries.

must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private nature to affix their names and addresses to queries in order that answers may be sent them direct.

SHANNON AND THE CHESAPEAKE: C.L.F. Amongst the Exhibits in the Bermuda of the British Empire Exhibition shown a flintlock blunderbus made in the reign of Queen Anne, together with a bullet found in the barrel of the weapon, on which is written the following inscription:

Taken from the American frigate "Chesapeake" on the occasion of her surrender to the British Majesty's frigate, "Shannon," 15 September, 1813.—C. L. F.

All will be very much obliged if any of our readers can identify the above initials.

BOSWELL TUCKER.

THOMAS SHADWELL: PLACE AND DATE OF BIRTH.—In an article on Thomas Shadwell in *Notes and Queries* iv. 109 (Aug. 5, 1893), it is stated (1) he was born in the parish of Blyth (near Brandon), Norfolk, (2) was brought up at home for five years under a Mr. [?], and (3) was afterwards a year at Blyth under a Mr. Stephens.

Can any reader throw fresh light on the place and date of birth of Shadwell, or give the source of the information concerning his early education? That he went to Bury School he himself tells us in his Dedication to his 10th Satire of *Parish Registers*, etc., and the other facts given in the article may be similarly substantiated from other literary evidence.

With regard to his place and date, Parish Registers, etc., have been searched without result, but it has been suggested that there may be some preserved at Norwich. Any other information about the poet's life not given in standard references, e.g., date of marriage, would be welcomed.

D. M. WALMSLEY.

RASTELL.—Information is required as to the location of any existing copies of the French into English by John Rastell printed by the same John the xxv. October in the xi. yere [1519] of the

reign of our sovereign lord kyng Henry the viii, with the privilege," etc., mentioned in Ames's 'Typographical Antiquities' (Herbert's Ed., 1785), pp. 327-330.

J. D. COWLEY.

Middle Temple Library, E.C.4.

CHURCHES DEDICATED TO ST. LAWRENCE.—Old churches are often to be found within ancient earthworks, existing or traceable on the map. The house (now a farm) of a manor (T. R. E.) and a church dedicated to St. Lawrence are situated within a rectangular enclosure, sides some 170 x 180 yds., bounded on three sides by two roads, one of which makes two right-angled turns before joining the other; the remaining side is closed by a wall. The enclosure is divided up in a manner very suggestive of the roads usually laid out within a Roman camp, and there are four entrances corresponding with the customary gates: that in the side not skirted by a road giving on to a footpath which joins the road about a furlong distant, at a point where the latter bends slightly in order to skirt the side of the enclosure—i.e., before this point the road aims for the gate.

Owing to the proximity of house and church the writer suspects the latter to be of ancient foundation, but the V. C. History has nothing to record of it before the fifteenth century. It is not in a Roman district, and Codrington shows no roads within a day's journey; the nearest fragment of a "supposed Roman road" (O.S.) is over five miles away and does not point in the direction. There are no visible remains of a camp. The place name is a "Bury" not a "Chester," and the Saxons would not have settled in the district till long after their invasion of Britain. For certain reasons I think it just possible that the Romans may have had an establishment at this spot, reasoning as follows:—Assuming the Lord of the Manor built his house and domestic church within the precincts of an existing camp within which vestiges of the camp roads remained the grid formation may have suggested the dedication. Will readers having knowledge of ancient dedications say whether this is likely and those who are students of our national palimpsest, the Ordnance Survey Sheets, say whether other churches so dedicated are to be found within Roman camps?

P. F.

'LES MISÉRABLES.'—Can any bibliographical reader tell me which is the real first edition of 'Les Misérables?' F. T. Marzials in his monograph (p. 175) says it was published on April 3, 1862, simultaneously in Paris, Brussels, and many other cities. Lorenz, in his bibliography, gives the Paris edition only, published by Pagnerre.

DE V. PAYEN-PAYNE.

MAH JONG.—Can any of your readers give authentic information of the approximate age of this game? Current estimates seem to vary from 2,000 years (see the labels in the West End shops) to 50 years as stated in a recent article in *The Times* by their correspondent in Peking. The essential resemblance of Mah Jong to the bezique of our childhood points to a common ancestor of no great antiquity. Pronunciation of the name is another matter of debate among devotees who know nothing of the Chinese language. I mentioned "Mah Jong," pronouncing the *J* as in English, to a superior friend who in replying pointedly called it "Mah Yong." If the Chinese do pronounce it thus why has the word been wrongly transliterated? And what is supposed to be the virtue in a double *g*—thus *jongg*—which one often sees. It is of no aid to a European in attempting to reproduce a Chinese sound. A book called 'Mah Jong, and how to play it' by Chiang Lee (De La Rue and Co.) states that the correct pronunciation is "Mah Tsiong." I suggest that the far-seeing individual who hit on the idea of exporting a Chinese coolies' game to bridge-weary Europe was astute enough to enhance its attraction by clothing it with picturesque legends of its immense antiquity and complexity as well as of the costliness of its paraphernalia. Authoritative enlightenment in the above and other aspects of the game would settle many acrimonious disputes among Western enthusiasts.

G. M. M.

COACH-STAMPS.—Can any reader tell me the exact use of coach stamps? Four of these in one strip recently came into the possession of my Committee. They are headed "Stamp Office"; below is a royal crest with number of stamp at side—(these specimens are numbered 25, 30, 35 and 40) and at the bottom is "Horses 2," "Miles —" the number of miles to be filled in when the stamp is used. Two other stamps, un-

fortunately, cannot be traced by their recent owners—these were stamped "Malvern Wells" in addition.

F. C. MORGAN.
Librarian.

Malvern.

'THE BYRTH OF MANKYNDE.' — Richard Jonas, translator of 'The Byrth of Mankynde,' presented a copy of his translation to Queen Catherine Howard. This manuscript was in the possession of Dr. Charles Combe and afterwards in that of Dr. T. J. Pettigrew. A few years ago it was sold by Messrs. J. & J. Leighton, the booksellers. The writer is interested in the bibliography of the work and would be glad if the present owner would afford him an opportunity of examining the manuscript.

H. M. BARLOW.

Royal College of Physicians,
Pall Mall East, S.W.1.

LEXICOGRAPHIC MARGINALIA: ?WHITE KENNETT'S.—In the Bodleian Library I have often consulted with advantage a copy (small folio) of either Cowell's or Blount's 'Dictionary,' elaborately annotated with quotations and good references. The writing of some resembles that of White Kennett. May I know the title, and author and date? Also, if possible, the press-mark?

Q. V.

OLD BLOOMSBURY BREWERIES.—I should be grateful to anyone among your readers who can tell me who, in or about 1748, owned (i) the brewery shown in Rocque's map of London of that date at the South end of Duke Street (off Gt. Russell St.), which I have some reason to believe was called The Horn Brewery; (ii) the White Lion Brewery shown in the same map on the north side of Broad Street (St. Giles').

JOHN A. GIBBS.

CHRISTIAN NAME.—Sir Edward Conway, afterwards 1st Viscount Conway, was Governor of "The Brill" in Holland. He named two of his daughters Brilliana (born circa 1600, afterwards Lady Harley) and Helegenwach (married 1626 Sir William Smyth of Hill Hall, Essex). Can anyone explain the latter name?

G. S. GIBBONS.

LATIN HYMNS.—Can anyone indicate a book of Latin hymns with the music, other than plainsong? I have 'Adeste Fideles' and 'Veni Sancte Spiritus.' In 'Hymns Ancient and Modern' many hymns are in-

ated as translated from the Latin. Is there any easily accessible book containing the original Latin?

S. R.

MITFORD.—Can anyone draw up a little list, making clear the relationships of the various Mitfords contemporary with Lambton Mitford the friend of Bernard Barrow; Mary Russell Mitford; Mitford, author of the 'History of Greece'; and John Mitford, who died in 1831; and John Freeman Mitford, first Baron Redesdale?

G. A. ANDERSON.

MR. JEFFREY JEFFREYS, Sheriff 1700, German of Portsoken Ward, 1701; died 1703. What was his extraction, and what age at death? Was he married, and is anything recorded of his personal character?

M. C. B.

THE LISP AS RENDERING OF JEWISH SPEECH.—Would any reader tell me when the lisp in speech of the Jew first came into staged dialogue or English literature? Was Shakespeare the first to use the lisp? Earlier writers used *sh* for *s* and *w* for *w*, but not lisp, as far as I have been able to note the fact.

M.

TOM BROWN'S SCHOOLDAYS.—Can any contributor enlighten me as to whether all the characters in 'Tom Brown's Schooldays' are real persons; and, if so, say which have been identified. T. B. is the hero himself, I suppose; but was Hughes captain of the Rugby XI, and who were Mr. Abie and the cover-point hitter of the M.C. team? Who is the Young Master whose suggestion led to T. B.'s turning out? and what is "Wellesburn"? Also, Kent beat England by three wickets in 1877?

Z. Y. X.

EARLY KINGS OF THE SCOTS.—Perhaps a reader interested in early British history could tell me who were respectively the fathers of the following kings of the Scots: Magnus I (300 B.C.); Mainus (290 B.C.); Magnus II; Ederus (59 B.C.); Medallanus (50 B.C.); Caractacus (35 A.D.); Mogaldus (30 A.D.); Ethodosius I (163 A.D.); Iacobus (348 A.D.); Fergus II (404 A.D.); Congallus I; Eugenius III (535 A.D.); Amberteletus (698 A.D.); Achaius (700 A.D.); Corbred II (76 A.D.). Who were Melmachus (354 A.D.), and Angusianus (355 A.D.)? What relations were the two named to Finchormachus (301 A.D.)?

C. G. G.

Replies.

EDALE PARISH AND ITS "BOOTHES." (cxlvi. 118).

I cannot assist as to the chapel question, except to throw out a suggestion that the monks of Vale Royal Abbey, dedicated in honour of St. Mary, may have had something to do with the name "Lady booth." The tithes of Edale passed, with the church of Castleton, to the abbey, who secured the tithes of the Edale vaccaries in 1329 after a dispute with Lenton Priory. The "Lady booth" was possibly the place where the Abbey's tithes were paid. The monks of Basingwerk Abbey (dedicated, I think, in honour of St. Mary) had a grant of Glossop and its church from Henry II, but this did not cover Edale. Henry III stayed at the Castle of the Peak in 1264 but the chapel (if any) is hardly likely to be of royal foundation. I think the "booths" of Edale generally were rather the dwellings of the herdsmen than those of the foresters. The "vaccaries," or places where cattle were pastured, were later forest features and a forest was originally strictly confined to the preservation of game. The foresters were usually itinerant and could insist upon board and lodging in the farms, and it would probably be the stock-keepers who lived in the "booths" in the summer months. Cox, 'Royal Forests of England,' pp. 43, 166, etc., refers to the five vaccaries of Edale. At p. 177 he mentions a sixteenth century map of the Peak forest at the Record office, showing the five vaccaries. At pp. 151 and 160 he refers to a chapel at the Chief Forester's residence which, he says, was earlier than the one built about 1225 which took the name of Chapel-en-le-Frith. There were scores of such herdsmen's "booths" in Lancashire, the name still remaining in many cases. See the chapter on Forestry in 'Vict. Hist.' ii, pp. 458, etc. There is a place called "Lady houses" near Butterworth which suggests a dedication to "Our Lady" but there seem to be no early forms of this place-name.

Perhaps a simpler explanation than any would be that "Lady booth" took its name from Queen Isabel, wife of Edward II. She was "lady" of the Castle and honour of the Peak and the petition of the Abbey of Vale Royal in 1328, for the restitution of the tithes of her cattle, fed and bred in

Edale, was addressed to her as such (Lodger 'Book of Vale Royal Abbey'—Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Chesh. 33).

R. STEWART-BROWN.

GIBRALTAR MARRIAGES, 1770-1783 (cxlvi. 66, 121).—Your correspondent does not say whether the marriage he seeks was naval, military, or civil, but one assumes that he has applied to Somerset House and the Foreign Office. He may possibly find the reference in the diocesan archives of the Bishop of London. In 1917, the Royal Commission on Historical MSS. found Gibraltar registers of births, marriages, and burials, for the years 1807-1812, in the Record Rooms of St. Paul's Cathedral. There may well be registers or transcripts of earlier date in the same repository, as the Commissioners wrote (18th Report): "There is a vast accumulation of transcripts of parish registers, almost, all of the nineteenth century, scattered through both the record rooms in complete disorder." Also, at Fulham Palace, are stored colonial records of the eighteenth century; and there are probably other colonial and foreign records at the Bishop of London's Registry, at Doctor's Commons. The marriage record sought may have survived the fire at Gibraltar, as from 1597 parish registers were ordered to be copied and the transcripts sent to the Bishops' Registries. The order was much evaded, however, and even where obeyed the transcripts were often left unprotected and unarranged. Your correspondent would find further information as to the records of the Bishopric of London at St. Paul's Cathedral, in the Report of Mr. A. Maxwell Lyte, contained in the 9th Report of the Commission.

G. W. WRIGHT.

Brixton.

CAIRN TERRIER (cxlvi. 120). Fox-hunting in the West Highlands is conducted on lines which would find no favour in Leicestershire. In Galloway we used to have a "tod-hunter" paid by the local authority for destroying foxes in the hill country. The chase was fine sport—up to a certain point. Starting at three o'clock on a summer morning with three couple of fox-hounds, we ranged over the hill till the hounds picked up the line of a fox, which they followed with delightful music till the fox either sprang out of the heather before them, or was marked to ground in a

"cairn"—i.e., a scree of tumbled rock. Then the hunt took a more sinister cast. The guns posted themselves suitably for business; terriers were put into the cairn; the fox bolted; and—curtain! Hence the name of "cairn terrier." Hill foxes must be killed in the interest both of lambs and grouse.

HERBERT MAXWELL.

Monrieth.

"DECLINATURE" (cxlvi. 117, s.v. 'Memorabilia.')—This most unpleasing word has an existence. Firstly as a legal word, 1637, etc., of a formal plea declining to admit the jurisdiction of a court of tribunal; and secondly, as denoting generally the action of declining or a courteous refusal. Alison (1842) in his 'History of Europe' seems to be the first party guilty of using it in this general sense, an example which happily seems to have been but sparingly followed (see 'N.E.D.'). Its appearance in Mr. Taylor's letter was a shock, but he has warranty, though not applause.

UVEDALE LAMBERT.

I notice this word is commented upon at ante p. 117. Surely it is a word of long standing, even if the S.P.E. might raise objection to it? It has long been used in the commercial world, especially in the insurance profession, and in Nuttall's 'English Dictionary' (1890 ed.) it is defined as "a declining; refusal of jurisdiction in a case (Scots law)." From this it would appear that it has been introduced into general usage through that instrument of so many unlovely terms, the law.

Whatever its origin, however, it is sufficiently established to pass muster in a newspaper.

L. M. W.

BUTTER ROLLS (cxlvi. 99, 143).—If your correspondent could come to Cambridge, and stay at the Lion Hotel, he would have the pleasure of eating butter which has been made up into rolls of one yard in length and one inch in diameter. It is still called "yard butter," and it is, or was until quite recently, brought to market on Saturdays by at least one market-woman (who has, I suppose, made it) in a long wicker basket, with a handle over the top of it. The object of making up the butter into such a shape is obvious—for it is then easy to divide the rolls into handy pats, an inch long, for distribution to College rooms. In my undergraduate days we always had our

commons of butter in that form. Very likely the custom still holds in some colleges. To this day the Junior Proctor of the University has in his custody during his term of office the iron instrument with which the yard-butter was measured.

J. C.

RICHARD COX, FOUNDER OF COX'S BANK (cxlvi. 98).—Richard Cox's name appears for the first time under Albemarle Street in the Rate book of St. George's, Hanover Square, "made 19th Dec., 1758." He would presumably therefore, have taken possession early in 1759, the rate book being marked with two strokes against his name, implying payment of two half year rates for that year.

W. H. MANCHEE.

PARISH REGISTERS: "BAPTIZED," "CHRISTENED" (cxlvi. 82, 121, 140).—I can confirm MR. G. S. GIBBONS's note as to the receiving into the church and the attendance of sponsors in the case of a child that has previously been baptized being called "christening" in Lincolnshire, though of course a child is really christened when baptized. A usual feature in a christening feast is, or was, in farm-houses, a "stuffed chine," hence called a "christening chine." The right mode of preparing it will, I am afraid, soon be one of the lost arts.

J. T. F.

Winterton, Lincs.

At the last reference the year of John Bayley's baptism at Marlborough St. Mary's should read 1665 and not "1663."

A. R. BAYLEY.

JOANNA SOUTHCOTT (12 S. 450, 494; cxlvi. 86, 124).—In a work in my library entitled 'Wonderful Characters' (London, 1822, 3 vols.), there is an explicit account of Joanna Southcott, commencing "This woman was born at Gettisham in Devonshire. She was the daughter of William and Hannah Southcott; her father was in the farming line; and both her parents were professed members of the established church." There is a portrait of her (engraved by R. Cooper) accompanying it; from which she appears a coarse looking creature, without any of the refinement that might be expected in the scion "of an old county family."

It is surprising to hear from MR. FRANK S. STUART that, after the lapse of over a century, there are 40,000 "Southcottian be-

lievers" now existing; as the biography above referred to concludes as follows:—

At length it seems that Joanna Southcott, when approaching to her end, either *recovered her senses* or *repented of her sins*. The following letter appeared in *The Observer*, Oct. 30, 1814:—

To the Editor.

Having been requested by Joanna to acknowledge her former wicked errors, I presume no publication better adapted to give publicity to this subject than 'The Observer.' I have, therefore on the part of Joanna, respectfully, and with sincere contrition to state, that for some considerable time past she has been in a state of delirium, but at length having become, as it were, herself again, being now calm and collected, and fearing that she is approaching to her latter end, hereby renounces all the wicked incantations of her former distempered brain; and she hopes that a generous public will forget the impositions and errors that she has of late endeavoured to impose upon their understanding. And she further hopes that all good Christians will not only forgive, but will fervently join in her prayers to the Almighty, for a forgiveness of her late blasphemous doctrines and past sins.

I. TOZER.

Joanna died on the 27 December 1814, and "on the 2nd January, 1815, her remains were privately interred in Mary-le-bone Upper Burying-ground, near Kilburn, and a stone with inscription placed over her grave." The inscription was evidently penned by one of her "believers." Is the stone still existing?

CURIOUS.

BATEKE (cxlvi. 20).—In reply to OLD SARUM, the form he quotes is not known to Searle neither does it occur in Paulus Piper's edition of the 'Libri Confraternitatum Sancti Galli Augiensis Fabariensis' (1884). The latter work is neglected by students of English place-names. But it presents an exhaustive index which runs to 137 pages of four columns each, and it includes about 20,000 forms of Germanic proper names. In the fifth-century poem of 'Widsith' we read of a Beadeca who was one of the princes at Eormannic's Court. This is a Northumbrian form which equates the West Saxon Bedca and postulates a Mercian Beoduca; cf. Dr. Joseph Wright's 'Old English Grammar,' § 196.

Bedca, son of Sæfugl, was an ancestor of the kings of Essex. Badeca is to be found in the Charter numbered 1307, in Birch's 'Cartularium Saxonum.' "Badecan

dæn" and "Badecan lea" occur in this charter. In Birch's 'C.S.,' No. 629, we get a "Beaten stapol." Beata plus the diminutive would yield Beateca and that would point to Franconian Bato, earlier Bado, Badico; v. 'P.P.,' p. 416.

Bodeca occurs in Birch, No. 300, and Bodo in 'P.P.' If we turn to P in the latter we shall find great variety. Pato, Pat-acho, Paticho (this equates O.E. Badeca), Patocho, Patucho. These are Alamannic forms. So, too, is Pezicha which postulates earlier Paticha, and that equates Bateke, the form that OLD SARUM is interested in.

ALFRED ANSCOMBE.

'TUVAL' (13 S. i. 417, 489; cxlvi. 31).—I am indebted to MR. N. W. HILL for pointing out that this is probably the word *tewel*, *tuel*, recorded in 'O.E.D.' "A vent for smoke" is the first sense given there: it must be remembered that a "chimney" (such as we know) did not exist in 1196. The natural formation described by MR. WATKIN would probably be known as "the smoke vents" (in the plural) if it had then conveyed the idea of such a thing. I am inclined to refer this word to sense "1c. A conduit," only exemplified as late as 1725 in Pearce, 'Laws and Cust. Stannaries,' Introd. 10. "The said Conduit, which the Tanners commonly call a *Tuell*, and may properly descend from the Latin word *Tutela*."

"The conduit in the slope on the eastern side of Corvenasse" seems a reasonable land boundary.

Q. V.

GREGORY FAMILY (cxlvi. 114).—With regard to Dr. John Gregory, I have a letter of his dated from Edinburgh, January 20, 1770, in which he says "I am much a slave to business this winter as Dr. Cullen and I have agreed to teach the theory and practice of medicine every other year alternately, and this is my first year of the theory," so that he was joint professor with Cullen. The facts, I believe, are that Dr. Rutherford resigned and Gregory was a candidate for the professorship with Cullen, who was the senior. Gregory's claims were very great and to avoid a contest it was decided to divide the professorship between them with a succession to Gregory on Cullen's death. Cullen died in 1790, but John Gregory had pre-deceased him, and in his place James Gregory was elected. James

Gregory was elected Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh in 1783, the year of the Society's institution (I have his badge of membership dated). He is remembered by the famous (or infamous, according to the point of view!) powder "Gregory's powder." He presumably succeeded his father in the Chair of the Theory of Medicine while Cullen still held the chair of the Practice, and on the latter's death held both professorships as had been originally intended.

D. A. H. MOSES,

78, Kensington Park Road N.W.7.

It is difficult to make the Gregory descents clear without a genealogical table, which I attempted in my 'Fasti Academiæ Mariscallanæ,' 1889, vol. i, p. 203. MR. SETON-ANDERSON will find in it several names not noted in his article. But I failed to identify the "sixteen professors in British Universities" assigned to the Gregory family by Chalmers in his 'General Biographical Dictionary' 1814, vol. xvi, p. 289.

Mr. Galton introduces the Gregorys in his 'Hereditary Genius'; indeed, they furnish one of the strongest cases in support of his theory; but his genealogical tree is neither complete nor accurate so far as it goes.

Mary Jamesone was second cousin of her husband, the first of the five Professors James Gregory. Among other cousins, somewhat more remote, were James Anderson, author of 'Royal Genealogies,' and Adam Anderson, author of the 'History of Commerce.'

See also 7 S. iii. 147, v. 53.

P. J. ANDERSON.

University Library. Aberdeen.

HENRY IV AS "EARL OF DERBY" (cxlvi. 118).—Bishop Stubbs, in his Lectures on Mediæval and Modern History, p. 198, says:—

James I . . . reigned from 1382 to 1398, and was on excellent terms with England. There is a letter addressed by him to Richard II, in July, 1393 (Raine, Extracts from Northern Registers, p. 425), in which he acknowledges the receipt of the epistle of commendation brought by Lord de Roos, and tells him that it was needless, because all the King of England's friends were welcome. He thanks him, too, for the message which he had received by his most noble cousin, Sir Henry Percy. We learn from this that Hotspur had made Cyprus a part of his great tour; and, as the same year is fixed for the pilgrimage of Henry

Bolingbroke, we may surmise that they were in company.

As Henry reached Venice towards the end

March, he cannot have stayed long in Cyprus. He arrived in London on 5 July, having industriously visited churches and other sights throughout his journey; and Professor Tout in 'D.N.B.' xxvi. p. 33, refers to Dr. Pauli in *Nachrichten von der königlichen Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften zu Göttingen*, No. 8, pp. 329-40, 1880, and No. 14, pp. 345-357, 1881.

A. R. BAYLEY.

I should like to know the date at which the Dukes of Lancaster renounced the title of Earl of Derby (formerly belonging to the Ferrers family). Would this be in 1485 when Thomas, Lord Stanley was created Earl of Derby by Henry VI?

H. L. TERRY.

H. HUMPHREY, PUBLISHER (13 S. i. 491; cxlvi. 15, 104, 142).—In the well known view of Humphrey's shop, 'Very Slippery Weather,' No. 27 appears on the doorpost. By his will, dated 29 July, 1807, Gillray bequeathed "to my dearest friend Hannah Humphrey all the property which I may leave in the house." Administration was granted to Hannah Humphrey, spinster, the universal legatee, June 17, 1815.

Hannah Humphrey died in 1818 and left £1,000 to her brother George and to

my nephew, George Humphrey, son of my said brother George, all my prints and stock-in-trade, including Mr. Gillray's Plates and everything belonging to me in the way of my trade and also my book debts.

For some years George continued to publish caricatures from "27," and then removed to "24." In the British Museum there is the sale catalogue of Mrs. Humphrey, widow of the late Mr. Humphrey, of 24, St. James's St., a three days' sale from 13 July, 1835.

ALFRED BREWIS.

Newcastle-on-Tyne.

BIRSTALL, YORKS: BATT FAMILY (cxlvi. 124).—The best account of this family is given in the publications of the Thoresby Society, vol. xxvi, p. 15, in a genealogical paper entitled 'Birstall, Gomersall and Heckmondwike,' by the late W. T. Lancaster, F.R.S. There is a pedigree in Dugdale, 'Visitation of Yorkshire,' vol. i. p. 352, edited by the late J. W. Clay, F.S.A. See also Sheard's 'Batley.'

G. D. LUMB.

NEW PALACE OF WESTMINSTER (cxlvi. 28, 71, 125).—Members of the House of Commons first used the new chamber on 30 May, 1850. They adjourned after a short discussion, and reassembled later in the day in the temporary chamber. Several other experimental sittings were held in the new House, e.g., June 11, 12 and 13, and during 1851. I refrain from further details, which may be found on p. 539 of the Decennial Index to the Commons Journals (1837-1852).

J. V. K.

ROBERT HUSSEY (cxlvi. 121) — Robert Hussey's mother was Charlotte, dau. of William Twopeny of Rochester. She was born in 1760 and died in 1833.

E. W. HUSSEY.

Wm. Hussey (Rector of Sandhurst), was born 15 May, 1752, and died 27 July, 1831. He married 4 Dec., 1781, Charlotte, dau. of Wm. Twopeny, of Rochester, Kent, by whom he had sons—Wm., Arthur, Henry, Robert, and Peter Lamb, and six daughters.

H. G. HARRISON.

He was 4th son of William Hussey, M.A., Rector of Sandhurst, by his wife, Charlotte, daughter of William Twopeny, Esq., of Rochester. William Hussey was a member of the family of that name of Burwash, Sussex, and of Ashford, Kent, and now of Scotney Castle, Lamberhurst, Kent.

JAMES SETON-ANDERSON.

39, Carlisle Road, Hove, Sussex.

He was the 4th son of William Hussey, by Charlotte, dau. of William Twopeny, Esq., of Rochester, sister of William Twopeny, of Woodstock in Tunstall.

H. HANNEN.

MILKING CALLS (cxlvi. 84, 122).—May I mention that in Fife I have often heard the call "pruh leddy, pruh leddy," and I have been told that it is a corruption of the French "Approche je te le dit?" Derivations from the French are of course very common among Lowland Scots words.

ROSAMOND HUSSEY.

I can assure MR. G. J. ANDERSON that a familiar cattle call in lower Banffshire thirty years ago was "Preee, preee;" with a wailing note in the "wee." (I only spell it phonetically). I should agree with MR. ANDERSON's deduction that the word, or words like it, are undoubtedly Gaelic, because that corner of Banffshire lying level

with the lands of Morayshire and called Enzie (pronounced locally as "Ingiee," with the "g" hard), contains a large percentage of people who settled there ever so long ago, over whom the storms of the Reformation and clan brawls and civil wars seemed to pass and leave them untouched.

JOHN HUTCHEON.

TURNER, PORTRAIT PAINTER (12 S. xi. 491; cxlvi. 14, 54).—The following autograph letter I have may be of interest as showing what Turner charged for engraving in mezzotint a folio portrait:—

Oct. 27 [no year].

Sir,—Agreeable to your request, I beg to inclose you a proof, lettered, for Mr. Twining's approbation, and shall be happy in taking off any number of impressions you may please.

I also beg to inclose you the account according to your desire of yesterday, with many thanks.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient and very humble servant,
C. TURNER.

At the bottom of the letter is the bill,
Engraving a Portrait of the
Rev. Mr. Twining £26 5 0
Writing [the title] 10 6

The portrait was that of the Rev. Thomas Twining, a connection of the Twinings of the Strand, painted by J. J. Halls, a reproduction of which may be found in my Short Account of 'Twinings in the Strand' (1922).

E. E. NEWTON.

"Hampstead," Upminster, Essex.

AMERICAN AUTHOR (cxlvi. 120). — Ten stories by Charles Bailey Fernald, under the title of 'Chinatown stories,' were published in one volume by Heinemann in 1900. The same volume had previously been published in America in 1896 as 'The Cat and the Cherub, and other stories.' Another volume of his, 'Under the Jackstaff,' being eleven stories of the sea, was published by the Century Co., in New York, in 1903. Only this week I had occasion to enquire whether 'Chinatown stories' was still in print; apparently not. Fernald was born in 1869, and was alive in 1919.

A. J. H.

In reply to S.R. (Feb. 16), Mr. C. B. Fernald tells me that there are two volumes of China Town Stories, viz., 'The Cat and the Cherub,' published by the Century Co. in New York, and 'China Town Stories,' a slightly different collection published by

Heinemann. Both these books are out of print, but possibly copies may be obtained at libraries in England and America.

MURIEL HAMILTON-SCOTT.

WILLIAM HOLLOWAY (cxlvi. 119).—I have a copy of his poem 'The Peasant's Fate' (London, Vernon and Hood, 1802), which gave to a greater poet, William Morris, in March, 1891. He told me that William Holloway commenced life as an agricultural labourer, and was a friend of the better known poet, Robert Bloomfield, who introduced him to the publishers, Vernon and Hood. Morris also said Holloway was a great-uncle of the subsequently wealthy founder of the firm of Holloway's Pills, and he died in lodgings in Golden Square, Soho about the year 1817.

William Holloway's other publications according to the 'Dictionary of Living Authors of Great Britain and Ireland' (London, Collburn, 1816) are "Poems on various occasions, chiefly Descriptive Elegiac, Didactic, and Pathetic" (1798) 'The Baron of Landerbrooke, a tale' (1800); 'Scenes of Youth, or Rural Recollections, etc.' (1803); 'The Minor Minstrel' (1808); and 'The Country Pastor a poem' (1812). There are no particulars of William Holloway's life in the 'Dictionary of Living Authors.'

ANDREW DE TERNANT.

36, Somerleyton Road, Brixton, S.W.

STAPLETON FAMILY (13 S. i. 252, 319, 336, 376, 457).—Since sending my reply at the last reference I have obtained a copy of 'The Early History of Bedale,' by H. B. M'Call (1907) a work which is now out of print. As this writer deals with the supposed Balliol—FitzAlan Alliance in an exceedingly discreet fashion it may not be out of place to reproduce what he says on the subject.

The tradition that Fitz Alan's second wife was a daughter of John Balliol is, on the face of it, improbable. Balliol had two sons, who both died without issue, and four sisters, whose descendants quartered the Balliol arms upon their shields. It appears certain that the Stapletons and Greys would have also assumed this heraldic privilege if their ancestress had indeed been a daughter of so distinguished a man. Christopher Stapleton, in his pedigree written about 1530, makes her 'Annes daughter to the King of Scotess,' but she is always mentioned in the records as 'Matilda.' This is the more remarkable, as her elder daughter, Lady Stapleton, figures both as Agnes and Matilda. Whoever she was, the second wife must have been of good family, as Brian Fitz Alan

her with all his lands at the Church in their marriage.

younger daughter, Katherine, of FitzAlan married John Grey of Eld.

B. (13 S. i. 376) is certainly in when he says that Brian FitzAlan's is the only Agnes mentioned as a wife. Brian FitzAlan's grand- was an Agnes and a daughter, so posed, of Gilbert Hansard. Her was known as Brian of Bedale and the son of Alan "son of Brien, in ur of Richmond," who married for d wife Agnes, daughter of Bertram

H. ASKEW.

moor.

MOND (cxlvi. 121).—Professor Eræckley, "Surnames" 1917, states nnamond is of French origin and imes met with as Sinnamon. Both orruption of Saint-Amant just as is a corrupted form of Saint-Mary rgar of Saint-Vigor.

H. ASKEW.

moor.

LORE: THE BRIDAL GARTER (cxlvi. here is an interesting chapter 'Dale and their accompaniments,' at p. the Rev. J. C. Atkinson's 'Forty a Moorland Parish' which ampli- J. FAIRFAX-BLAKEBOROUGH's inter- ote. Mr. Atkinson says that in the

garter used to be taken off as she the altar; and the practice being ed, the garter was generally found to to her taste and to her needlework, made the chief prize in the ensuing

THOMAS WINDER.

ES FROM THE DAIRY (cxlvi. 120).— e. In the 'seventies in Sheffield, we ill luck as 'Hard cheese.' If we a lad to desist from a tiresome e told him to 'cheese it.'

THOMAS WINDER.

PALMER: Biography Wanted (cxlvi. 121). Life and Achievements of Edward Palmer,' by Walter Besant (John 1883), gives in chapters x ('The great Abdullah') and xi ('Death of the Abdullah') an account of Palmer's mission in 1882. The scene was not the but the desert to the North of the ar of Sinai. See also Stanley Lane- fe of E. H. Palmer in the 'Dictionary al Biography.'

EDWARD BENSLY.

AUTHOR WANTED (12 S. iii. 450; cxlvi. 126).—3. "Chatter about Harriet."—At the last reference, MR. DUGDALE SYKES suggests that Andrew Lang was the originator of this phrase. I have always understood that it belonged to the somewhat truculent E. A. Freeman. So Herbert Paul wrote in his 'Men and Letters.' That volume has an essay on Swift, 'The Prince of Journalists,' which includes the sentence:—"Chatter about Harriet was the late Professor Freeman's epigrammatic summary of recent literature on Shelley."

V. R.

Notes on Books.

Religious Lyrics of the Fourteenth Century.
Edited by Carleton Brown. (Oxford Clarendon Press. 10s. 6d. net.)

BORN from a linguistic and a literary point of view, this collection of fourteenth century verse is to be prized—we might add from a historical point of view, also, for mediaeval religious verse has expressed for us a quality in English character which hardly shows itself anywhere else distinctly, and here is actually a determining factor in poetical worth. The majority of these lyrics, and the best of them, are by unknown writers, but we have the names of Herebert, William of Shoreham and Dan Michel. Among compilers appears the figure of a Franciscan, John Grimestone, whose commonplace-book, Advocates MS. 18, 7. 21, makes plain that the purpose of such compilations was use in preaching.

A group of lyrics preserved at Cambridge bears the stamp of Richard Rolle, but we incline to Mr. Carleton Brown's opinion that we have here his influence rather than his authorship. The flower of this collection will be found in the group headed 'Miscellaneous Lyrics from about 1375,' with which one must of course place 'Quia Amore Languet,' and to which we would also add the noble and forcible translation of 'Cur Mundus Militat.' 'Quia Amore Languet,' be it noted, is here printed from Douce 322—a text in which its loveliness is enhanced and which has the twelve stanzas complete. The section in which the student will probably find himself most deeply interested is that of the "Vernon" refrain poems, which illustrate, from several different points of view, and with some diversity of temper, the chequered existence of religion in the midst of the world. Among earlier poems are some curious verses—Merton College MS. 248—'How Christ shall come': a translation from a Latin text (*ut sponsus—ut miles—ut mercator—ut peregrinus*) which seem not to have been printed before; and another new poem. 'All Other Love is like the Moon' comes from the Eton College MS. 36, Pt. II—written in pencil at the end of the text of Vegetius 'De Re Militari.'

The whole collection, with but one exception, has been collated with the MSS., and, therefore in a sense, the matter of this or that

having or not having been printed before is irrelevant; but since the Notes carefully indicate where what has already been printed is to be found, we should have been glad of a separate list of the poems which now appear in print for the first time.

Considerable progress may be observed on comparing the work of the beginning and the end of the century—greater vigour, ease, and plenitude of ideas. Indeed, the positive excellence of the best pieces is very high, and, in a majority of the rest, lines, phrases, or stanzas of some special charm will be discovered. Many of them are fairly well known in modernised English versions, in which, however, their native beauty is nearly lost. Mr. Carleton Brown's scholarly work should prompt the general reader, who has not yet done so, to tackle the by no means difficult task of reading Middle English, and enter upon a tract of his heritage as delightful as a West country wood during Passiontide and Easter.

Woodcuts and Some Words. By Edward Gordon Craig. (Dent & Sons. 10s. 6d. net.)

MR. CAMPBELL DODGSON, in his delightful Introduction, explains the enjoyable construction of this work by the simile of a Rumpelmayer cake of many layers, an amusing but also a truly felicitous simile, because something exceedingly nice to eat suggests better than anything else the direct and incommunicable satisfaction to be had from these little masterpieces and their inclusion of immensity in minuteness. For a sweet thing on one's tongue represents to one—and that adequately—all the sweet of the universe. There are distinctly inferior and superior in these cuts; and without reference to that particular distinction, there might several times, too, arise discussion as to the point where to be indecipherable is not to give a legitimate challenge to conceited stupidity or to perpetrate a joke, but to become a little bad. The Mask of Envy, for example, can only just be seized, and by the effort to seize it, one loses about two degrees of its strange horror. Most of these pieces have an element of the dreadful—perhaps we should rather say of the tragic—in them, which may be reduced to a mere trace, and so on a casual glance appear nothing more than an effect of black, subtly disposed in lines, curves, and masses, or lightened into grey. Mr. Gordon Craig in his "words" gives a quite useful account of how woodcutting is done, and then, declaring that it is more or less within everybody's power, goes on to insist that success depends on one's having something to say. His own possession of something to say is the ultimate secret of the charm of his work, over-riding even the pleasure to be derived from the craftsmanship, and the fine advance from good to better that these examples display. The letter-press is as good in its way as the woodcuts—rapid, a little provocative, zealous, reproachful—largely autobiographical. One might cull something witty and wise from almost every page—a trite

sounding sentence perhaps, which could yet be made to carry consequence. For example, take—"Enjoyment is surely never to be hurried over"—what could be simpler? Yet it is an idea with which to stem the torrent of destructive haste and half annihilate vulgarity. Or "The main difficulty in wood-engraving is to know if you have anything to express, and to find out how long you can retain your original intention of expression." (*Italics ours*). Or, again, "strange as it may seem, it is the nature of the block which urges me on and helps me"—a profound saying which contains in itself a microcosmic philosophy, not only of art, but of economy and life itself.

John Esten Cooke, Virginian. By John O. Beaty. (Columbia University Press. 11s. 6d. net).

JOHN ESTEN COOKE, member of a notable Virginian family, and a soldier of the Southern forces in the American Civil War, was no great writer, though a facile and prolific one, who was popular in his day, and made a good livelihood by his books and his essays in periodicals. He will always, however, on other grounds than literary merit, have his place in the studies of his countrymen, for his best work—work of his earlier years—gives a picture of life in Old Virginia which, seen from an angle favourable to good observation, and observed by clever, kindly eyes, has the worth of a document. A certain interest attaches also to his biographies of Jackson and Lee, for they contain first-hand information about the war, though they pourtray their main subject inadequately; and his melodramatic novels may serve as illustration of the taste of the mid-nineteenth century. His life has never before been put together, and Dr. Beaty has worked principally from first-hand material, which is abundant. The critical estimate of Cooke's work is very carefully made out—book by book being analysed and its merits and demerits painstakingly balanced, and then the whole wound up with a good statement of Cooke's place in literature. The subject affords little scope for brilliant writing, and this biography, though pleasant and painstaking, is lacking in distinction, but we should imagine it will remain the definitive account of Cooke, for whose career and importance it is amply sufficient.

CORRIGENDUM.

At ante p. 144 (s. v. "Scotch" l. 2) (for "scene" read *sense*).

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Notes.**D AUNGIER OF THE EAST
INDIA COMPANY.**

THE STORY OF A YOUNGER SON.

(See *ante* p. 147).

While Gerald Aungier had returned
where he was to pass the next
years. In 1663 we find him occupy-
post of warehouse-keeper, an office
time of considerable importance.
e Oxenden, the President, died in
9, and Gerald Aungier was at once
succeed him at Surat, as "Presi-
e East India Company in India,
nd Arabia,"—a post which then
ith it the Governorship of Fort St.
nd that of the newly acquired
Island of Bombay.

11, 1670, Aungier left Surat for

the most remarkable testimony,
ble, as being almost contemporary,
imation in which the new Presi-
held at this time, is that of Alex-
milton, the sea-captain, who traded
ndian Seas for thirty-five years
5), and who in his 'New Account
st Indies,' writes:

at Aungier, a gentleman well qualified
ing, came to the chair, and leaving
he management of Deputies, came to
nd rectified many things which were
d brought the *face of Justice* to be

unveiled, which before lay hid in a single
person's breast, who distributed her favors
according to the Governor's direction. He
erected a formal Court where Pleas were
brought in and debated.

Here we see the legal strain in his blood
asserting itself. On the next page Hamil-
ton observes:

The name of Mr. Aungier is much revered by
the ancient people of Surat and Bombay to this
day. His justice and dexterity in managing
affairs got him such esteem that the natives
of those places made him the common arbi-
trator of their differences in point of traffick.
Nor was it ever known that any party receded
ever from his award.

The value of this testimony is heightened
by the fact that these words were written
forty-six years after Gerald Aungier's
death, and that Hamilton being an "inter-
loper" (that is, one who attempted to trade
independently) there was no love lost
between him and the East India Company's
servants.

Dr. John Fryer, M.D., who came to
Bombay during the time that Aungier was
Governor, published in 1698 his 'Travels
in the East Indies and Persia,' in which he
is not less enthusiastic in his appreciation.
He had the advantage of writing as an eye-
witness, and, indeed, must have known
Aungier more or less intimately.

He came and took the Government in
1671 (he writes), where these three years
he has regulated affairs with that prudence
that whereas he found a disaffected and incon-
gruous Council, he has now knit them into a
bond of at least seeming friendship, and does
daily study to advance the Company's interests
and the good and safety of the people under
him.

The anonymous author of 'An Historical
Account of Bombay,' published in 1781,
also says:

Mr. Angier*, president of the factory of
Surat, being disgusted by the arrogance of the
Mogul Government of that town, changed his
residence and established himself at Bombay,
where his prudence quashed the dissensions,
his good management advanced the Company's
interest, and his activity secured the island;
insomuch that in the spring of 1672 the Dutch,
attempting a surprise, found the Fort so well
guarded and everything in so good a condition
that they immediately gave over the enterprise.

Yes, President Aungier gave up the pomp
and luxury of Surat, with his elegant sea-

* His name appears in documents of the
time as Aungier, Angier, Augier, Aungers. His
brother Francis is frequently mentioned in
official papers as "Lord Angier," which
would seem to be the most correct form; not-
withstanding that the letter *u* appears in
the Patent of peerage.

side official residence, for the hard life of the new British settlement at Bombay. During three years on end he toiled unceasingly amid its pestiferous swamps (which he set to work to drain), putrid fish-curing grounds, and burning red rocks, not then, as now, clothed with trees and gardens. The mortality, among the English was appalling. "Three years," says Chaplain Anderson, "was the average duration of European life in Bombay *temp.* Charles II." Ovington mentions a proverb current among the English there in his time to the effect that "two monsoons are the age of a man." Of every five hundred persons who came to live in the Island, four hundred were buried there. The "Chinese death," or *cholera morbus*, killed, with excruciating pains, in twenty-four hours, in spite of an equally excruciating treatment with red hot irons.*

Even at Surat in the early years of the Company, during five years in which the results can be worked out, one quarter of the Company's factors—men in the prime of life—perished (Calendar State Papers, E. Indies, 1630-4). "They dine to the sound of soft music," writes Dr. Fryer, "yet I reckon they walk but in a charnel house."

Under such conditions it seems marvellous that men of the President's class could be found willing to undertake the risk at all. The official salaries were not great, even allowing for the difference in monetary values. In 1658 the President only received £500 per annum; Accountant, £150; Secretary £40; Factors (there were five of them) £30; and five young men as "Writers" £20 each; but lodgings and free board at the factory were provided—indeed the diet and sumptuary allowances to the President exceeded his whole salary. Is it surprising then that the Company's servants early came to have an eye to other sources than their salaries for their gains, and gradually came to regard their pay as a mere retainer, while they looked to private trade for their real remuneration? In this way were built up the great fortunes of English adventurers in the East. It was the bait of finding El Dorado, rather than the earlier Elizabethan spirit of adventure, or the still earlier knight-

errantry, which really tempted teenth-century younger son to climatic dangers: the certainty could withstand them for a few might return home with a realize and found a family—or restore a No doubt also the European dea India was not talked of in London tile circles.

During his rule over Bomba Aungier showed plainly that he v men that make empires and bi together. As Hamilton tells u during his régime that the law f to be administered with impartial He established Courts of Judicati Island, and appointed Judges, a judicial officers, to supervise the tration of Justice, to hold the sca between his own countrymen and t geneous mass of semi-civilised peo called upon to govern. He was, by virtue of his office, the Chief Bombay. "There is no evidence writes Romantic Biography, "th a lawyer, but his career furnish testimony to the fact that he h youth imbibed those principles and equity which are the birthright righteous man." Aided by Prof. ton ('Hereditary Genius') the whose work is here set forth, is, better qualified to guess whence l "those principles." He exhibited, at times, a seeming harshness, whi Chaplain Anderson, R.N., to acc of shewing "much Protestant zeal Christian love." The following is given by Anderson in illustrati

As Rome in her young days sat des cheered by the ravished Sabines so : thought that the exiled soldiers o must have a similar solace in Gerald Aungier first suggested that t to be encouraged and assisted in c marriages with their countrywomen ently with his character he took a view of the question, and pointed ou men, being Protestants, were in the marrying native Portuguese women, sequence of which was that their were, "through their fathers' neglec up in the Roman Catholic principl great dishonour and weakening of t tant religion and interest." He recommended that a supply of wom be sent out from England. The pre acceded to by the Court of Direc apparently improved upon, for they induced such persons as were adap the wives of private soldiers to "gentlewomen" and other women. l

* This "infallible" remedy, was to take an iron ring about 1½ inches in diameter, and thick in proportion: heat it red hot, and extend the patient on his back, and apply the ring to his navel.

women," as they were styled, had before they left England to behave therefore their countrymen in are not very forward in offering heart and hand. Some, however, at a judicious observer who visited a few years after was shocked to kly their children were, in conse- he free and easy way in which the ed, and their inveterate habit of ig liquors. "And whereas," wrote ungier from Surat to the Deputy t Bombay, 18th December, 1675, us notice that some of the women scandalous to our nation, religion, ment interest, we require you, in

Company's name, to give them all ng that they do apply themselves sober and Christian conversation; he sentence is this, that they shall totally of their liberty to go abroad, th bread and water, till they are on board ship for England."

ington, also a British Naval in his book entitled 'A Voyage tells another story connected with ungier, and one which shows his perhaps in a more pleasing light:

atter of Astrology and Natural e *Indian Bramins* account them- very eminent and renowned, by foretell such distant occurrences such strong operations, as seem to wonderful and astonishing, and not without some secret Recourse to le Spirits, or Familiars, with super- wers . . . And that the Reader hat their extraordinary skill in perations is not yet finished, I ngton] will here relate a story

which I remember was often repeated by the last President (Bartholomew Harris) concern- ain Bramin, in the time of the of Mr. Aungers, who foretold the a certain English ship several fore she came to the harbour. Aungers being under a disturbance and oppressed with some perplexed or want of intelligence from Eng- desired by his Bramin physician, ed his grief and the melancholy of the Reason of his Concern, and de- s! with a chearful tender of his d willingness to administer to him g that might contribute to the his malady, and to his cure.

ident told him that it was beyond of Physick to heal his disease, or distemper he laboured under; that could revive, but news from Eng- hear his heart except it were sight ish ship, which he had expected but red of. "If an English ship, then," Bramin, "is your only cure, be give me leave to be absent for three ys, and I question not by that time nove your trouble, and bring you news of that medicine you long for."

Upon which the President consented to his Departure for that time, and withal promised him as an Encouragement to his Skill, a rich Paramin (Indian mantle) for a reward.

Within four days the Bramin returned and addressing himself to the President assured him, that, at such a time, an English ship would arrive at Surat River's mouth, with such a particular person, who had formerly been in India, on board her; and that on such a particular day of the month he would arrive at the Custom house of Surat, before eleven in the morning.

The President pleased with this Assurance and this confident relation of the Bramin, diverted himself with the thoughts of it for some time, and a little after rehearsed it jocularly at a publick dinner to all the Factors. The young men who heard this discourse, did sometime after recollect with themselves, as they were walking down the banks of the river to enjoy the morning breeze, that this was the critical morning, foretold by the Bramin, when an English ship should arrive, and such a particular person in her. The thoughts of it hastened them back again to the Custom house, to enquire if there were any English news! and upon their return were surprised at the sight of an English boat, which they espied was rowing up the river; and they were no sooner arrived at the Custom-house, but they found the Englishman who had been expected in her. The news of this was very grateful to President Aungers, and not ungrateful to the Bramin, who received a curious Paramin from the hands of the President whom he had obliged with so faithful and particular a Prophetic Relation. And the worthy President (Mr. Harris), who has himself been sometimes in distress for English news, has likewise told me of a Bramin's Proposals to him, of bringing him undoubted Intelligence, how the Companies' affairs in England stood, within the space of four days; but that he durst not accept of the proposition, because he was confident that it depended upon the assistance of a Familiar.

And surely (continues Ovington), those Sprightly Beings can easily despatch a very tedious voyage in a very short time! For if we only consider the nimble progress of Light thro' the air, with what swiftness it darts its bright active atoms from *East to West*, and flies through the immense Expanse from the lofty regions of the Skie; we cannot with any great reason deny this same, or greater, power to the active spirits of Darkness, who are stript of all the clogs of Matter, and void of all material substance.

This anecdote shows us that Gerald Aungier was by no means narrow-minded or prejudiced in his outlook, that he had an open mind, and was perfectly willing to test the Bramin's occult powers, and also not above accepting aid from the "sprightly beings" referred to by Ovington. Aungier's own extensive study of Oriental language, custom, and metaphysics, had taught him

that there are more things in heaven and earth than this world dreams of.

To return to his life and work in Bombay—it was not long before he attempted to cope with the dreadful death-rate in the city. As well as draining the swamps, he projected an English hospital with a regular surgeon; a modest building for seventy patients, to cost £400 for erection, and £100 for annual expenses: the forerunner of those noble institutions, for medical relief, which now cover the length and breadth of the Indian Empire. "The lamentable loss of your men," he urged in a letter to the Directors, "doth call on us for a speedy erection of the fabric." In his will he bequeathed a legacy of 5,000 rupees to the hospital, which, by the way, his executors never paid.

During his rule he so improved the fortifications of Bombay that when in 1673 a Dutch fleet arrived with the intention of taking the island by surprise, it was obliged to beat a hasty retreat, with such gallantry did President Aungier, who happened to be at the time in Bombay, behave: "exerting himself"—says Orme—"with the calmness of a philosopher and the courage of a centurion." The Dutch were 6,000 strong, whereas the Governor had barely a thousand that could fight.

But his most notable work, and that by which he best deserves to be remembered, was the laying out of the town of Bombay,* the Eastern Gate of India. He was the real founder of that city, now one of the greatest in the world. Under him the population increased rapidly—within 8 years it grew from 10,000 to 60,000. In place of a few fishermen's huts he erected houses for the factors, warehouses, a granary, and a Court of Judicature, which he designed himself. The reform of the revenue system of Bombay was also his work, and in this respect he resembled his elder brother Francis, Lord Aungier, who is mentioned in Bagwell's 'Ireland under the Stuarts' as "a skilled financier." Gerald Aungier struck the first coins issued by the Company at Bombay in 1676, bearing the legend "Deo Pax"—"we like it well," he writes. These coins have always been known as "Aungier's Rupees."

The figure of Aungier (writes Douglas) stands out in bold relief on the page of Anglo-Indian

* "The City which by God's assistance is intended to be built."—Aungier to the Company July 16, 1674.

history—the man who saved Surat and Bombay not only from capture and disgrace, but from utter destruction. Without him, Bombay would have been lost to the English nation. It would have fallen a prey to the Sidi or Sivaji or to the Dutch or some other nation, European or Asiatic. He was also the first man in India who taught us the art of self-government, and the wisdom of dealing with our neighbours—sage in Counsel, and bold in action.

C. J. B. A.

(To be continued).

TOMBSTONE INSCRIPTIONS IN THE CHURCHYARD OF ST. LAWRENCE'S, UPTON-CUM-CHALVEY, SLOUGH.

(See 13 S. i. 426, 505; cxlvi. 94).

98. Thomas GREEN, coachmaker, of Slough, d. Jan. 18th, 1832, aged 72.

99. Mary GREEN, daughter of Thomas and Mary GREEN, d. April 8th, 1824, aged 20.

20. William Reading GREEN, their son, d. Nov. 20th, 1826, aged 40.

100. Thomas GREEN, son of Thomas and Mary GREEN, d. Sept. 22nd, 1814, aged 25. George GREEN, their son, d. March 26th, 1820, aged 28.

101. Mary, wife of Thomas GREEN, coachmaker, d. Nov. 20th, 1808, aged 45. John GREEN, their son, d. Nov. 18th, 1808, aged 20.

102. To the Memory of | Richard GREEN, son of | Thomas and Mary GREEN. | Departed this life Augst. 26th, 1794, | aged thirty-seven weeks. | Henry GREEN, their son, d. Jan. 1st, 1805, aged three years and three-quarters. Also their infant son.

103. Robert GREEN, son of Thomas and Mary GREEN, d. Sept. 28th, 1808, aged 9.

104. Elizabeth LEE, daughter of Augustus and Elizabeth LEE, d. Jan. 10th, 1835, aged 19.

105. Sarah LOVEGROVE, wife of Henry LOVEGROVE, d. March 18th, 1812, aged 56.

106. In Memory of | Jane LOVEGROVE, Daughter of Henry | and Sarah LOVEGROVE, of this parish. | Died Nov. 17th, 1794, | aged 6 years.

107. Mary, wife of Henry LOVEGROVE, daughter of William and Mary PITT, d. June 2nd, 1817, aged 38. Also two of her children who died in their infancy.

108. Here lyeth the Body of | Ann GLOVER, wife of William | GLOVER, of

npton who | departed this life Feb. ye
, 1746, | aged 53 years. | Also John
rts, former | Husband to ye above Ann
ver, | who dyed in ye year 1732.

9. Here lyeth the body of | Lamburth
MONDS, | who died April ye 30th, 1742, |
d 73 years.

10. Marie Anne, wife of Thomas Col-
wood CHOWN, d. March 30th, 1878,
d 28.

11. John COOK, d. Oct. 14th, 1825, aged
Sarah COOK, his widow, d. May 16th,
0, aged 81.

12. Charles MOUNTFORD, d. Aug. 23rd,
2, aged 64. Mary FERRYMAN, his widow,
Nov. 15th, 1859, aged 83. Elizabeth
LE, his daughter, d. Oct. 9th, 1842,
d 32.

nos. 113, 114, 115, 116. Members of
MOUNTFORD family, deceased between 1846
| 1898.

17. James STANFORD, d. March 18th,
7, aged 84. Elizabeth, his wife, d. Oct.
, 1837, aged 74. Elizabeth KEMESTER,
ir daughter, d. Nov. 8th, 1845, aged 46.

18. Here Lieth the Body of | Thomas
MONDS | of this Parish, | who died July
24th, 1775, | aged 41 years.

stay, Passenger, stay, see where I lie,
s you are now so once was I;
s I am now so must you be,
herefore prepare to follow me.

o Sarah TUCKER, | who died March the
h, 1774, | aged 24 years.

19. In Memory of | William SCARF, |
this parish, | died April 29th, 1779, |
d 47 years. | Also Susannah SCARF, |

rn Septr. 6th, 1764, | died 5th Febry.,
8. | Likewise Elizth. SCARF, Born Dec.
th, 1766, | died 10th March, 1767. | Here
o lieth | Susannah SCARF, | widow of
e above | William SCARF, | died Janry.
th, 1781, | aged 49 years.

120. Frances, wife of Joseph ROBINSON,
te of Pimlico, d. March 6th, 1863, age
. Joseph ROBINSON, d. March 25th, 1890.
ed 79. Catharine his wife, d. April 30th,
91, aged 67.

North Side.

121. Mrs. Betty ANDREW, daughter of
el and Martha GRANTHAM, d. June 3rd,
02, aged 47.

122. In Memory of | Mrs. Martha
ANTHAM, | wife of Mr. Joel GRANTHAM, |
this Parish, | who died Febry. ye 24th,
75, | aged 61 years.

Draw near my Loved Children, cast an eye,
Then go thy ways, Prepare yourselves to die,
Read here your doom, For know you must
One day like me return to dust.

Also Geo. & Chas. GRANTHAM, | Grand
Children of ye above | Joel & Martha
GRANTHAM, | who died in their infancy.

123. In Memory of | Mr. Joel GRAN-
THAM, late of this Parish. | He died | Augst.
ye 17th, 1765, aged 61 years.

The Best of Parents Here in Ashes lies,
Who was a Husband, Loving, Modest, and
Wise;

A Tender Father, and to his neighbours kind,
Good to ye Poor, there is Few such Left
Behind.

124. In Memory of | Mrs. Mary GRAN-
THAM, wife of | Mr. Charles GRANTHAM, |
of New Windsor, | who died Sept. ye 16th,
1791, | aged 43 years.

125. Mrs. Hannah WHITE, daughter of
Joel and Martha Grantham, d. May 5th.
1802, aged 49.

126. Mary, wife of Ensign William CON-
STANTINE, H.P. 8th (or King's Regt.), d.
Jan. 4th, 1821, aged 23.

127. Here Lies the Body of | Sarah
BRAMSTONE, | of Eton, spinster, a person
who dared | to be Just in the Reign of |
George the Second. | Obiit. Jany. ye 30th,
1765, Aetat 77.

128. George BENTLEY, Born June 7th,
1828, d. May 29th, 1895. Anne BENTLEY,
Born Dec. 16th, 1826, d. Oct. 8th, 1898.

129. John SMITH, d. Feb. 23rd, 1851,
aged 65. Mary, his wife, d. July 23rd,
1851, aged 73.

130. Charles SMITH, of this parish, d.
Dec. 31st, 1815, aged 72. Elizabeth, his
wife, d. Aug. 13th, 1823, aged 84.

131. George BRIDGE, 3rd Regt., "The
Buffs," d. Nov. 17th, 1886, aged 77. Helen,
his wife, born Aug. 8th, 1814, d. April 22nd,
1895.

132. John CHAMP, d. Oct. 18th, 1858,
aged 71. Ann CHAMP, his wife, d. Jan.
3rd, 1859, aged 69.

133. Rebecca, wife of C. J. LAWRENCE
RUSSELL, d. Jan. 18th, 1890, aged 66.

134. William Robert SHEFFIELD, Lieut.-
Col., Madras Staff Corps, and at Slough.
Dec. 31st, 1885, aged 47.

135. George FALLOW, of this parish, d.
Sept. 1st, 1860, aged 7.... Sarah, his wife,
d. April 26th, 1860, aged 74.

136. In Memory of | Benjamin LANE, Esquire, | Lord of the Manor of Upton, | who died Octr. 19th, 1723, | aged 72 years. | He gave by his will a yearly rent charged of | twenty pounds for ever to be issuing out | of the Farm and lands called Hen-croft, | near Slough: part of the said manor for the | buying of Bibles for the use of poor Families, | servants and children, and for clothing yearly | six poor men and six poor women of this | parish and for other charitable purposes. | He that giveth let him do it with simplicity; Romans xii. verse viii. | Susannah his wife | is also buried here. She died | 25th Feb.. 1723, aged 70 years.

N. R. KER.

Eton College.

BOOKS FROM JOHN DEE'S LIBRARY (See 9 S. viii. 137; 10 S. i. 241).—I have lately come across another printed book bearing John Dee's signature, not this time in the library of the Royal College of Physicians but in that of the Wellcome Historical Medical Museum.

It is an edition of Galen's 'Prognostica': Claudii Galeni Perga- | meni Mathematices Scientiæ Prognostica de Decubitu | infirmorum, Josepho Struthio interprete: | — 8vo. Lyons: Apud Theobaldum Paganum [Excudebat Nicolaus Baccaneus.] 1550.

The following is the inscription on the title page: — "Aureliæ. Joannes Deeus. 1551, 3 August. Hunc librū scripsit Galenus ad Aphroidisiū vide pag. 7 et 17. Imitatus est Galenus verbatim pene Mercuriū Trismegistum in sua Iatromathematica," followed by a Greek quotation at the bottom of the page.

I suggest that the "Aurelia" referred to is Geneva, the book trade of which city was intimately connected with that of Lyons.

W. R. B. PRIDEAUX.

HENRY KIRKE WHITE.—In the 'D. N. B.' it is stated that the first American edition of Henry Kirke White's poems was issued in 1829. The poet's popularity in America and the fact that William Cullen Bryant admitted that a perusal of White's poems inspired him to write 'Thanatopsis' make it worth while to point out that this date is incorrect. In a recent "master's essay" presented at Columbia University, Miss Sarah Crowitz has listed several editions prior to 1829, the earliest (and that probably used by Bryant) being "The Remains

of Henry Kirke White . . . with of his Life, by Robert Southey volumes. Vol. I [II]. First Am the Fourth London Edition. P . . . J. & A. Y. Humphreys.

It is also noteworthy that many of Kirke White include as his Epigram on Robert Bloomfield. The epigram was perhaps found among his papers, and may have been copied and revised by him (for he admired as his 'Melancholy Hours,' No but in an edition of Bloomfield's 'Boy,' now before me (5th Am 6th London edition, New York, the epigram, signed V. L. G., from *The Bury Post*, with a note of Loftt that it is from the pen of a deceased friend . . . who elegant Literature and . . . been happily inherited." This in with our knowledge of Kirke's father, and persons interested in the tingham poet may want to investigate the authorship of the lines carefully.

THOMAS OLLIVE

Columbia University, New York.

THE WILL OF JOHN LANGLEY an old Ceylon paper, the subject of an ordinary will was found, which was originally taken from the *Post*. See Feb. 28, 1849.

The following is a copy of the will of John Langley, one of the Cromwell Irish who settled in Ireland during the Cromwellian period and died there:—

"I, John Langley, born at Wotton, Somersetshire, and settled in Ireland, now in my right mind and wits, do hereby give, sell, and bequeath, with full power, will in my own handwriting, I give, sell, and bequeath, my house, goods, and farm of Blarney, containing 253 acres, to my son, commonly called Jack, to him and his heirs for ever, provided he marries a Protestant, but not a Catholic, who called me 'Oliver's wheeler,' buckskin breeches and silver tobacco pipe, with J.L. on the top, I give to my comrade, who helped me off at the Clonmel, when I was shot through the head, said son John shall keep my body for six days and six nights after I am dead, and Grace Kendrick shall lay me out and have for so doing 5s. My body shall lie upon the oak table in the brow of the house, and fifty Irishmen shall be invited to the table, and every one shall have two quarts of the best aqua vitæ and each one shall have a knife before him; and when they are all out, nail up the coffin, and commit my body to the earth, whence I came. This is my last will and testament, signed by my hand this 3rd day of March 1749. John Langley." Some of Langley's friends, after his death, asked him why he would

reating the Irishmen, whom he hated? and that if they got drunk at his wake would probably get to fighting and kill one another which would be something towards the breed.

E. H. FAIRBROTHER.

"BISHOPING."—The derivation of the old operation on horses' teeth, known as "bishing," as conducted by dishonest operators," has long been questionable and has been discussed. I do not claim that the following throws very much light on the matter, but I think it does discountenance the etymological theory that "a man named Bishop" gave his name to the form of the operation.

In his 'English Dictionary' of 1755, Johnson gives "bishing" as meaning "to cut the teeth of horse coursers: those sophistical operators use to make an old horse young, a bad one good, etc." Tappin published his 'Sporting Dictionary' in 1803, is a little more specific, and gives "bishing" as:

"An operation performed upon the teeth of a horse supposed to have derived its modern name from an eminent & distinguished horseman, the name of Bishop; whether from the neatness in, or reputed celebrity in, the personal performance of the deception, it is probably not possible (or necessary) to determine. The purport of the operation is to remove the old horses of ten or twelve years old a new generation of teeth, bearing the appearance of six, & is thus performed. The horse is powerfully twitched by both the ears, a cushioned roller (large enough to take the jaws extended) is then placed in the mouth, and the operation is done, the teeth of the under jaw are somewhat reduced in their length (according to their growth) by the friction of a white-iron cutting file; an engraver's tool is then used in taking away as much from the surface of each tooth as will leave a deep, but not a dangerous cavity in the middle; this cavity (or every individual cavity) is then filled with an iron instrument red hot, and pressed to the purpose; a composition of wax is then insinuated, so well prepared in its nature & consistence, that it is frequently found to be veritable (at least to slight observers) for several months after its introduction.

It is interesting to note in connection with this burning operation that so early as 1526, Tyndale, in 'Obedience of a Christian Man,' uses the term in a similar sense. It is very long before the operation known as "bishing" was practiced by horsemen. He says:

"A thinge speadeth not well, we borowe of the bysshope, & saye, The bysshope hath blessed us, so that nothinge speadeth well that we do. Yll withall. Yf the pedecche be burned

to, or the meat over rosted, we saye, The bysshope hath put his fote in the potte, or The bysshope playd the coke, because the bysshopes burn who their lust & whosoever displeaseth them.

In Tusser's 'Husbandry,' we find:

Blesse Cisley, good mistress, that bushop doth ban,
For burning the milk of her cheese to the pan.

J. FAIRFAX-BLAKEBOROUGH.

Grove House, Norton-on-Tees.

MEMORABILIA OF THE MOMENT.

On March 4 the Royal National Lifeboat Institution met at the Mansion House to celebrate their centenary. *The Times* of that date recalls the particulars of its foundation by Colonel Sir William Hillary, whose gallantry in the saving of lives from shipwreck was no less remarkable than the courage and energy with which,—a poor man and possessing no conspicuous advantages or interest—he made effective appeal to the nation to establish an association for saving life at sea. An organization which now covers the whole country, it remains a voluntary enterprise, and the one charitable organization dedicated to a national service. Mr. Austen Chamberlain, speaking at the centenary meeting, stated that last year its income was about £230,000. Its hundred years' of work has resulted in the saving of nearly 60,000 lives.

Under the supervision of Dr. Nahum Slousch, Director of the Jewish Palestine Exploration Society, excavations are being carried out in the Kidron valley near Jerusalem. Four monuments—known as the tombs of Absalom, Jehoshaphat, St. James and Zechariah—are, so far as possible, to be cleared of debris and obstructions and investigated. In the cases of the "Tomb of St. James" and "the Tomb of Jehoshaphat" the business is complicated by the presence of Jewish graves within and about the remains. The "Tomb of Absalom" has yielded something in the way of coins, some from the time of the Roman occupation, and some Persian. A silver ring engraved in Hebrew-Aramaic (*temp.* Nehemiah) has also been found.

In *The Times* of March 1 Sir Francis Piggott makes the interesting suggestion that we should revert to the old system of a Northern and Southern division for foreign affairs, with a Foreign Secretary in

charge of each. The old division roughly corresponded to the division of Europe between Catholic and Protestant, and was maintained largely upon that ground. Sir Francis suggests returning to it upon the ground of the limitations of the human brain. He throws out the idea after recalling Gladstone's declaration that it passed the capacity of the human brain to undertake the immense labour involved in the combination of Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary.

Mme. Isabella Errera has compiled, and Messrs. Van Oest & Co., of Brussels, have published, a work which recalls the feat of Dr. Johnson in the production of his Dictionary. This is a cyclopædia of dated pictures ('Répertoire des Peintures datées') ranging from the anonymous 'Joueur de flûte' at S. Giorgio, Como, of 1081 to the present day. The twelfth century has but three entries; the thirteenth twenty-two (one of which is the work of Fitz Otto at St. Stephen's Chapel, Westminster, dated 1245); the nineteenth century up to 1875, at which date the line is drawn, fills 366 pages. In form the 'Répertoire' is a tabulated arrangement in six columns, giving the year, nationality of artist, name of artist, subject of picture, present whereabouts of picture, and sources of information. The whole is contained in two substantial quarto volumes.

Under 'Stars of the Month,' and in connection with the broadcasting of time-signals *The Times* of Mar. 3 has a very interesting account of devices employed at different periods for giving London the correct time. The clock of St. Paul's Cathedral, set up in 1708, seems to have been the first standard clock, and fifty years afterwards the clock of the Horse Guards came into action, regulated according to the instructions of George III. from the observatory at Kew. The use of Greenwich time in London grew up during the first half of the nineteenth century, and the railways made it general all over the country, though as late as 1875 local mean time was used at Ipswich. The Telegraph was soon employed as a time-transmitter, and by 1856 a system of connecting up galvanic clocks at the General and other Post Offices with the Royal Observatory had been inaugurated. "Big Ben," fixed in 1859, is not controlled from Greenwich, but automatically reports its error to the Royal Observatory.

Queries.

We must request correspondents information on family matters of only interest to affix their names and add their queries in order that answers sent to them direct.

A RUSSIAN LEGEND.—In Stephenham's remarkable book, 'With the Pilgrims to Jerusalem' (1914, occurs the subjoined passage:

We made the grand mountain of Athos the morrow, and though the weather was blustering and most of the pilgrims sick, a grand turn out above deck, even the halt, the maimed, and the blind out of the dark depths of the hold, ready to bow before the sacred mountain where the Blessed Virgin was wrecked. The Russians' eyes were glistening, for they looked at a place they had heard of all their lives and of which they had thousands of pictures—a place to which every orthodox man had wished to pilgrimage, and which his father before him. Even the English looked on with exalted countenances, for Old Athos is forbidden to them—the monks assert that no woman has ever been on the island but the Virgin Mary, and of course they accept no woman pilgrims.

Where can this legend be found in any other than Russian?

J. B. MCGOVERN, F.S.A.
St. Stephen's Rectory,
C.-on-M., Manchester.

FULLER'S ALTARPIECE IN MAGDALEN CHAPEL.—Can any reader tell me where became of the Altarpiece painted by William Fuller (1606-1672) for the Chapel of Magdalen College? Peter Mundy saw it in 1639 "att the upper end off the Chapel where "is the birth, passion, resurrection and ascension off our Saviour very and exquisitely sett Forth in a picture. This is not usuall with us, yett the picture Minde comely and comendable." The painting destroyed by Cromwell's soldiers during the Civil War?

L. M. A.

STATUE OF CAIN AND ABEL BY GIOVANNI BOLOGNA.—Does this statue still exist? If so, where is it now? It was in the House when Mundy saw it in 1639 "Mountt in the gardein," and he said it "was taken From a Fontaine in the king of Spaines gardein at Vallad Castile," and that when he was in 1625 he "saw the basis or place where the statue stood and then they told mee what of the reste." The statue seems

een given to the First Duke of Buckingham, and it appears in the list of 'Models' in Walpole's 'Cat. of the Collection of Pictures of the Duke of Buckingham,' p. 23, with the remark, "now [1758] in York-house garden, or at Chelsea."

L. M. ANSTEY.

"KNEE-CAPS": EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.—In the diary and account book of a clergyman in the Peak of Derbyshire, at the close of the eighteenth century, I find a mention (a) of *knee caps* ordered and paid for in addition to breeches; and (b) *knee caps* lent to a friend. What were these? They appear to have belonged to a "dress suit."

JAS. M. J. FLETCHER.

SPURS IN RITUAL.—During an elaborateunction which I attended some time ago, in the Church of the Benedictine Abbey of Santa Trinità di Cava, near Amalfi, the abbot assumed, with the help of numerous acolytes, a multiplicity of vestments, including a pair of thigh boots of untanned leather, and spurs with enormous rowels. The Abbey has been of considerable importance, and must have owned extensive property. It is now national property. It lies high up in the hills to the west of the pass through which runs the railway from Naples to Salerno and the south. Founded early in the 11th century, it is built in front of the cave inhabited by Saint Alferius. The library contains some important parchments, including a MS. of the 'Codex Legum Longobardorum,' 1004. The village of Corpo di Cava is built on the rock overhanging the Abbey and is still surrounded by ancient walls and bastions.

Can any one indicate the meaning of the boots and spurs? Do they represent the temporal rights of the Abbots over the surrounding lands? Are there other instances of this custom?

A. R.

"FUDDLING-CUPS." — At the British Museum are several groups of so-called "Fuddling Cups,"—a group of cups like an egg-cup stand, only the cups are fixed. What was their use and the origin of the name?

L. J. C.

JOHNSON'S DICTIONARY AUTHORITIES.—Among the books and materials for the 'O. E. D.' which Sir James Murray showed to interested visitors, was a volume marked by Dr. Johnson for his clerks to extract

quotations for the Dictionary, showing where each quotation was to begin and end. The energy of Johnsonians is such, that it appears certain that a complete list has been printed of the books that still exist with such marking. May I know where it may be seen?

Q. V.

No. 3, KING'S BENCH WALK.—Can any reader kindly inform me what is the date of the present No. 3, King's Bench Walk, Inner Temple (not No. 3 North)? As No. 4 bears the inscription "Conflagratam An^o 1677. Fabricatam An^o 1678," it is, I believe, considered to be the first house rebuilt after the fire of October, 1677, and therefore probably the most northerly house destroyed. In that case, is the present No. 3 the original house rebuilt after the Great Fire of 1666, and untouched by the fire of 1677? Or has it been rebuilt at any later period?

M. C. B.

SIMPSONS OF BURSLEM, POTTERS.—In the 'History of Staffordshire Pottery,' by Simeon Shaw (p. 167, 1900 ed.), it is stated that

Carlos Simpson, 63 years of age in 1817, was born at Chelsea, to which place his father, Aaron Simpson went in 1747, along with Thomas Lawton, Slip-maker; Samuel Parr, turner; Richard Meir, fireman, and John Astbury, painter, all of Hot Lane; Carlos Wedgwood, of The Stocks a good thrower; Thomas Ward and several others of Burslem, to work at the Chelsea China manufactory. . . .

Can any reader, who has access to Chelsea registers, give me a note of the baptism of Carlos Simpson in or about the year 1754?

My short account of the Simpson potters in 'N. & Q.' of Jan. 26 has brought me many helpful letters, for which I am very much obliged.

GORDON L. SIMPSON.

Carlton House, Belmont Road,
Scarborough.

"EREHWON" OR "EREWHON"? — The recent announcement of another volume in a new issue of Samuel Butler's works revives a doubt as to the correct spelling of the title of one of them. Is it "Erehwon" or "Erewhon"? Obviously it should be the former being merely the word "nowhere" spelt backwards. Yet it is commonly quoted as "Erewhon." If the authority for this is the title-page of the first edition—which I have not at hand for reference—it must be due to a slip of the

pen on the author's part, or an overlooked typographical error.

J. E. HARTING.

FOSTER'S 'INDEX ECCLESIASTICUS.'—In the Preface to Joseph Foster's 'Index Ecclesiasticus, 1800 to 1840,' he refers to an earlier series, 1540 to 1800, which he had compiled in manuscript, and hoped to publish. It never appeared. Where is this manuscript now?

HENRY B. SWANZY.

LADY FISHER AND CHARLES R.—I seek information as to the identity of a certain Lady Fisher to whom Charles R. wrote a letter from Whitehall, assuring her of his intention to show how truly kind he was towards her. The letter is dated Whitehall, Sept. 18, but the year is omitted. Is Lady Fisher the Miss Lane who helped Charles II to escape after the battle of Worcester. When did she die, and did she bear any issue?

The C.R. looks like Charles I, but I cannot trace who Lady Fisher could be if Charles I was the writer.

M. GRIFFITH.

[This conjecture is correct. Jane Lane married Sir Clement Fisher, Bart., of Packington Magna, Warwickshire. She survived him and *d.s.p.* Sept. 9, 1689. The 'D.N.B.' mentions that three letters of Charles to her written during the interregnum are extant].

"CONTAGION."—"Courage and contagion thereof." J. W. Ewing, 'We and the World,' chap. xii. Is there another instance of "contagion" in a favourable sense?

G. S. GIBBONS.

[A few examples of this use are given in the 'N.E.D.' Thus Gibbon ('Dict. and Fall' ii.) has "contagion of loyalty and repentance"; Froude ('His. Engl.' II. vi.) "contagion of example" and Stanley ('Jew. Ch.' I. xviii. 343) "contagion of goodness, of energy, of enthusiasm."]

SOUTHEY'S LETTERS: GODWIN'S DIARY.—Can anyone give information as to the present whereabouts of (a) the Southey Correspondence; and (b) the Diary of William Godwin?

G. A. ANDERSON.

'SAM HALL.'—Can any reader inform me where I can find the complete words of the song beginning "My name is Samuel Hall?" It was sung in the Cider Cellars, Maiden Lane, in 1848-9, and created a great furore.

A. L. H.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH.—I should like to know what practical modern books there are still in print dealing with English Genealogical Research, and where they may be obtained. Where can I obtain a recent bibliography relating to the history of English Parish Registers?

Has any book been published which shows at a glance the complete calendar for any year between 1450-1850?

A. CARR.

HERALDIC.—For identification: Argent on a fess between two double cotises gu. three Griffins' heads erased or, erminois. In chief a mullet sa. [for difference?]

This blazon is woven in the fabric of four panels of seventeenth century tapestry representing the seasons.

G. O'F.

ROBINSON FAMILY.—I should be so much obliged for any information regarding the following or their ancestors:

Rev. John Robinson, of Scrooby, Lincs., who moved to Amsterdam, 1608, to Leyton 1618, and whose congregation sailed in 1620 in the Mayflower.

Rev. Henry R., brother to above, rector of Etton, Yorks, *temp.* Charles I; and Henry's son who married the heiress of Rev. Arthur Dalgarno of Bracewell Manor, Yorks, descendant of the Dalgarnos of Aberdeen.

D. OF G.

TREATMENT OF OLD PARCHMENT.—Can any reader tell me how to soften parchment? I have an old deed so dried up that it will not unfold without cracking.

C. L. E.

AUTHORS WANTED:—1. Who is the author and what is the date of the following lines:—

Time was, is past,
Thou can'st not it recall.
Time is, thou hast,
Employ the portion small.
Time future is not,
And may never be.
Time present is,
The only time for thee.

They are inscribed on the side of an ancient(?) china jug.

J. HUTCHESON

2. Who wrote the following verses?:— —

In a sunny Alpine valley,
'Neath the snowy Wetter Horn,
See a maiden by a shally,
Playing with a gemsey fawn.

How it pricks its ears to hear her,
 How its bright eyes flash with pride
 When she tells it it is dearer
 Than the whole wide world beside.

Dearer than the lambkin gentle,
 Dearer than the frisking kid,
 Or the pigeon on the lintel,
 Coming, going, as she bid.

H. S. B.

Replies.

THE COPERNICAN SYSTEM AND MARTIANUS CAPELLA.

(cxlvi. 134).

If PERTINAX will consult the chapter on Copernicus in Dr. Dreyer's 'History of the Planetary Systems from Thales to Kepler' (Cambridge University Press, 1906), he will find a consideration of the steps by which Copernicus arrived at his final theory. The varying views of mathematicians on the subject of the heavenly bodies led him to seek a new theory, as he tells us in the dedication of his book to Pope Paul III. He studied the ancient philosophies to gain a knowledge of all previous theories of the cosmos; and, as regards Martianus Capella, he says in chapter x of his 'De Revolutionibus' that the theory described by that author according to which Mercury and Venus really move round the Sun will account for their close dependence on the Sun. Whether this led him to conclude that the outer planets also moved round the Sun is doubtful; he does not say so and it is unlikely that a compiler like Capella can have had any real influence on Copernicus. Dr. Dreyer says it is certain that Copernicus owed very little, if anything, to the ancients. Only one of them, Ptolemy, had formed a complete system of astronomy, and the life-work of Copernicus was to overthrow it.

If PERTINAX is exploring the forerunners of Copernicus, there is one who has a claim to be considered, but is little known in this country as a physicist, Nicholas Oresme, Bishop of Lisieux (ob. 1382). He is known to economists by his works on currency, and to mathematicians as having forestalled Descartes in the invention of analytical geometry, a doctrine he extended to figures of three dimensions. But Oresme's demonstration of the law of space traversed in case of uniformly varied motion is the same

as that which Galileo was to render celebrated in the seventeenth century. Nor was this law forgotten in the interval between Oresme and Galileo, for it was taught at Oxford by William Heytesbury and his followers, and then in Italy. In the middle of the sixteenth century Dominic Soto applied to the uniformly accelerated falling of heavy bodies and to the uniformly decreasing ascension of projectiles. Two works of Oresme which should establish his fame as a physicist are 'Traité de la Sphère,' twice printed (1st ed. n. d.; 2nd, 1508), and 'Traité du ciel et du monde,' written in 1377, of which no printed edition is known. In opposition to the Aristotelean theory, he held that the elements tend to dispose themselves in such a manner that from the centre to the periphery their specific weight diminishes by degrees, and he thought that a similar rule may exist in worlds other than ours. This is the doctrine later substituted for the Aristotelean by Copernicus and his followers such as Giordano Bruno; and, says Professor Duhem, who has examined Oresme's MS., Bruno argues in so similar a manner to Oresme that it would seem that he had read 'Traité du ciel and du monde.' The claim that Oresme forestalled Copernicus is very strong on an examination of chapters xxiv and xxv of this MS., in which he speaks of the diurnal motion of the Earth. He first lays down that no experiment can determine whether the heavens move from E. to W., or the Earth from W. to E., for sensible experiment can never establish more than relative motion. He then shows that Aristotle's reasons against the movement of the Earth will not hold, and points out the principle of the solution of the difficulty drawn from the movement of projectiles. Finally he adduces the argument of simplicity for the theory that the Earth moves and not the heavens. The whole of his argument in favour of the Earth's motion is both more explicit and much clearer than that given by Copernicus. See 'Un précurseur français de Copernic: Nicole Oresme' (1377) by Pierre Duhem in *Revue générale des Sciences*, Paris, 15 Nov., 1909.

RORY FLETCHER.

In 'A Short History of Astronomy,' Mr. Arthur Berry, M.A. (p. 97), puts the case of the attitude of Copernicus towards Martianus Capella very clearly and tersely in the following terms:

Copernicus tells us (*De Revolutionibus*) that he had long been struck by the unsatisfactory nature of the current explanations of astronomical observations, and that, while searching in philosophical writings for some better explanation, he had found a reference of Cicero to the opinion of Nicetas that the earth turned round on its axis daily. He found similar views held by other Pythagoreans, while Philolaus and Aristarchus of Samos had also held that the earth not only rotates, but moves bodily round the sun or some other centre. The opinion that the earth is not the sole centre of motion, but that Venus and Mercury revolve round the sun, he found to be an old Egyptian belief, supported by Martianus Capella, who wrote a compendium of science and philosophy in the 5th and 6th century, A.D.

If this passage means anything at all it means that Martianus Capella, whilst admitting the revolution of Venus and Mercury, did not definitely pronounce in favour of the Earth's revolution. This reasoning being allowed to be correct then, Copernicus could not have derived his theory of the heliocentric system from Capella.

It is more than likely that Copernicus was chiefly indebted to Aristarchus of Samos for inspiration, although Mr. Berry in the book from which the above extract has been made says in connection with the subject, "None of the writers here named, with the possible exception of Aristarchus of Samos, to whom Copernicus apparently paid little attention, presented the opinions quoted as more than vague speculations."

Dealing with the indebtedness of Copernicus to Aristarchus, which Mr. Berry appears to belittle, Sir Thomas L. Heath ('The Copernicus of Antiquity') notes that in the *De Revolutionibus* Copernicus did refer to the theory of Aristarchus in a passage which he afterwards suppressed:—"Credibile est hisce similibusque causis Philolaum mobilitatem terrae sensisse, quod etiam nonnulli Aristarchum Samium ferunt in eadem fuisse sententia."

It is thus reasonable to conclude that Aristarchus of Samos did more to recommend the heliocentric hypothesis to Copernicus than did Martianus Capella, who only appeared to have admitted the Earth's rotational movement.

H. ASKEW.

Spennymoor.

THE CAT IN ANCIENT GREECE AND ROME (cxlvi. 133).—I have personally no doubt whatever that the animal on the reliefs referred to is an Egyptian cat. I have not seen the originals, but in addition to the

photographs and drawings published I have had the advantage of seeing a plaster cast which we have acquired here.

The Egyptian cat was certainly known in the Bronze Age. There is a celebrated fresco at Hagia Triada in Crete of a cat hunting pheasants, and one of the inlaid daggers from the shaft graves at Mycenae shows cats hunting ducks on a river bank. Both the designs in question are certainly ultimately derived from Egyptian originals.

The ordinary rodent catcher in a Greek house was a *gale*, which evidently was a marten cat or at any rate nearer a weasel than a cat. It possessed the unpleasant weapons of defence which the stoat-weasel tribe employ. The inference from Herodotus's (II. 66) description of the *aielouros* "wavy tail" or Egyptian cat would naturally be that he was describing an unfamiliar animal. That cats were known, however, in Fifth Century Athens is shown by the mention of a cat among the wares offered for sale by the Boeotian in Aristophanes 'Acharnians,' 879. But in later Greek, at any rate, the *ailouros* becomes contaminated with the *gale*, and is used in the sense of "weasel" as well as in that of "cat."

The mouser—whether weasel or cat—does not seem to have played an intimate part in the life of the ordinary Greek, and does not figure much in literature. I expect the reason why there are lots of pictures of and literary references to pet dogs, while the cat is noticeably absent, is because the ancient Greek was not very much at home except for eating and sleeping purposes.

A popular article of mine in *Discovery*, June, 1922, contains most of these facts. A more complete summary of the available evidence will be found in Pauly-Wissowa, *Real-Encyclopædie*, xi., pp. 52-57. The author of this article thinks that the Egyptian cat did not oust the weasel in classical countries until after the first century after Christ.

W. R. HALLIDAY.

University of Liverpool.

MEMORIAL TABLETS TO LIVING PERSONS (cxlvi. 67, 127).—If, under the above heading, your correspondent would include "Memorials in Churches to Living Persons," the following might be mentioned:—

(a). The Tomb of King Richard II in Westminster Abbey, which was prepared in 1394, although his death did not take place until 1399. The connecting arms are now

issing; but he and his Queen were originally represented as lying hand in hand. f. 'Historical Memorials of Westminster Abbey,' by A. P. Stanley, pp. 148-9).

(b). The brass of Sir Simon Felbrigge, Felbrig, Norfolk, which was prepared in 1416, although he did not die until 1442. f. 'Brasses,' by J. S. Ward, p. 17).

(c). The Tomb of Dr. Thomas Bennet, in Salisbury Cathedral, was prepared in 1554, and bears that date; although he lived until 1558. He was Cardinal Wolsey's chaplain, and afterwards Precentor of Salisbury Cathedral. In his will (P.C.C., 145 Noodes), dated July 16, 1588, he expresses his wish to be buried in the Cathedral "in maner and forme as I have appointed and prepared therefore." (cf. Notes on Salisbury Cathedral, 3rd edn., p. 88).

(d). In the same Cathedral is the Monument of Bishop Capon, or Salcot, dated 1555, although the date of his death was Oct. 6, 1557.

(e). Anthony Ettrick, from the position of his tomb in Wimborne Minster, is frequently alluded to as "The Man in the Wall." Convinced that he would die in 1691, he had the sarcophagus so dated which was to contain his body. He lived twelve years afterwards; and his monument bears both dates—1691 in silver figures corrected by 1703 in gold. (cf. *Dorset N.H. and Antiquarian Field Club's Proceedings*, Vol. xxvii, pp. 26-39).

(f). To these might be added the monument, in the same Church, Wimborne Minster, in Dorset, of Thomas Hanham, who died in 1650, at the age of 33 years, and Margaret his wife, the depiction of whom as an old woman (though her death is mentioned), is explained by the following inscription on the tomb:—"To ye memory of which sayd Thomas Hanham ye sayd Margaret his loving and sad widdow hath caused this monument to be erected, with his portraiture and her owne, intending, if God please, to be interred by him." (cf. Hutchins, 'Dorset,' Vol. iii, p. 218).

JAS. M. J. FLETCHER.

The Close, Salisbury.

ANNE WARINGTON, c. 1814 (cxlvi. 134).—My father, the late Victor de Ternant, who was an assiduous collector of association books, had in his library presentation copies of Ugo Foscolo's 'Jacopo Ortis,'

Manzoni's 'Promessi Sposi,' and Silvio Pellico's 'Mie Prigioni.' All had the autograph signatures of the authors, and were addressed to "Signora Anne Warington." The Pellico volume had also in addition six or seven lines of verse on the flyleaf. My father told me that they formed part of a parcel of Italian books given to him by his old friend, the elder Robert Warington, F.R.S. (b. 1807, d. 1867), one of the founders of the Royal College of Chemistry. There were likewise several other presentation volumes from people of higher social rank but less known in Italian literature. My father said this "Signora Anne Warington" was a relative of the elder Robert Warington, and she was a generous benefactor during the greater part of the first half of the nineteenth century to patriots against the Austrian rule in Italy. She died between the years 1837-47. This is probably the lady that Signor F. Prestifilippo Trigona (of Catania) is seeking information about. My father's library has been dispersed many years, and I do not know what became of the Italian books.

ANDREW DE TERNANT.

36, Somerleyton Road, Brixton, S.W.

A STAG'S CHANNEL CROSSING (cxlvi. 133—s.v. 'Memorabilia').—The enclosed cutting from *The Kentish Express* of Feb. 23 gives the end of the story of the Mid-Kent hind which is noticed at the above reference. Good sportsmen may be interested to know that though she cannot be brought back to England, her life is safe.

One of the hinds of the Mid-Kent Stagounds has covered itself with fame in a most remarkable escape from the hounds. Chased to the seashore at Rye, on Saturday, the animal waited until the hounds were in sight, and then, dashing into the sea, swam away. She was later picked up by a French fishing boat, and landed at Etaples, after a fifty-mile trip across the Channel.

The story of the adventure begins with the meet of the Hunt at Heronden Hall, Tenterden (by invitation of Captain Dampier Palmer). There was a large attendance, which included Brigadier-General T. S. M. Pitt (the master). . .

. . . An outlying deer, which was known to be in the district of Reading Street, was soon found and headed the hunt in a direct line for Rye and across the Camber Golf Course to the shore. The tide being out, she ran along the sand, the hounds being delayed owing to the dykes. Upon their arrival the quarry took to the sea, and commenced to swim out into the channel. Members of the hunt came up, but were unable to take any steps to secure the deer. Sighting a fishing smack at sea, however, they signalled to the crew to turn the

deer back, but to their surprise the crew pulled the animal aboard and made off up Channel.

All hope of hearing anything more of the deer was practically abandoned until Tuesday morning, when word was received that it had been landed at Etaples, France, in a starved and exhausted condition.

Apparently the French authorities were perturbed with the question of the disposal of the animal. It was reported that on Tuesday it had been condemned to death, partly because it had started a hunger strike, and partly because the authorities could not decide upon its future. On Wednesday, however, the deer was so much better that it was sold by auction to a restaurant proprietor of Le Touquet, for 18s. The purchaser had arranged to liberate the animal in a neighbouring forest, but the authorities objected, holding that his duty was to kill it, and give the meat to the Etaples hospital. The police, however, warned him that should he kill the hind he would be prosecuted for doing so during the close season.

Brigadier-General Pitt, the Master of the Hunt, is anxious to recover the animal, and the present owner, having expressed his willingness to return it, the Master contemplates going to France to-day (Friday) to arrange for the deer (which has fully recovered) to be brought back. The Master says that when the deer is brought home it will not be hunted again, but will be allowed a life of luxury. It is proposed to provide it with a collar with a silver plate inscribed, "Started in Kent and ended in France."

This is not the first occasion upon which a deer has taken to the sea, but it is believed to be the first time that one has had such an adventurous and roving experience after so doing.

STOP-PRESS.

THE "CHANNEL" STAG.

Owing to foot and mouth disease in France making it impossible to return the deer except under difficulties of quarantine, plans for its return have been abandoned. It will have a good home in France.

C. W. FIREBRACE.

CLARENDON'S 'HISTORY OF THE REBELLION' (cxlvi. 135).—

Turpe mori post te solo non posse dolore.

is the last line of Cornelia's lament for Pompey. Lucan, 'De bello civili,' ix, 108.

Mr. W. Gurney Benham, in 'Cassell's Book of Quotations,' assigns "*Quod fieri non debuit factum valet*" to Coke; but it is much older. In Pease and Chitty's edition of Broom's 'Legal Maxims,' "*Quod fieri non debet factum valet*" is quoted as a gloss on Cod. i. 14, 5.

The quotation from Erasmus is from his '*Adagia*.' See less than a third through the section, '*Dulce bellum inexpertis*,' at

the beginning of the first century of the fourth chiliad, p. 850, in the Basel edition of 1539, and p. 297 of the 1643 edition of J. J. Grynæus's corpus of '*Adagia*,' where it is placed under the general heading '*Imperitia*,' as in Clarendon's reference. Clarendon has compressed the passage which in Erasmus is as follows:

Alius e sacro suggesto promittit omnium admissorum condonationem, qui sub eius principis signis pugnauerint. Alius clamat, inuictissime princeps, tu modo cerva mentem istam religioni fauentem, deus pugnabit pro te: alius promittit certam uictoriam, prophetarum uoces ad rem impiam detorquens, interpretans illa, Non timebis a timore nocturno, a sagitta uolante in die, a daemone meridiano Tam bellaces audiuimus conciones monachorum, Theologorum, episcoporum.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

RECORDS OF PASSENGERS TO AMERICA (cxlvi. 135).—By the kindness of a friend, I have lately had placed in my hands an account rendered by my grandfather, John Vidler (1789-1854) for the Conveyance of Emigrants to America. Given here are extracts from it:

To

John Vidler for passage and victualling to New York per Brig "William" (Capt. Samuel Vidler) of Rye.

1828.	20½ passages @	£7	143	10	0
Mch. 29.	20 Victualling	30/-	30	0	0
	16 Beds	2/6	2	0	0
	16 Rugs	14/-	3	4	0

178 14 0

Emigrants from Tenterden District.

John Polhill, Isaac Catt, Stephen Pott, James West, George Chaxfeild, William West, James Tamkin, John West, Thomas Hook and 2 other Hooks, Mrs. Hook, John Watkin (or Wicken), Mrs. Watkin or Wicken), Mitchell Roberts, George Hopper, William Britcher, Mary Chaxfeild, Samuel Chaxfeild (boy), Joseph Catt.
Total 16 men, 3 women, 1 boy = 20 persons.

Emigrants from same district sailing from Liverpool.

Henry Fuggles, wife and 5 children,
Jeremiah Timson, wife and 6 children,
Richard Coleman, wife and 10 children,
George Neve, wife and 6 children,
John Jenner.
Total: 5 men, 4 wives, 27 children = 36 persons.

her source I find that in July year

Paine and his family,
Lonkhurst and his family,
from Rye for New York.
his will be of interest.

LEOPOLD A. VIDLER.

CHRISTI (cxlvi. 134).—The date of this festival, as your correspondent, is doubtless the fact that it is a movable feast upon Trinity Sunday, the eighth week after Easter. As a fact it can fall on any date 21st May and Midsummer Day, &c.

Origin of this festival, we must refer to Juliana, of Mont Cornillon, in D. 1193-1258). This distinctive feast had long yearned for a day in honour of the Real Presence of the Eucharist, as although Thursday is connected most intimately with the actual Institution, this day is overshadowed by the observances of Good Friday. As a result of the entreaties of Juliana, Bishop Robert de Thoréte ordered in 1246, and ordered a special feast in his own diocese. The feast was put in favour, and within eighteen years Urban IV decreed (by bull of 1264, three weeks before the feast of the Thursday after Trinity) that the Thursday after Trinity should be universally observed as the feast of Corpus Christi. The usual indulgences were granted, and it was stated that the office for the feast was given by Thomas Aquinas. The feast of Urban IV was afterwards confirmed by Popes Clement V and John

Paul the first came to be observed in 1325; and while it may be the religious processions which are connected with Corpus Christi, introduced by Popes Martin V and Sixtus IV (circa 1341), it is not altogether surprising that the mystery plays performed on the Thursday after Corpus Christi became coupled with this particular festival. There is no doubt that the day in our English Prayer Book is the feast continued to be observed long after the Reformation, and at least one place where to a certain extent the festival is still kept. This is the case, where Corpus Christi is

still the principal fair-day of the town. As lately as 1630 the Cornish mystery plays (in the original Celtic Cornish tongue) were certainly performed there on the Thursday after Trinity; although by the middle of last century the occasion had degenerated into a carousal attended by the lighting of bonfires; and I fear in our own days of so-called enlightenment, the chief signs of Corpus Christi fair at Penzance are a circus and roundabouts!

In conclusion, it may be noted that according to the usage of the American Church, this festival is observed on the Sunday following the feast of Trinity.

GILBERT JOHN ANDERSON.

Sanderstead, Surrey.

[We think the purpose of MR. GIBBONS'S enquiry was to ascertain, not how the discrepancy arose but how a variable Feast came to be assigned (e.g., by Brand) to a day of the month].

LEADS FOR CREAMING MILK (cxlvi. 136).—These are still in use in many isolated farms of the North and East Ridings of Yorkshire. In his published Glossary my late father gives:

Milk-lead: a shallow leaden cistern, with a hole stopped by a wooden peg; after milk has stood overnight the plug is withdrawn and the milk drained from the cream.

The late Canon Atkinson in his 'Cleveland Glossary,' under the same heading, agrees. . . .

in which the meal of milk is deposited, having an orifice at the bottom, stopped with a wooden spigot (thabble), on the removal of which the milk flows away, leaving the cream covering the bottom of the vessel.

Sometimes milk gives two "meals" of cream, in which case the first "meal" is removed with a "skimmer," a flat, slightly curved piece of tin with holes in it, which is sometimes inaccurately described as a "sile," a "sile" being really the strainer for dirt and hair through which the milk is poured before it is "set up" in the "milk-lead" or "pankin."

J. FAIRFAX-BLAKEBOROUGH.

Grove House, Norton-on-Tees.

When I was a boy every farm in Pembrokeshire had milk-pans shaped like a very shallow inverted rectangular pyramid with a hole at the apex. Some were made of lead and some of slate or stone, but most were made of tin. I believe that similar pans are still used in the farms which do not send their milk to factories.

DAVID SALMON.

CAIRN TERRIERS (cxlvi. 120, 158). — In many parts of the Western Highlands there are professional fox-hunters, paid by the shepherds in proportion to the number of sheep belonging to each. These men keep down the foxes by trapping, shooting, or by killing them underground with terriers. Sometimes a man will own twenty to thirty of these little dogs, which are put into the rocky cairns which do duty for fox earths. The terriers squeeze their way in amongst the broken rocks and kill or bolt the foxes. It is not uncommon for one to jump down from some crevice to which it cannot return; and if this occurs far into the hill where its master cannot dig it out, it perishes by starvation.

A. J. R.

POISONS IN INDIAN FOLK-LORE (cxlvi. 134).—Consult Simpson (P. A.), 'Native Poisons of India,' and *Pharm. Journal*, Ser. 3, ii. (1871-2), pp. 604-606, 626-627, 665-667.

J. ARDAGH.

FOLKLORE: SNAKES DYING AT SUNSET (13 S. i. 172, 218, 299).—Readers interested in this question would do well to refer to a memorable episode in Mr. Thomas Hardy's 'The Return of the Native.' I have no copy of this work at hand, and am sorry I must omit to give chapter and verse. Snakes sometimes emblems of the Sun appropriately yield their lives when he is setting. Philologists give an interesting account of the connexion between vipers and treacle.

ST. SWITHIN.

NAPOLEON III: SURRENDER AT SEDAN (cxlvi. 65, 108, 142).—My impression is that the original despatch read "n'ayant pas pu mourir à la tête de mes troupes," but I cannot trace it in the war news of the time. But, whichever be the exact wording, the following letter of the second Duke of Wellington to the late W. H. Russell, the *Times* war correspondent, written after the Emperor's death in 1873, will show that the statement at Sedan was no empty boast, uttered to extenuate the asperity of his defeat, but was occasioned by his own enfeebled state of health in 1870:

Royston, Herts.

January 30, 1873.

My dear Russell,

At the request of Lady Cowley I beg leave to inform you that Gull,* who

* *Sir William Gull, the physician.*

attended the late Emperor, said that the Emperor had stone when he sat for five hours on his horse at Sedan holding on with both hands in agony. Knowing the pain of that complaint which his doctor never surmised, he (the latter) could not conceive anything more heroic when anyone else would have been writhing in bed.

If you can say anything for the honour of the poor man, pray do so.

Yours sincerely,

Wellington.

Quoted in 'The Life of Sir William Howard Russell,' by J. B. Atkins, vol. ii. p. 190.

N. W. HILL.

PARISH REGISTERS: "BAPTIZED," "CHRISTENED" (cxlvi. 82, 121, 140, 159). — My daughter, Beryl Juliana Cann Hughes, was born on Sept. 22, 1916, and, as I was advised by the doctors that she might not live, I the same evening baptized her. Unfortunately her mother died on Sept. 28. On Dec. 6 following she was "received into the Church" at St. Mary's Church by my friend the Rev. Canon John Bennett Lancelot (Head Master of Liverpool College), and it was duly recorded in the Parish Register that she was "baptized" on Sept. 22 and "received" on Dec. 6.

T. CANN HUGHES, F.S.A.

Lancaster.

"FOLLY" IN PLACE-NAMES (13 S. i. 515; cxlvi. 33, 144).—Just south of the General Railway Station in Chester is a district known as "Flookersbrook." In this, near what was an open brook when I was a boy, is a large old house called "The Folly." This was for many years the residence of the late Alderman Charles Brown, Sheriff of Chester 1875, and Mayor 1880, 1883, 1884, 1890, 1891 and 1892. He died in the house. It is nowhere near a Roman road.

T. CANN HUGHES, F.S.A.

Lancaster.

LAUGHTON FAMILY (cxlvi. 135).—It seems to be very unlikely that the John Laughton, D.D., who was University Librarian, 1686-1712, was also rector of Goadby-Marwood—for he was Librarian up to the year of his death.

J. C.

SILHOUETTES (cxlvi. 135).—I believe that the best account of "John Miers the Profelist" is given in the Publications of the Thoresby Society, Vol. xxiv, p. 345.

G. D. LUMB.

TEA AND COFFEE CUPS (cxlvi. 47, 106, 40).—Is it not probable that on the introduction of tea it was sipped from a spoon in the same way that soup is usually taken. Consequently the absence of handles to the tea-cups may thus be accounted for.

I think the description "dish of tea" can be explained by an old print I have of about the date 1775. It is called 'A comfortable dish of tea in high life,' and depicts a very fine interior (room of the Adam period), with spindle-legged table on which is shown a tea-urn and tea-pot. Two ladies are sitting apart from the table, with dresses in keeping with the period, and enormous masses of hair done up in high rolls on their heads. A small, quaintly dressed black page wearing knickers is offering to one of the ladies a blunt oval dish or tray, not a salver, without handles, on which is to be seen a tea-cup, also without handle, and spoon therein, sugar basin, tongs and cream jug. The lady is helping herself to sugar.

F. BRADBURY.

Sheffield.

EDWARD HYDE (cxlvi., 121).—His mother was Barbara, d. of John Baptist Castilion of Benham Valence, Berks: see Le Neve's 'Pedigrees of Knights,' pp. 58, 59, 174.

J. B. WHITMORE.

ISABEL OF ANGOULEME (cxlvi. 118).—Louis VI was great-grandfather of Isabel. She was daughter (by second marriage with Aymer, Count of Angoulême) of Alix de Courtenai, eldest daughter of Pierre de France (seventh son of King Louis) and Elizabeth dame le Courtenai. I take this from Du Bouchet's 'Histoire Généalogique de la Maison Royale de Courtenay,' 1661. He prefers the name Elizabeth to Isabel.

T. M. KEOGH.

R. L. STEVENSON'S 'ST. IVES' (cxlvi. 136).—The quotation is from 'The Poetry of the Anti-Jacobin,'—No. xv. 'The Progress of Man,' l. 34. Accurately, it is the feathered race . . . skim . . . not so.

It appeared on Feb. 19, 1798.

H. K. ST. J. S.

Notes on Books.

The Life of Jón Olafsson. Translated from the Icelandic edition of Sigfús Blöndal by Bertha S. Phillpotts. (The Hakluyt Society).

Jón Olafsson was the son of a farmer in Iceland. He left home in 1616 as a lad of about

18 on board an English ship, and returned in 1626. These eleven years of travel and adventure fall into two parts—his service at Copenhagen and in various expeditions into the Northern Seas, and his voyage to India with his experiences on the Coromandel coast as one of the Danish garrison there, and his terrible voyage home. His *Reminiscences* were written in 1661, from memory, and when their detail is considered they constitute a remarkable feat. The choice of matters reflects Jón's knowledge of what would interest his readers as well as revealing what most impressed his own mind. He was intelligent and retentive; and a good deal that was of public interest came within his observation. But he meddles not with causes; and taking note of events perceives nothing of possible political significance in them. His story is told from the simple standpoint of a gunner's mate, and where he shows a good conceit of himself, or relates what is to his credit, his pride is chiefly that of the man who has here won his master's favour and there successfully resisted or eluded a superior's tyranny. There is an account of him which says that he was "entertaining and cheerful and could talk of many things," and his autobiography in its fulness of detail and straightforwardness of method has the quality of good talk, such as one may hear from many a non-bookish man of his class, who possesses the pleasant talent of telling well. It is his standpoint which gives much of its value to the autobiography. On this period of Danish history, on the character and government of Christian IV (with whom Jón was brought into frequent direct contact) there is plenty of material representing the governing classes, but Jón's voice alone speaks for the people. His witness bears out the claim that life in Denmark was on the whole prosperous and the population contented. Anecdotes of the King and the narrative of his own imprisonment and trial upon a charge of insubordination when on guard count perhaps as the best part of this volume which comprises only his travels in the North—but he gives us several notes of incidents and characters not otherwise recorded. His account of England is entertaining though it contains a good deal of error.

A peculiarity of the narrative is the care the writer takes about giving the name of every person he mentions—following here in the Icelandic fashion which is strongly averse from *quidam*, "a certain man." A like insistence on definiteness is seen in the statements of days and time.

In his preface Jón says that he set out to relate his life some years before the writing of the work before us, but his MS. was borrowed and lost, and he had to be urged and encouraged to start again. The Icelandic text exists in a large number of MS. copies, but was printed for the first time only in 1908-9, edited by Mr. Sigfús Blöndal, and under the auspices of the Icelandic Literary Society. Not only is the translation of this first part most pleasantly readable, but also we think Dr. Bertha Phillpotts has admirably well hit the English style and vocabulary best calculated to represent the original. The notes, too, are admirable.

Jón's voyage to India and his adventures there are to be edited for the Hakluyt Society by Sir Richard Temple.

The Road Books and Itineraries of Great Britain, 1570 to 1850. A Catalogue, with an Introduction and a Bibliography. By Sir Herbert George Fordham. (Cambridge University Press. 7s. 6d. net.)

THIS work, besides appealing directly to specialists in bibliography, should also prove of great interest and value to topographers and students of local history. Those who are studying, or collecting materials for the history of a county or district can readily familiarise themselves with the principal topographical authorities which concern a particular area. The great county histories and the various parish histories can usually be quickly enumerated by reference to library catalogues. But the search for materials contained in itineraries is much more laborious, and, indeed, almost impossible without some such guide as this. Few of us know more than a handful of names such as Leland and Symonds among itineraries, and Ogilby, Speed, or Rocque among the map-makers. With this list in hand there is a prospect of lighting upon unsuspected and valuable material.

But this, of course, is not Sir Herbert Fordham's main concern. He writes as a specialist in maps and carto-bibliography. His object is to collect together all the matter that comes within his definition of "road-books and itineraries." He carefully explains the principles that have guided him in including or rejecting, as the case may be. The essential feature is the actual record of the route to be followed, with the stages of ordinary travel set out. Only maps the object of which is to set out individual roads are included. On the other hand all topographical matter is excluded in which road distances, with the stages of ordinary travel, are not incorporated as a distinctive feature. Thus Leland finds a place here while Symonds does not.

Leland heads the list. The incomparable topographer set out on his journey with Henry VIII's approval about 1533 and finished about 1543. But his Itinerary was not printed by Hearne until 1719. The earliest published road-books are incorporated in Grafton's 'Abridgement of the Chronicles of England,' 1570, and in Stow's 'Summarie,' 1575, and in various almanacks, a species of publication which the author now adds to his first list (on which this is based), published in the *Transactions of the Bibliographical Society*, 1916. These almanacks of which the earliest is that of Dr Philip More, 1571, show that for a full century before the publication of Ogilby's "Britannia" in 1675, tables of the principal British highways were continuously available for the use of travellers. Grafton's and Stow's Chronicles ran to many editions, but it is not till the time of Ogilby and his successors that we reach the stage of successive issues covering

a long period of years. The 'Depicta,' founded on Ogilby's 'Britannia,' first appeared in 1720 and continued to be printed until 1784.

The author brings his list down to including 246 original titles, of which foreign road-books containing lists of roads—a French guide published indeed one of the earliest. This large number with the many editions which some embrace, is sufficient evidence of the value of these road-books had for travellers vanished with the stage coach, and in about the roads took a secondary place as guide-books that succeeded them. For car will scarcely, we think, restore the motorist keeps his map beside him travels, and has no leisure to read of interest or descriptions of scenery comes to his hotel, when the guide-book the place of the map. We shall continue to keep the two apart, while to Sir Herbert Fordham's list for in about the fascinating old itineraries they were as often as not combined.

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.

Messrs. CRADDOCK & BARNARD, in their fully illustrated Catalogue (No. 12) of 204 engravings, give most space to H. of whose work as engraver they have examples, all of which are attractive and of considerable importance. Thus a good impression (third state) of 'The Inventor' (1501); a 'Triumph of Mordecai' an impression of the plate of Rembrandt's Saskia in which Saskia's place has been by Rembrandt's mother—~~the~~, and a of 'The Cardplayer' (201). Of Dürer the best is a good impression 'St Jerome in Penitence' (601); a other work of earlier authors examples are Z. Andrea's 'Four Working' (401) and van Meckenen's 'St. John' (141). French work is represented by several interesting pieces, and most by engraving by works of Muirhead, Cameron, Seymour Haden, Lucas, Meryon, Osborne, Robins, Rushbury, Osborne's charming 'Lochee Castle,' a reproduction is given, is offered in proof for 61. 8s.; and McBey's 'The opening fire'—dry-point, proof on old paper for 281. Millet's 'La Cardeuse,' a brown on old paper of slightly green tainting item at 301. A seventeenth-century French miniature portrait of a lady and subject unknown would appear in catalogue to be interesting. It is c 181.

CORRIGENDUM.

At ante p 131 col 1, 3rd para., for 'c. 210' read (P.R.O. c. 216)

NOTES AND QUERIES

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Seventy-Fifth Year.

Vol. 146. No. 37. MARCH 15, 1924.

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TYPICAL and a very recent example of how business is conducted by this Advertising Auctioneer. Of course, all auctioneers advertise, but I excel, I believe, in writing advertisements that are read.

I received a fee of 21/- on Tuesday, Feb. 19, from a country rector, with a letter requesting my art expert to attend at a house in a London Square, at which an auction sale was to take place the first week in March. The rector had been left the contents by a relation. Another firm of auctioneers had secured the sale, but, as often happens, there are objects of art which the ordinary auctioneer or cataloguer fails to appreciate, and in this case it was a pair of 36in. Chinese vases, for which £25 was suggested as a suitable reserve. Fortunately, the rector had heard that for a small fee I am always willing to just pass through a house to see if there is anything of real merit or great value in it. In fact, I suppose I am like a specialist (minus his big fees), who is called in when the ordinary Harley Street or family practitioner is not quite sure of his case. Well, my art expert attended at the house on the Tuesday, and found that lot 185 was, so to say, the pearl of great price—a pair of vases. On his return to the office he was naturally very elated when telling me the good news, and what a fine advertisement was shaping for me. I sent him off to the country rectory to inform the rector that I was holding a sale on the following Tuesday, and the vases, instead of realising £25 (or being reserved at that figure) would fetch at the very lowest £350, and possibly more, if entrusted to me for sale. I removed them on the Wednesday, had them on view here, and advertised the same week, on view again on Monday, 25th Feb., and sold next day (Tuesday), at the Piccadilly Auction Rooms, for £370. See illustration of one vase. The whole thing accomplished in ONE WEEK, and just a week before the sale takes place at the house. It is getting quite the usual thing for other auctioneers—and there are plenty in the country modest enough to admit that they can sell, and know the value of fat heifers, sows, meadowland, agri-

cultural implements, etc., to gladly avail themselves of the advice I give at a reasonable cost, in the case of objects of Art, Books, Jewels, Plate, etc. Some time ago my representatives went by car to B—, where such a sale as that to which I have referred was to take place. They brought away a vase which sold for £395, although the local auctioneer put it at less than £50. A Worcester bowl, priced at £5, brought away from another house, sold at the Piccadilly Auction Rooms for £92.

At a suburban sale, a local stationer bought 2 mugs for £10 5s., the following week, at my rooms, they realised £128.

Now, isn't it worth while to consult me if you are about to have a sale on the premises?

If already in another firm's hands, it will cost you nothing for an answer to a letter or a consultation.

Tributes: typical of thousands received:—

There is no one whom I can trust better than yourself (Editor *Truth*, 3 Aug., 1923). I may add the beneficiaries are very pleased at the result of the Sale (The Public Trustee). I have often had the benefit of your assistance, and you have acted for many of my clients—in some cases disposing of very valuable property. I know of no one in whom I have greater confidence, both as regards probity and ability; and I know that many of my clients are glad to have been introduced to you (The President, Law Society).

Valuations for PROBATE and INSURANCE at moderate fees, which never exceed 1 per cent., often an agreed fee at a lower rate. To write business articles and to learn how to sell vases, &c., I did not have to go to **NEW YORK** WEEKLY AUCTION SALES OF JEWELLERY, OLD SILVER, SHEPHERD PLATE, &c. (No buying-in charges). Parcels safe. Registered Post.

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THIS WEEK:

e's Heart.

Aungier, of the East India Company.

ation of 'Les Misérables.'

Table of Contents see end—inner
side of cover.

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Notes.**VOLTAIRE'S HEART.**

has been reported recently that Vol-
taire's heart has been "discovered" in the
Musée Nationale, Paris.

M. Bérard, the newly appointed head of the
Musée, made the discovery. While exploring
the cellars he entered an abandoned room,
where the casket in front of the pedestal
of the original statue of Voltaire. The
casket and the statue were covered with two
inches of dust. The casket, which was locked,
bore the inscription, "Voltaire's heart."

Daily Express, Feb. 18.

The Minister of Public Instruction to-day
opened the casket. . . . The casket
was lined with velvet and contained a wooden
box in the shape of a heart, bearing the in-
scription: "Voltaire's heart." The box was
locked and has not been opened. A record,
showing when the relic was handed to the
Musée in 1864 was also found.

Ibid. Feb. 22.

The *Times* of Feb. 21 devoted four lines to
the opening of the casket. However, in the
Times of Feb. 22 is a photographic illustra-
tion representing, "M. Léon Bérard, Min-
ister of Education, restoring after examina-
tion the casket containing the heart of
Voltaire to the pedestal of the plaster cast
of the statue which it was discovered recently in the
Musée Nationale, Paris."

M. Bérard is in the act of placing a
square box in a "drop door" cupboard in
the pedestal of the statue; probably a
wooden pedestal.

The two newspapers do not agree as to
the details of the "discovery."

The heart had, however, apparently been
lost sight of and perhaps forgotten for many
years, which seems unaccountable.

Voltaire died in 1778. In *The Gentle-
man's Magazine*, 1789, Part i, p. 197, is a
letter signed H. R., in which the writer
says:

As to his heart given to *belle et bonne*, it was
inclosed in a silver-gilt urn, in the form of a
heart, carried to Ferney, and closely cemented
in a sarcophagus that was erected in his
study, over the door of which this inscription
is to be read:

"Son cœur est ici, & son esprit est partout."

H. R. is apparently quoting from 'Life
of Voltaire,' translated by G. P. Monke,
p. 330.

In 'Letters from Italy,' by Mariana
Starke, 2nd edit., 1815, vol. i, p. 18, is
the following:

In Voltaire's bed-room are portraits of his
friends, and the vase wherein his heart was
placed before its [sic] removal to Paris: this
monument is of black marble, plain but neat,
and immediately under that part which con-
tained the heart is written: "*Mon esprit est
partout, et mon cœur est ici*;" and over the
vase is written in French (I forget the precise
words), "My manes are at peace because my
heart is with you," alluding, I presume, to the
surrounding portraits, namely, those of
Frederic the Great of Prussia, and Lequain
the player, the late Empress of Russia, and
Madame Dillon Cramer: Voltaire himself is in
the centre; and in various parts of the room
are Newton, Milton, and several other great
men, both English and French.

This comes from Letter I, dated Nice,
September, 1792.

In 'Manuel du Voyageur en Suisse,'
Revue . . . et augmenté par Richard, Paris,
no date (*circa* 1836, p. 30, s.v. Ferney, is
the following:

Dans la chambre [à coucher] le petit monu-
ment pyramidal élevé, par la marquise de
Villette, pour recevoir le cœur de son père
adoptif, avec l'inscription qu'on y lit encore,
quoique le cœur n'y soit plus:

Son esprit est partout, mais son cœur est ici.
Une partie de ce monument est brisée,
comme une partie des rideaux du lit est hachée.

The two last quotations, especially that
from the 'Manuel,' appear to prove that the
heart monument was in the bed-room, not
the study.

'N. & Q.' contains some information concerning the heart. At 3 S. v. 277, is a note giving extracts from an English newspaper résumé of statements in the *Figaro*, presumably of some date in March, 1864.

Later, 4 S. i. 501, a correspondent gives quotations from 'Histoire de la Vie et des Ouvrages de Voltaire,' etc., par L. Paillet-de-Warcy, Paris, 1824. Further, at 4 S. iii. 257, is a note, giving quotations from 'Sommer und Winter am Genfer See. Ein Tagebuch von Fanny Lewald,' Berlin, 1869, and from Bulwer's 'Student,' and his 'Lake Lemman and its Associations.' This last note, by HERMANN KINDT, Germany, contains observations which are open to criticism. Bulwer is quoted as saying that the vase or urn was in the bed-room, whereas Fanny Lewald places it in the salon, saying that the "so-called monument" was made of "a kind of earthenware." She is evidently writing from a confused memory of a design in china for the tomb of a lady supposed to have died in child-birth, which was in the salon (cf. Starke's letter).

However, the three 'N. & Q.' accounts, put together, work out about as follows:

Voltaire's body on its arrival from Paris, at the Abbey of Scellières was opened, and the heart was taken out and given to the Marquise de Villette (*Belle et Bonne*). The allegation that it was left by will to the Villette family is probably merely a legend. It was put into a silver-gilt case, in the shape of a heart, and conveyed to Ferney. There, according to a contemporary chronicler, it remained for a long time on a shelf in the pantry (*office*) abandoned to the homage of the servants.

If this is true, it may have been owing to the alleged fact that the Marquis de Villette did not buy Ferney from Madame Denis, Voltaire's niece, until about a year after Voltaire's death. At last the heart was placed and cemented in a stone, apparently marble, monument, erected by the Marquis, on the front of which was inscribed,

Son esprit est partout, et son cœur est ici,
or according to Bulwer,

Mon esprit est partout—mon cœur est ici.

If Mariana Starke's letter is to be trusted the heart must have been removed to Paris not later than 1792. Perhaps the removal was in 1791, with a view to handing it over to be deposited in the Panthéon with the

body of Voltaire. Presumably it was soon taken from Paris to the château of the Villette family, near Pont Sainte Maxence (Oise), which is about 6½ miles E.N.E. of Creil.

In or about 1864 the then Marquis de Villette, having resolved to sell his estate, offered the relic to the Emperor, who through the Minister of the Interior accepted it.

It is curious that it had not been deposited in the Panthéon, when the body of Voltaire was taken there in 1791, especially seeing that *Belle et Bonne* is reported to have been present at the so-called Apotheose.

There appears to have been a suggestion in 1864 that the heart should be placed there in the Voltaire tomb.

There were two reasons why this was not done. First, there was the religious objection, the Panthéon having become again the Church of Ste. Geneviève. The second was that the tomb was found to be empty. (See 3 S. v. 278 and 4 S. i. 502). The story is that the remains had been secretly taken away. It was decided that the heart should be placed either in the Institut de France or the Bibliothèque Impériale (now Nationale).

In 'Galignani's New Paris Guide for 1865,' p. 224, is the following:—"Here [in the Library of Printed Works] we find the model in bronzed plaster of the admirable statue of Voltaire, by Houdon, the original of which is at the Théâtre Français."

A foot-note adds, "Owing to the alterations in progress, little of this [? the Library as above, or the statue] is now visible. In 1865, the heart of Voltaire, long deposited at the Château de la Villette, near Pont St. [i.e. Ste.] Maxence (Oise), was transferred to the Imperial Library in the presence of the Ministers of the Interior and Public Instruction."

Apparently 1865 should be 1864, especially considering the date of the 'Guide.'

'Murray's Hand-Book for Paris,' 1874, p. 69, shews that it was not very long before the relic was removed to another room. "Higher up, on a bracket [in the Cabinet de Médailles et Antiques] a box surmounted by the bust of Voltaire, containing his heart, long possessed by the family of the Marquis de Villette, by whom it has been presented to the National Library." The last few words appear to be an abbreviation of the facts.

ought to be some record as to its room the Cabinet of Medals to the "red room" where it was "disin" February.

Times picture the plaster statue to be white, not bronzed. Perhaps some time since 1864 it was whitewashed.

the marble statue in the Théâtre there is one in the Panthéon, also. Probably the plaster cast was for both.

ing to the inscriptions, I may add many variants of the principal examples of the usual carelessness by writers who profess to give. Assuming that in some particular Lewald's memory was correct, and inscription, the exact words of Ariana Starke could not recall, *mes manes sont consolés, puisque mon au milieu de vous.*"

at I have written Ferney means a villa at Ferney.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

OLD AUNGIER OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

THE STORY OF A YOUNGER SON.

(See *ante* p. 147, 165).

er's Imperial policy, however, did always meet with the approval of his at home; there was constant "friction" between them, which may account for that, though his predecessor and were both knighted, Aungier was without title or distinction of any kind. "The Company" accused him of vanity and extravagance, and blamed him "for the charges expended, and the grandeur on their Island of Bombay." The replied that

charges expended on public appearance were a serious debate, in Council, made suitable the decency and advantage of your and free from vanity or superfluity . . . the buildings, they were judged absolutely necessary, and such as you cannot do

has left us a description of the manner in which Governor Aungier kept up the splendour and dignity of his office.

that Aungier (he writes) has a large household and is *Vice-Regis*; he has a Council and a guard, when he walks or rides accompanied with a party of Horse constantly kept in the stalls, either for exercise or service. He has his Chaplain,

Physician, Chyrurgeons, and Domesticks; his Linguist and Mint Master. At meals he has his trumpets usher in his courses, and soft musick at the table. If he move out of his Chamber, the silver staves wait on him; if downstairs, the Guard receive him; if he go abroad the *Bandarines* and *Moors* under two standards march before him. He goes sometimes in his coach, drawn by large milk-white oxen, sometimes on horseback, other times in *Palenkeens*, carried by *cohors* (musselemen Porters); always having a *Sombrero* of state carried over him.

There were Emperors before Cæsar, and apparently if it had fallen to the lot of Gerald Aungier to hold a coronation Durbar, he would have discharged the office with appropriate dignity and display.

In his time, as in that of his predecessor Oxenden, the factory life was distinguished for its pomp and grandeur—in later years this magnificence became only a legend, and its scantiness a fact. But Oxenden and Aungier moved about like mighty Oriental potentates, that an impression might be made upon the natives. Ovington, the Naval Chaplain, in his interesting 'Voyage to Surat,' also lifts the curtain and shows us the daily life of the President and the chiefs of the English colony in India during the latter part of the seventeenth century. It might be a page out of the 'Arabian Nights.'

Each day there is prepared a public table for the use of the President and the rest of the Factory The table is spread with the choicest meat Surat affords, and equal plenty of Sherash wine and Arak Punch, is served round. . . . Both before and after meals a Peon (native attendant) attends with a large Silver Ewer and Bason for those that sit down to wash their hands; which is a Decency in all places, but here necessary, because of the heat and dust which are so very troublesome. All the dishes and plates brought to the table are of pure silver, massy and substantial; and such are also the cups out of which they drink. And that nothing may be wanting to please the Curiosity of every palate at the times of Eating; an English, Portuguese, and Indian cook, are all entertained to dress the meat in different ways for the gratification of every stomach. Upon Sundays and publick Days, the Entertainments keep up a face of more Solemnity, and are made more large and splendid. Deer and Antilopes, Peacocks, Hares, Partridges, and all kinds of Persian fruits, Pistachoes, Plumbs, Apricocks, cherries, etc., are all provided upon high festivals, and European as well as Persian wines are drunk with temperance and alacrity.

Then the King's health, and afterwards that of the Companies, are sent round the table—to the lowest Writer that sits down. When the Banquett is past they generally divert them-

selves for awhile with some Innocent easie Recreation.

The President upon Solemn Days generally invites the whole Factory abroad, to some pleasant gardens, adjacent to the City, where they may sit shaded from the Beams of the sun, and refreshed by the neighbourhood of *Tanques* and waterworks. The President and his Lady are brought hither in Palanquins, supported each of them by six Peons, which carry them by four at once on their shoulders. Before him, at a little distance, are carried two large Flaggs, or English Ensigns; curious Persian or Arabian horses of State, which are of Great value, rich in their trappings, and gallantly Equipt, are led before him.

The furniture of these and of several other horses, whereon the factors ride, is very costly; the saddles are all of velvet, richly embroidered; the Head stalls, Reins, and Croupers are all covered with solid wrought silver. The Captain of the Peons at this time ascends his horse, and leads forty or fifty others after him, which attend the President on foot. Next the President, follow the Council, in large coaches, all open—except their wives are in them—the several Knobbs about them are all covered with silver, and they are drawn by a pair of stately Oxen. After them succeed the rest of the Factors, either in coaches or Hackeries, or upon horses, which are kept by the Company to accommodate their President and people at these times, or whenever they fancy to take the air. In this pompous procession does the President, when he goes abroad, travel through the heart of the city.

The evenings and mornings being allay'd with moderate breezes, and cool and temperate in respect of the Heat when the sun is at the height, invite the Factors daily almost, to the Groves or Gardens near the water side; there to spend an hour or two (like Omar*) with a bottle of wine and cold collation, which they carry with them. And neither the Chaplain nor any of the Council stir without the walls of the city without the attendance of four or five Peons upon the coach. This creates a respect from the natives as they pass along, strikes them with a regard for the English whenever they meet them; makes them value our friendship, and place an honour in our intimacy and acquaintance. The probity and Grandeur of the English living hath raised the Presidency of Surat to that veneration and esteem, among the native inhabitants, that it has eclipsed the Greatness of their own Government, by encouraging the injured and distressed Indians, to apply themselves for relief, rather to our President, than their Governor.

The Factors when they eat at home do it after the English manner, but abroad they imitate the customs of the East in lying round the banquet upon the Persian carpets which are spread upon the ground, twenty or thirty foot in length.

*This is Ovington's own parenthesis, and exhibits his (for those days) surprising knowledge of the Persian language and literature.

It is scarcely surprising that the Governors at home began to get a little uneasy, or that slanderers and mischief-makers were at work. We learn from a private* letter dated 12 Jan., 1678, that Aungier had ceased to please the Company and others who "say he is making up his bundle for himself." He was in truth soon to lay down that bundle for ever; his life was fast ebbing away. The climate had told on his health, and he had already solicited the Court's permission to resign his post as soon as a duly qualified person should be appointed to succeed him. Also his brother being now a widower and childless, he was heir presumptive to the family honours, and altogether it seemed high time to realize his fortune and return home.

But he was to die in harness. Wasted by dysentery, we are told that he had lost the use of his limbs.

Almost to the end he was anxious about affairs in Bombay, which indeed were sufficiently precarious. The Malar pirates, though the city was too strong for them, were a constant menace to its trade, and it required all the genius of Aungier to maintain the settlement, isolated as it was between the rival powers of the Mahrattas and the Moghul Empire. Afterwards the situation became even more precarious. With the shadow of death upon him he dictated letters—the last is dated May 20, 1677—and he administered his government to the end.

He breathed his last at Surat on June 30, 1677, in his fortieth year, or thereabouts, and unmarried.

"It hath pleased God," wrote the Surat Council to Bombay, "to our great sorrow after a tedious sickness to take out of this

* Sir James Oxenden, of Deal, Kent, to Sir Streynsham Master, Governor of Madras, "I perceive our friend Mr. Gerald Aungier doth not now at last please the committee and others. They all say hee is making up his Bundell and sends home bad commodity to the Company, and good of the same kind to some others of his particular friends . . . But he hath done himself a particular discredit by a piece of indiscretion in writing to Sir Matthew Andrews, Mr. Goodier, Mr. Craddock and others, wherein he tells everyone of them particularly that hee is most worthy to be his successor, and wishing it were so, and to the Company hee says Mr. Rolt is best worthy to succeed him . . . they have all mett together and shown their letters to one another and some of the Company, and despise him as the greatest Dissembler in nature."

our worthy President Gerald Aungier, who died this morning between four and five of the clock, of which we thought good to give you this timely notice, that you might prevent all innovations or disturbances upon the Island." Fryer's book contains the following panegyric, in the exaggerated, artificial, style of his century: "We must close this year with the sad news of the death of our President at Surat. He was a *Caenas* of honest studies; a great cherisher of Ingenuity; of a generous and free spirit; masculinely candid; a master of all languages and sciences, as well as skilled in military virtues; as if *Mars* had undertaken a protection of the Muses; but so envious of the fates that the best things are snatched away first."

Sir Streyneham Master, Governor of Madras, and others who knew him personally, also testify to his singularly lightened mind and learning. In his knowledge of Oriental language and metaphysics, of great assistance to him in his dealings with the natives, he resembled his uncle the second Lord.

"President Aungier was one of the most ingenious men of our nation that ever was in these parts," wrote the Governor of Madras to the Company in 1671. Nevertheless, after a few perfunctory messages of regret from the Company in London, both the name and memory of him was speedily forgotten.

He was laid to final rest in the English cemetery at Surat, for the factors, in conveying the above quoted letter, say, "Our thoughts are now taken up in giving orders and directions for the decent burial of the deceased, whom, God willing, we intend to bury on Monday next, in such manner as the time and place will admit."

"There is a building of considerable pretension"—writes Sir James Campbell in his Account of Surat (pub. 1877, in Vol. xvi. of 'Bombay Gazetteer Materials')—"in the old English Cemetery at Surat, in the immediate neighbourhood of the Oxenden Mausoleum, with an obliterated inscription, which is supposed to be the tomb of Gerald Aungier." Speaking of some of the magnificent tombs of the European settlers at Surat, Ovington says, "the two most celebrated Fabrics among the English, set off with stately Towers and Minarets, is that which was erected for Sir George Oxenden, and the other for the renowned and Honourable President Aungiers."

Furthermore, a relative of the writer recently in Surat visited the old English cemetery and found, without difficulty, Gerald Aungier's tomb, which bears a by no means obliterated inscription. It may, of course, have been recut, and the original tomb may have been replaced by another, but at any rate to-day there seems no mystery as to the exact place of his burial, which neither lacks stone nor inscription. Nevertheless the 'Oxford History of India' (for Students) asserts that *his burial place is unknown*, while Romantic-fiction-biography also steps in and informs us that "though Aungier must have been buried in grand style, with the flags over the Castle, and the factory, half mast high, 'no man knoweth of his sepulchre unto this day'." "Statues," the writer continues, "have been erected over the tombs of lesser men, but Aungier lies under a simple grave untouched by the art of the Sculptor . . . It is perhaps in the fitness of things that such a man should lie in a nameless grave."

If Surat possesses the dust, Bombay can at any rate boast of the possession of a relic, reminding her that some two centuries and a half ago there lived in her midst a good and great Christian who planned the first Protestant Church in that city. A large silver chalice and cover is religiously preserved to-day in Bombay Cathedral which he had presented to the Christian Community of St. Thomas's Church. It is engraved with his family arms (similar to those borne by Henry Aungier, Edward the Second's Chancellor and Chief Justice), and bears the following deeply indented inscription:

Hunc Calicem
Eucharistae sacrum esse
voluit
Honorabilis Geraldus
Aungierus Insulae Bombaiae
Gubernator, ac pro rebus Honorabilis
Anglorum Societatis Indicis
Orientalibus mercatorum agentium Praeses
illustrii
aerae Christianae
anno 1675.

This precious relic is the oldest tangible memorial of the English settlement in Bombay.

C. J. B. A.

(To be concluded).

THE MARSHALL FAMILY OF LEEDS.

From the wills and data sent me a few years ago by Mr. H. Marshall, the present Leeds Stipendiary, I am able to give the pedigree of the above family, many members of which have filled public offices in Leeds.

James Marshall, of Leeds, cabinet-maker, son of James Marshall of York (whose will was proved 1768), married at Malton 10 Feb., 1756. Susanna daughter of Richard Horncastle, Surgeon and Alderman of Leeds. James Marshall and his wife Susanna were buried at York, leaving issue:

1. Rev. Thomas Horncastle Marshall, of whom presently.

2. Matthew Chitty Marshall, *d.s.p.* 1847.

3. Elizabeth, b. 1765; mar. 1st Wm. Etherington of York, jeweller; 2nd (1813) John Pashley of Gainsborough. She died 21 Jan., 1854.

4. Ellen died unmarried.

Rev. Thomas Horncastle Marshall, born at Leeds Jan. 18, 1757, M.A., Clare Hall, Camb., Vicar of Pontefract. He married 2 Sept., 1789, at Whitby, Alice Skinner; and by her had issue:

1. Wm. Skinner Marshall of London, merchant. D. 1854. Married, 1827, Jane Barry of Whitby, and had issue:

(a) Wm. Julius Marshall, b. 1828, d. 1881, Barrister-at-law; Colonel, Suffolk Militia, left issue.

(b) John Marshall, Captain, 4th Dragoons, killed in the Crimea, 1855.

(c) Rev. Robert Marshall, M.A., mar. Edith, dau. of Sir Samuel Baker.

(d) James, drowned at Whitby, 1851.

(e) Alice.

2. James Marshall, Captain, R.N., of Upnor Lodge, Kent. D. at Tickhill, 1834.

3. Thomas Horncastle Marshall, of whom presently.

4. Julia, b. 1804, mar. 1829, Rev. Wm. Bury, who d. in 1886, leaving issue.

Thomas Horncastle Marshall, b. 1 March, 1800, Barrister, Judge of the Leeds County Court, d. 1875, mar. 1829, Maria, dau. of Richard Temple, M.D., and had issue. His second son, James, Lieutenant, 68th Light Infantry, was killed at Sebastopol, June 8, 1855, aged 20.

The Leeds Intelligencer, 1791, June *Marriages*.

On Tuesday, Mr. Wm. Etherington Jew to Miss E. Marshall daughter of Mr. J. Marshall of York.

Aug. 4, 1794. *Deaths*.

Died Mrs. Marshall—wife of Mr. Marshall of York, and daughter of the Richard Horncastle of Leeds.

Tablet in Tickhill Church.

Sacred to the Memory of Rev. Thos. Horncastle Marshall MA—Vicar of Pontefract died at Tickhill 1 Sept. 1841 aged 84. Also Alice his wife who died 16 Feb. 1852. "I redeem them from Death."

In memory of Captain Jas. Marshall I of Upnor Lodge Kent who died at Tick 24 Dec. 1834 aged 40.

The Will of James Marshall of York upholsterer, dated 26 Feb., 1795. So Thomas Horncastle Marshall and Matthew Chitty Marshall; and daughter Elizabeth of Wm. Etherington £100 as a token affection. To dau. Ellen £300. Proved June, 1796, by Rev. Thos. Horncastle Marshall, and Matthew Chitty Marshall, sons and exors.

The Will of Rev. Thos. Horncastle Marshall of Pontefract, now residing at Ordsall Co. Notts., on account of years and infirmities, made my will, 28 Dec., 1829.

My effects to my wife Alice, except piece of plate to each of my children, from the plate of my father, or that of my Uncle Horncastle's.

Proved June, 1842.

R. GORDON SMITH

17, Brambledown Road,
Wallington.

"WORKSILVER" (See 13 S. i. 449; cx 13, 52, 92, 144).—In order to get this word into the index of 'N. & Q.' I perhaps be allowed to note that the German word *weikseluer* appears first in the 'Descriptive Catalogue of Ancient Deeds in Public Record Office,' IV. 295; and that document referred to at cxlvi. 52 is enrolled on the Patent Roll 36 Henry VIII, part m. 4. Q. V

WEATHER-VANE ANECDOTES.—This occurs in Warburton's Correspondence, 1761 or 1762. "When ——— went last to Ireland, he contrived that the vane on the top of his house should be tied down to the east point. I do not think I tell you a flam; it is the literal truth. It was I suppose a family characteristic he might have learnt it of his ancestors those Laplanders whom King Sweno tri-

planted into the North of Ireland, to civilize the savage inhabitants. While this was carrying on between him and his weathercock, Sir John Dolben was just got out of a serious illness, and wanted exercise to re-establish his health. But, as he was to wait for mild weather, he would need be carried out every day into his garden, to see how the wind stood. Unluckily no weathercock was in sight from thence, but ———'s; and that still pointed east. His daughters would by no means commit him to his exercise during the inclement quarter; so he was contented to wait for a change. But the vane, as well it might, continuing steady to its trust, and the weather growing warm, the old knight lost all patience; and complaining to a friend of the discordancy between wind and weather: I'll be hanged (said the other) if ——— has not been playing tricks with his weathercock; for I remember being with him the morning he went away, when a workman came down stairs, and assured the doctor he had 'made all safe.'"

I have read somewhere that Porson, who dreaded the east-wind, was detained in a country-house for a fortnight by a similar trick, contrived by a fellow-guest.

RICHARD H. THORNTON.

224, 24th Street North,
Portland, Oregon.

THE EARLIEST DAIRYING SCENE.—This is perhaps that represented on a frieze of what has been called the earliest building known above-ground—of about 4,500 B.C. It was found near Ur of the Chaldees by a joint expedition, part of the report being copied in the public press of Feb. 18, 1924, viz.:

"The most interesting, a panel four feet long, had on one side a milking scene, cows and their calves, and men milking the cows into tall jars, in the middle of a reed-built byre, with heifers coming out from a gate."

ROCKINGHAM.

Boston, Mass.

MAUDUIT AND MAUCONDUIT.—At 13 S. i. 223, I pointed out that the inclusion of Robert Mauduit amongst those drowned in the wreck of the White Ship in 1120, was due to confusion between the Latinised forms "Maledoctus" and "Malconductus." I see that Haskins also confuses these names; for in the index to his 'Norman Institutions' there are three references under 'William Mauduit,' but on one of these pages (289), the name is "Malus con-

ductus"; and there is no William Mauconduit in the Index.

A few weeks after my above-mentioned article appeared in 'N. & Q.' I received from Mr. A. Lestringant of Rouen his list No. 165 of second-hand books. By a curious coincidence, two consecutive items in this were books by G. Mauconduit (1879) and F. J. Mauduit (1899), both published in Normandy. So we have these two names still surviving in the duchy.

G. H. WHITE.

23, Weighton Road, Anerley.

AN EIGHTEENTH CENTURY PROPHECY.—In 1794 one Richard Brothers published in two books a singular work entitled 'A Revealed Knowledge of the Prophecies and Times.' In Book ii, Brothers predicts a war in which Prussia, Russia and Turkey will be destroyed. Strange to say, the nations he mentioned were the countries which collapsed as a result of the late World War.

GEO. MERRYWEATHER.

UNIQUE MARRIAGE CEREMONY. — At St. Thomas's Church, Ardwick, Manchester, were married at one time on 17 Feb. (1) Mrs. Hannah Barker, widow and proprietor of the Carlton Hotel, Union St., Ardwick, to Mr. James George, proprietor of the Globe Inn, St. Andrew's Street, Manchester, (2) her son, Mr. Jack Barker to Miss Ellen Greaves, (3) her daughter Miss Olive Barker to Mr. George Burgess. The three ceremonies were performed by the Rev. A. B. Wilson, Woodhouse, Rector of the Parish. Mrs. Barker was the widow of Detective-Sergeant Barker, of the A Division of the Manchester City Police, and the three brides were given away by Mr. Frederick Coombes, an old comrade of the late Detective. These interesting events are surely worth recording in 'N. & Q.'

T. CANN HUGHES, F.S.A.

Lancaster.

A SAYING OF BOSSUET'S.—Our friends the correspondents of *L'Intermédiaire* have been seeking the exact wording and the reference for a sentence of Bossuet's which resembles that oft-quoted saying of Bishop Butler's "Things and actions are what they are," etc. A correspondent supplies both at col. 173, in the number for Feb. 20-29, and it seems worth while to record them in 'N. & Q.' The reference is 'La Connaissance de Dieu en soi-même,' ch. I. no. xvi. (Edit. Lachat, Visés, t. xxiii, p. 69). The words are:

Le plus grand dérèglement de l'esprit c'est de croire les choses parce qu'on veut qu'elles soient, et non parce qu'on a vu qu'elles sont en effet.

L. A. A.

MEMORABILIA OF THE MOMENT.

The Cambridge University Reporter for the 4th inst. contains the summary of an important paper read on Jan. 31 by the Master of Emmanuel to the Cambridge Philological Society. It was entitled 'New Light on the Relations between early Greece and the Hittite Civilization,' and related to the work done on the documents in Babylonian cuneiform discovered some eighteen years ago at Boghazkeui by Dr. Winckler. The Swiss scholar, Dr. Emil Forrer, who has been working at the decipherment of the tablets in Berlin has established the fact that eight languages are represented in them. At the date to which they belong the country was in the hands of the Hittites; the bulk of the records are not, however, in real Hittite, but in a mongrel language of which a considerable part of the inflection and some of the common words are Indo-European and the rest of the vocabulary derived from some other source—a language provisionally termed pseudo-Hittite. Among the other languages are fragments of the real Hittite.

Traces of the vanished Hittite empire are, as is well known, to be found not only in the Bible but also in Greek literature, and one of the westernmost of their remains, the monument at Nif, is in the country of Tantalus, whose figure looms in the background of Greek tragedy. It is suggested in the paper from which we are quoting that the name Tantalus itself may contain a characteristic possessive or genitive case common to Etruscan, pseudo-Hittite, the real Hittite and Lydian. At any rate, it would seem to be present in the Candaules and Myrsilos of whom Herodotus tells.

Faint traces such as this and such as the symbols like Hittite symbols long employed by the Arcadians have suddenly received surprising illumination. We quote from the columns of *The Cambridge University Reporter*:

He [Dr. Emil Forrer] says (translated literally with, in the forms quoted, *y* for *i*). "About Christmas I made a discovery, the importance of which can hardly yet be fully estimated, and which I am sure will give you *pleasure*. I have discovered Atreus of My-

cenae, the father of Agamemnon, in hazkeui texts. Atreus means 'maged,' arising from a form A-tr (tremble) and appears therefore in Attarissiyas king of Ahhiya or which is 'Aḫaiḫa.* The date is between 1250 and 1210 B.C. which fits in precisely the usual date assigned to the Trojan War. Attarissiyas is on the point of occupying Rhodes, but is repulsed by the Hittite king Tudhaliyas. He then settles himself in Cyprus. In a text yava=Greece is mentioned as a great power alongside Egypt, Babylon, and Assyria. Under Atreus a firmly-compacted group of islands which dares an attack on the Hittites. This I could never have dared to believe less so since Troy is not mentioned in Boghazkeui texts. That this has great importance for the disputed question of Greek influence on Egyptian art, the of Cretan civilisation and the prehistoric Europe need not be said. Further mentions of the Greeks in future times will bring still more light and it is possible to grasp the situation.

As Dr. Giles adds in his paper, should turn out that Attarissiyas is Atreus it is hardly likely that this is a mistake about the treaty between the Achaeans, and to have ascertained the presence in Rhodes and a design to invade Caria and Cyprus will be of great importance in the investigation of the movements in the Mycenaean age. How much less importance will it seem to the reader of Homer to have the traditional Trojan War confirmed, and a new reality thereby imparted to the *Odyssey*.

The Bulletin of the Institute of Research has a note by Mr. C. C. Moore on the new home in America of the Shelburne Manuscripts. They were purchased by Messrs. Sotheby's on July 11, 1892, by a representative of Mr. William I. Clements and have now been deposited in the L. Clements Library at Ann Arbor, Michigan. This library was purchased by the collector to the University of Michigan, and valued for the University at \$1,500,000, is housed in a fine building, also the gift of Mr. John D. Rockefeller, which contains beside the principal collection a special one dedicated to the modern books and unprinted materials and MSS. in question. In the latter is a portrait of Shelburne painted by John Masnier in 1795.

* *κ* in this word substituted for

Queries.

We must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

SCHOOL MOTTO FROM ST. JEROME. — The Latin motto of a famous American private school, "Ea discamus in terris quorum scientia perseveret in coelis," was originally credited erroneously to St. Augustine. In the Paris, 1845, edition of St. Jerome's works, this sentence appears in Letter 53 to Paulinus, "Discamus in terris quorum nobis scientia perseveret in coelo," identical with the Venice version, 1766, and that of Frankfort, 1684. The French translation of Jerome's letters, Paris, 1713, gives this form:—"Apprenons donc sur la terre ce que nous n'oublierons jamais dans le ciel."

Are there any variants in other editions of St. Jerome, and has any English School ever used this motto?

THOMAS FLINT.

THE "ENGLISH" BACH.—At the Music Exhibition held at the Crystal Palace in 1900 a portrait of Joh. S. Bach (? Joh. Christian Bach) was exhibited. It was lent by Mr. G. von Perch. Can anyone guide me to its present locality?

C. SANFORD TERRY.

THE "FALDET."—The women in Malta wear an ugly black hood on their heads called "faldet," which effectively hides their features. Could any reader indicate the origin of the hood? When I was stationed in Malta in 1894, I heard it stated that during the French occupation of the islands the Pope had issued a decree for the "faldet" to be worn for one hundred years as a penance. Over a century has passed since the French ceded Malta, but the black hood is still universally worn. Could any one say if there is truth in this story?

A. R.

GREENE'S MUSEUM, LICHFIELD. — There was published in 1773 a small octavo entitled 'Compendious Description of the Curiosities in Mr. Greene's Museum at Lichfield' Is anything known of this museum now? Was it a private one, or did the proprietor earn an honest penny by selling the exhibits, as was the case in Boulter's Museum, formerly at Great Yarmouth, Norfolk?

E. B. O. K. L.

EASTERN POEM WANTED.—Will any reader kindly put me on the track of an Eastern idyll which I saw years ago, but most of which I have forgotten. I think it begins with the words

My father's buffaloes are mine,
and is probably a translation from the Persian.

GEORGE MORLEY.

FRESHFORD, Co. SOMERSET. — Admiral Mark Robinson, who died in 1834, at Freshford, near Bath, and who was buried in that church, owned a house and land in Freshford, known as "Freshford Mead." I am anxious to discover the subsequent ownership of this property, and to whom it passed at the death of Admiral Robinson.

P. D. MUNDY.

SEVENTEENTH CENTURY "RARITIES" AT CHARING CROSS AND SHOREDITCH.—Is anything known of the following collections that Peter Mundy saw in London in 1639?

Mr. Hubertts rarities by Charing Crasse. Among the rest the skeleton off a child of aboutt 2 Inches long, perfect and hard (Such perhapps an Imposture made use offe when hee shewed a Mandrake). Allsoe the extreame smalle French writing, Not possibly to bee read withoutt a glasse For thatt purpose and I thinck Never written withoutt helpe off such a glasse.

Allsoe some things att Mr. Robinsons by Shoreditch. Hee was once a Comedian: Now nott.

L. M. ANSTEY.

"TWO FACES UNDER ONE HOOD."—It has been stated that Queen Elizabeth in a document of 1563, wrote that she had "found two faces under one hood, and the body rotten, being covered with two visors, succession and liberty." In 'Martin Franc and the Monk of St. Anthony,' in Longfellow's 'Outre-Mer,' the author writes: "The keener eye of his wife, however, soon discovered two faces under the hood." To what are Queen Elizabeth and Longfellow alluding?

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

LIEUT.-GENERAL JOHN JOHNSON, 33RD REGT. — I should be glad to be made acquainted with the parentage of this officer, who was born in 1690, of a family connected with Glaston, Rutlandshire, but whether born there or not I do not know. He joined the Army in Spain at the age of sixteen, and after thirty-one years' service became Lieutenant-General. His first com-

mission, as Cornet to a Troop of Horse, was "Given at the Camp before Ciudad Rodrigo, this Thirteenth day of May, Anno Dni., 1706 (signed) Gallway;" and his last was as Lieutenant-General, "Given at our Court at Kensington, the Nineteenth Day of September, 1747, (signed) Holles Newcastle."

Johnson was promoted from a Captaincy and Lieut.-Colonelcy in the Coldstream Guards to the command of the 33rd Regiment, Nov. 16, 1739; which regiment he commanded four years later at the battle of Dettingen, June 16, 1743. General Johnson, in 1720, inherited by the will of Mr. Peter de-la-Porte, one of the South Sea Directors, the estate of Burhill, Surrey; which was disposed of by his grandson in 1848, and now forms the Club House and links of the "Burhill Golf Club."

General Johnson died in Clarges Street, London, Nov. 19, 1753, *at* 63; and is buried in Thames Ditton churchyard. There is a portrait of him in 'The History of the 33rd Regiment,' published in 1922. I have heard it stated that his father was a Turkey merchant trading with Smyrna, and that happening to be at Lisbon at the time of the earthquake, he was buried in the ruins, but was eventually rescued alive after two days' interment. This is mere tradition amongst the General's descendants, as they have no proofs to go by, but if true, the General's father must have survived him, as he died in 1753, whereas the earthquake at Lisbon occurred in 1755.

The name of Johnson being a common one makes the possessors somewhat difficult to connect, but I may add as a clue that General Johnson bore for arms, Argent, a chevron sable between 3 lions' heads couped gules, crowned or; and for crest, A lion's head couped gules, ducally crowned or, between 2 ostrich feathers argent. It will be noted that these are the same arms as borne by Archdeacon Johnson, born 1540, who founded the Grammar Schools of Uppingham and Oakham. Beyond this I fail to connect the families, and shall be glad of any clue or suggestions in tracing the General's direct ancestry.

D. K. T.

MONTACUTE BARONY.—Could anyone tell me the name of the son of Simon de Montacute who was summoned to Parliament in 1299, also if possible the descent of the above Simon?

D. OF G.

HOLWELL FAMILY.—My maternal great-grandmother Sarah Holwell was born at Torquay, c. 1801. I should be grateful for any information regarding her parentage and family.

H. E. VON REUTTER.

Hotel Buol, Davos, Switzerland.

LORD CHANCELLOR JEFFREYS AND HIS HOUSE IN GREAT QUEEN STREET.—Is the house in Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, successively occupied by Lord Chancellor Nottingham, Lord Keeper Guilford, and Lord Chancellor Jeffreys, still in existence? If so, how may one know it? And if not, when was it demolished?

And can anyone tell me at what period of the year 1678 Sir George (afterwards Lord) Jeffreys received his patent of precedence as King's Counsel?

M. C. B.

RAN (RAND).—In the 'Diary of Lady Anne Clifford,' with an introduction by V. Sackville West, published last year (Heinemann), there are three references as follows: 8th March, 1617, To Mr. Ran; 11th August, 1617, To Mr. Ran; 27th March, 1619, To Mr. Rand.

Ran or Rand is apparently one and the same person, and, presumably, a Clerk in Holy Orders.

Is anything known of him?

R. CHESLETT.

105, Gipsy Hill, S.E.19.

CHINA STORK IN DAIRIES.—What are the origin and meaning of having a china stork in dairies?

B. W.

PROVERBS AND PHRASES OF THE DAIRY.—In 'A Yorkshire Dialogue in its Pure, Natural Dialect,' issued in 1684 and reprinted by Skeat in his 'Nine Specimens of English Dialects,' I find the following:—"Sett a Cow to git a Hare" and "As nimble as a Cow in a Cage."

In Northall's 'Folk-phrases of Four Counties' there is noted:—"A lowing cow soon forgets her calf"; "A poor hap'orth of cheese" (said of a sickly child); "All together like Brown's cows"; "Like a cow's tail he grows down hill"; "Like a humble bee in a churn"; "That's the chap that gnaw'd the cheese."

I shall be glad if further references to similar sayings or proverbs are noted.

R. HEDGER WALLACE.

**L. ANGELO: STORY OF MALEFACTOR
IN TORTURE.**—In a note to an
essay by Edward Young on Michael
Angelo's picture of the Crucifixion, the
writer states that the verses were suggested
by the artist having obtained per-
mission to torture a condemned malefactor
so that he might represent the agonies
in the most natural manner. I
am glad to be informed whether such
a torture was ever seriously made against
Angelo, and if so, when and by

H. J. AYLIFFE
39, Carlisle Road, Brighton.

WAYTE FAMILY.—I should be
glad to have any particulars relating to
John Wayte of Marlborough,
Governor of Winchester in 1681, and
his family. Did he marry and have
children, who was his wife and what
were the names of his children, and were
they ever married, and did they leave

LEONARD C. PRICE.
Ewell, Essex.

AND ABBEY, LANCASHIRE.—Refer-
ence is made to *other than* printed sources
of information as to the history of this
place, where there are probably MSS. in various
collections in the country. Please reply

T. CANN HUGHES, M.A., F.S.A.
1, Church Street, Lancaster.

MILSAND.—Can anyone direct me
to any particulars of this friend of
Shakespeare's, to whom 'Sordello' and
'The Certain People' were dedi-
cated? He apparently lived at Dijon. He
died in 1886. Is any portrait of him

T. CANN HUGHES.

GROSE.—Is there any authority
for the statement in a recent bookseller's cata-
logue that the 'Academy for Grown Horse-
men' by Geoffrey Gambado (*pseud.* of Henry
Gambado) has been attributed to Francis
Grose, author of 'The Antiquities of
Wales' (1797), etc.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

YOUR FLATS.—What is the allu-
sive American dialect-phrase. "jine your
the common metaphorical meaning
is clear and well enough; but what are the
words that ought not to be left unjoined?

JOHN KIRKBY.

CLAN ANRIAS AND ANDERSON FAMILY.—
I should be glad if any reader well-up in
Scottish genealogy, could give me details of
the descent of the Anderson family from
Anrias the progenitor of the old Celtic
Earls of Ross, and also show, if possible,
the connexion between the Highland and
the Lowland families of Anderson.

JAMES SETON-ANDERSON.
39, Carlisle Road, Hove, Sussex.

SWIFT'S WELSH TRAVELS.—Did Swift—
as is stated—ever visit Wales? If so, what
parts of the country and at what date?

ANEURIN WILLIAMS.

**REV. JOHN NEWTON, RECTOR OF S.
PETER'S, BEDFORD.**—The above-named per-
son was presented by Charles I to this
living, and instituted May 22, 1644, but
only held it for the short space of two
years, when he was ejected and Robert
Marshall intruded by the Parliament.

Humphrey Newton, son of John Newton
of Axmouth, Devon, had a son named John
who was born at Oundle, Northants, in
1622, and educated at Oxford. He was an
ardent Royalist, and at the Restoration was
made King's Chaplain and Rector of Ross
in Herefordshire, where he died on Christ-
mas Day, 1678. I think it is quite likely
that the Rector of S. Peter's, Bedford, and
the Rector of Ross were one and the same
person.

A John Newton was churchwarden of S.
Peter's, Bedford, in 1634, and again in 1644.

I wish to obtain full biographical details
of the Bedford Rector of that name. Is
it known if the Rector of Ross, after he
obtained his degree of M.A. in 1642, held
any preferments previous to the Restora-
tion?

L. H. CHAMBERS.
Bedford.

AUTHORS WANTED: 1. (a) Et constricta suas
habitans amat ostrea valvas.
quoted by the late Mrs. J. H. Ewing in her
'Story of a Short Life.'

(b) Man angrer ofte sin tale,
Men sielden sin tanshed,
quoted by Mrs. Ewing in 'Snapdragons.'
What language is this?

G. S. GIBBONS.

2. Who was the Author of 'Burford Cot-
tage, and its Robin-Red-Breast,' printed in
1835, for Thomas Tegg and Son?

WALTER G. CROMBIE.

3. Who wrote a poem called, I believe,
'The Rossignol,' of which the main idea was

that a "rossignol" returning to his native land after a fairly long absence encountered a hawk or eagle, which killed him. After each verse came the refrain:—

Over de mountains, over de mountains,
Hear him call, hear him call,
Poor little rossignol.

The whole poem was written in slightly broken English.

D. DE H.

Replies.

'LES MISÉRABLES.'

(cxlvi. 156).

The valuable information collected by M. Edmond Biré in his 'Victor Hugo après 1852' (Paris, 1894) shows that Lacroix, Verboeckhoven & Co. were the real publishers, Pagnerre and the other firms being merely the sale agents.

The story as related by M. Biré (p. 126) is as follows:

Au printemps de 1861, Victor Hugo se rendit à Bruxelles et y fit un séjour de quelques mois, pendant lequel il termina *les Misérables*. . . . Il se mit en rapport, pour la publication de son roman, avec des éditeurs belges, MM. A. Lacroix, Verboeckhoven et Cie. De retour à Guernesey, le 3 septembre, il y recevait, le 5 décembre suivant, la visite de M. Lacroix, qui resta une semaine à Hauteville-House et en partit avec un traité en bonne forme. Un des articles de ce traité était ainsi conçu: 'M. Lacroix aura à s'entendre avec M. Renduel pour la publication des deux premiers volumes.' A l'origine, le roman ne devait avoir en effet que deux volumes et porter pour titre: *le Manuscrit de l'Evêque*. En vertu de conventions antérieures passées avec Eugène Renduel, celui-ci avait le droit de publier le premier ces deux volumes sous la condition d'en tirer seulement deux mille exemplaires. Le premier soin de M. Lacroix fut de s'aboucher avec lui. L'entente fut facile. Renduel, depuis quelques années déjà, n'était plus dans les affaires. . . . En moins d'une heure l'accord était conclu. Eugène Renduel consentait, en échange du versement d'une somme de huit mille francs, à faire abandon de ses droits sur les deux premiers volumes des *Misérables*.

Sous sa nouvelle forme, le roman . . . n'avait pas moins de dix volumes . . . La première partie—*Fantine*—fut publiée le 3 avril 1862. Le 30 juin suivant, paraissait la cinquième et dernière partie, *Jean Valjean*." (*Op. cit.* pp. 126-129).

One of the contributors to the publication entitled "Victor Hugo: Leçons faites à l'Ecole normale supérieure . . . sous la direction de F. Brunetière," 1902, t. 2, p. 180, says:

"*Les Misérables* eurent un succès extraordinaire, auquel contribua la façon dont ils

furent lancés: ils parurent . . . en même temps à la librairie internationale Lacroix et Verboeckhoven, à Bruxelles, et dans toutes les grandes villes d'Europe"

Lacroix, Verboeckhoven & Co. were printers as well as publishers.

Fuller information on this interesting subject will no doubt be given in the forthcoming 'Trésor du Bibliophile romantique et moderne,' by L. Carteret.

L. F. POWELL.

There seems to be some confusion among bibliographers with regard to Victor Hugo's works, published after his expulsion from France for political reasons by Napoleon III's Government. This is partly due to the excessive vanity of the great poet-novelist, who firmly believed that the Emperor not only wished to stop the sale of all his works in France, but also to crush him out altogether as an author. I have been told by several old Frenchmen and Belgians that the first "foreign edition" of 'Les Misérables' was on sale in Belgium and Holland, and was even seen on railway bookstalls at Athens, Budapesth, and Prague at least eight weeks before the appearance of the Pagnerre edition in Paris.

The first foreign edition was a financial enterprise, on behalf of the author, of two wealthy French exiles in England, the Socialist Ledru-Rollin and Victor Schoelcher (the author of a once esteemed 'Life of Handel'). The entire first "foreign edition" was printed in Soho (London) by the same printers as the long since defunct *Courrier de Londres*, but had different publishers' names on the title page for each country. (This seems to have anticipated the present American system with London houses as English agents of their publications). The chief compositor of 'Les Misérables' in London was Georges Delavigne (a nephew of Casimir Delavigne, the author of the play 'Louis XI,' often revived by Sir Henry Irving, at the Lyceum Theatre), and he and his staff of "comps" were busy for years setting up anti-imperialistic pamphlets which caused much trouble to Napoleon III's gendarmes. After the fall of the second French empire all the republican "comps" returned to France with the exception of Delavigne, who determined to settle in England. All his three daughters were married to Englishmen, and he did not wish to leave his children and grandchildren. Georges Delavigne died at the house

eldest son-in-law at East Hill, North, in the spring of 1878, and was in last illness by Algernon Charles C. T. ne.

ANDREW DE TERNANT.

HYMNS (cxlvi. 156). — The Latin contained in 'Hymns Ancient and Modern' are separately issued in a small volume entitled 'Hymni Latini,' by Messrs. Cambridge Univ. Press (2nd ed. 1903) an "historical companion to H. A. & M." by the Rev. R. M. S. n, giving the Latin and other original brief notes. The larger 'Historical Edition of H. A. & M.' is a treasure of information on words and music alike; many of the ancient tunes will be found in the 'English Hymnal.' Trench's 'Sacred Poetry' may also be useful.

W. E. B.

will find much of what he wants in *Hymnes Sacrae*. A Collection of Hymns and Votational Chants for the different [etc.]. Arranged for four mixed voices by Rev. Joseph Mohr, S.J. Ratis-Frederick Pustel, 1878. London: W. and Oates.

O. O. H.

R. does not already know them he may try the following books:—

'Hymns Ancient and Modern.' Historical Edition, with notes on the origin of hymns and tunes and a general introduction, illustrated by facsimiles of original traits. London (William Clowes),

Hymni Latini qui libro intersunt in *Hymns Ancient and Modern* in formam recentiore. London (W. Clowes) [1906].

Historical Edition gives the originals translated hymns: 11 Greek, about 10 Latin, 17 German, 2 Danish, 1 Italian, 1 Welsh (No. 422). Many ancient hymns are given in the historical notes on the text. The little book, 'Hymni Latini,' gives the text only of 149 hymns. The book refers to the collection of ancient hymns edited by Arthur S. Walpole and published by the Cambridge University Press.

L. R. M. STRACHAN.

Cambridge University.

Historical Companion to Hymns Ancient and Modern (Cambridge University Press), edited by R. M. Moorsom, contains the

Greek, Latin, German, Italian, French, Danish and Welsh originals of the hymns in that collection, also the names of all authors and translators with notes and dates. The first edition was published in 1889, before Dr. Julian's 'Dictionary of Hymnology,' the second edition in 1903. Recently I bought a second-hand copy of the second edition for two shillings, the original price being five shillings. S. R. would find this small and inexpensive volume a convenient substitute for the bulky and expensive 'Historical Edition of Hymns Ancient and Modern.'

Hemyock, Devon.

T. H. SOULBY.

THOMAS SHADWELL: PLACE AND DATE OF BIRTH (cxlvi. 155). — The evidence was desired for the statement about Shadwell's early education. The 'Liber Matriculationis' of Caius College, Cambridge, records his father's name, the place of his birth, and his age when admitted (14). It also tells us that he was educated at home under Mr. Roberts for five years, and at Bury St. Edmunds, under Mr. Stephens for one year. See p. 239 of 'Admissions to Gonville and Caius College' edited by Dr. J. Venn and S. C. Venn, 1887, under the Admissions from Jan. 1, 1655/6 to Dec. 31, 1656. I have not access at the moment to Dr. Venn's 'Biographical History' of the same College.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

MR. WALMSLEY will be interested to hear that I am preparing a definitive and complete edition of Shadwell's work. In my introduction I treat in some detail the particulars concerning which inquiry is made.

MONTAGUE SUMMERS.

MOTHER GORDON'S AT HEDDINGTON (cxlvi. 28).—There is a fair presumption from the denomination and context that "Mother" Gordon was the keeper of an alehouse or other place of entertainment at Headington frequented by Oxford men. The term (dialectic and vulgar) which Hearne applies to a part of the domestic offices is sufficiently illustrated in the 'O. E. D.'

The verses quoted by Hearne are intended for an elegiac distich, though the second might not be recognised at once as a pentameter:

Alma novem claros peperit Rhedi . . .
na Poëtas.

Trap. Young, Bub, Stubb, Crab, Fog,
Cary, Tickel, Evans.

The incomplete word should certainly be *Rhedicina* or *Rhedycina* a convenient name

for Oxford in Latin verse, as in stanza 6 of Francis Herbert's 'Heroes Britannici,' p. 2 of 'Musae Anglicanae,' vol. i. (1721).

Dum vigebit

Saxonicis Rhedycina muris,

and, near the end of Charles Finch's 'Belosium' (another name for Oxford), in the same volume,

Tale tuum festa circumstipata corona

Attolis, Rhedycina, caput.

See Anthony Wood, 'History and Antiquities of the University of Oxford,' vol. i. (1792), p. 26, "Vadum Boum, i.e., Ryd-ichen; for by that name as I have before said Oxford was called & written by the Britains," and Camden's 'Britannia,' under Oxfordshire. A note in the 'Musae Anglicanae,' i. 2. gives *Rhid-ychen* as used by the "Antiqui Britanni." In Welsh *rhid* is a ford, and *ychen*, or *ychain*, oxen.

EDWARD BENSLY.

"IN THE SWEAT OF THY BROW" (cxlvi. 153).—Wheatley's English version of the passage from the Decretals of Gratian* cannot, I think, be regarded as the original of the phrase. As may be seen from the 'Oxford English Dictionary,' the expression "sweat of (one's) brow," based on Genesis iii. 19, is of early occurrence. "Who would trauaile and toile with the sweate of his browes?" is found in 1553 (T. Wilson, 'Rhet.'), and in 1621 Brathwait writes of living "on the sweat of others' browes," while Trapp, in his commentary on Genesis, has "It was after his fall laid upon him as a punishment, to eat his bread in the sweat of his nose." The Earl of Carlisle in 1779 is quoted for "You have earned it with the sweat of your brow," and Southey (1816) for "When he receives his daily wages in the sweat of his brow."

These are given in the Dictionary under *Sweat*, ii. 2. b., where also the lines in Prior's 'Solomon' (iii. 362) are compared,

E'er yet he earns his Bread a-down his Brow,

Inclin'd to Earth, his lab'ring Sweat must flow.

EDWARD BENSLY.

SIR WILLIAM WILSON (11 S. ix. 377, 411; cxlvi. 100, s.r. 'The Collegiate Church of St. Mary, Warwick').—Mention was made at the last reference of Sir William Wilson,

* The sub-division of the 'Distinctio' should be 64, not 54. At any rate, it is so in the 1779 edition of the 'Corpus Juris Canonici.' The *Latin* has *cultus*.

regarding whom some further particulars may be of interest. 'Three Hundred Years of a Family Living, Being a History of the Riland of Sutton Coldfield,' By the Rev. W. K. Riland Bedford, M.A., (Birmingham: Cornish Brothers, 1889), contains the following:

South and east of the town . . . there were several mansion houses occupied by gentlemen of standing. Langley Hall had only just passed by inheritance from the old inheritance from the old Norman name of Pudsey to the family of Jesson; and the widow of the last Pudsey, who had married Sir William Wilson, the sculptor, from Leicester, knighted by Charles II., resided in the moated house in Sutton High Street, which he had built in the style compounded of Inigo Jones and the Dutch taste of King William's day, which suits so well the red brick material of the Midland Counties. (p. 18).

To the north of the town . . . Henry Lord Ffolliott (third peer) was building, under Wilson's direction, a mansion, to be known as Four Oaks Hall, on the outskirts of Sutton Park. (Pulled down some years since). The Rectory House itself was in the main street of the little town close to the Church, having a good garden towards the east, abutting on pleasant pasture fields. According to a valuation of the parish, in 1671, it was equal to the best of the residences then existing in the place, as out of a total of £1,331 10s., it stands at £120, while Langley Hall is no more. . . . It did not, however, appear to Mr. Riland to be satisfactory, as in 1701 he contracted with one W. Smith for the building of a parsonage house, 45ft. long in front, and 35ft. deep, and 23ft. high to the top of the wall. This is the present Rectory. The cost was £239/11/9, including a wall round a court or garden in front, which was pulled down in 1823. Mr. Riland found his own timber. The timber . . . was, of course, oak; and, except that the staircase, in its ascent by easy stages to the garrets, with a handsome balustrade to the very top, has warped from the perpendicular in the upper flight, it surpasses in beauty and solidity the work of modern builders. One room, the dining parlour, still remains in the same condition as when first built, with renovated oak wainscot, the original cupboards let into the walls, and an exceedingly quaint fireplace, with an elegant cut-glass mirror above the mantel, flanked by brass sconces of the Queen Anne period of art. (P. 19). The house, which is still in the occupation of the incumbent, stands just half a mile east of the Church, and was, probably, to judge by its style, designed by the local architect, Wilson. (P. 20).

Sundry additions have impaired the symmetry of the original structure, and the finely proportioned hall was shorn many years ago of its panelling. Among more recent additions is a modern dining-room

the original "dining parlour," ascribed, is now used as a study.

Notices of the Church of St. Mary and Beauchamp Chapel, Warwick, (1835), Warwickshire Nat. Hist. and Archæological Society,' previously quoted, contain the following further particulars concerning Simpson (Note e. p. 34):

Mr William Wilson (or Willson as the name is sometimes spelt) was born in the town of Worcester, and resided at Sutton Coldfield, in Warwickshire, where he followed the business of a miller. He married the widow of Henry Lacey, Esq., of Langley Hall, through whose rest he was knighted, at Whitehall, May 3, 1671. In a work entitled "The History of Sutton Coldfield by an impartial hand," 8vo., London, 1762, it is stated that his wife's relatives, offended at the lowness of his birth, denied him the privilege of being buried in the same vault with her, and that he accordingly lies close to the Church wall, adjoining the vault. His monument (of which the inscription is now much defaced) is indeed there, and expresses that he was interred there by his own desire.

In the above-named publication, the following anecdote, connected with the subject is given, "that being spoken to a little before his death, how hard it was not to suffer him to be buried in his wife's vault, he made this serious answer, that it did not at all concern him; for, says he, I will be buried on the outside of the Church, directly opposite the place where my wife lies, and there will be only a single stone wall betwixt us; and as long as a stone mason there will be no kind of labour or difficulty in cutting the road through the wall to my old bedfellow." . . . He died 3rd June, 1710, in his 70th year.

Under 'Birmingham Statues and Memorials' (11 S. ix. 278) the present writer mentioned two specimens of Wilson's work as a sculptor; namely, a statue of King Edward VI, which formerly stood in the centre of the façade of the tower of the Summar School in New Street, erected in 1577 (on the site now occupied by Barry's building); and a statue of King Charles I from whom, as stated above, Wilson received the honour of knighthood; which statue the writer remembers seeing as a boy, high up in a niche on the west front of Worcester Cathedral, prior to restoration. Wonders, where are those statues now?

S. T. H. PARKES.

SIMPSONS OF BURSLEM, POTTERS (cxlvi. —At this reference Mr. GORDON L. SIMPSON traces this family from Elizabethan times down to George Simpson (1760-1835), who is buried in the churchyard of

St. Mary's, Truro, and asks for further details of them and specimens of their ware. As the direct descendant of George Simpson, of Truro, I have in my possession a jug and set of 3 Wedgwood vases that belonged to him. The jug, which the curator of the Wedgwood Museum at Etruria informed me some years ago was a fine specimen of old Wedgwood, has on its front a coat of arms. Two of the quarterings (crossed sceptre and sword surrounded by a wreath, and tree surmounted by three crowns), are the arms of Colonel Carloss, son of John Carloss of Bromwall, in the parish of Brewood, in the county of Stafford. In the third quarter are four stars, the arms of the Wedgwood family, granted to Josiah Wedgwood, the famous potter. In the fourth quarter is a stag's head. On the side of the jug, in a gilt monogram, are my great-great-grandfather's initials, G. S. Although there is no record of this coat of arms at the Heralds' College, it points to a close connection between the Carloss, Wedgwood and Simpson families.

GEORGE SIMPSON.

Quorndon, Forest Road, Sussex.

THE SHANNON AND THE CHESAPEAKE: C. L. F. (cxlvi. 155).—These initials probably stand for Sir Charles Leslie Falkiner, Bart. (1791-1858). Falkiner was a Lieutenant on the Shannon, and commanded one of the boarding-parties. He was made a Commander for his share in the victory, and retired from the Navy in 1848, with the rank of Captain. He succeeded his brother as a Baronet, and died in 1858.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

STAPLETON FAMILY (13 S. i. 457 and refs. there given; cxlvi. 161).—At the last reference, MR. ASKEW confidently says I am certainly in error in saying Brian Fitz Alan's mother is the only Agnes mentioned as a Fitz Alan wife; and he goes on to state that Brian's grandmother was an Agnes and a supposed daughter of Gilbert Hansard and that his great-grandfather Alan married Agnes Haget. MR. ASKEW has not profited by the reference I gave to 'The Complete Peerage.' I must again refer him to it and to the statement (with references to records) by Mr. G. W. Watson in Vol. v. 639 n(d) that Brian's father Alan was the son and heir of Brian Fitz Alan who married Alice (not Agnes) daughter of Gilbert Hansard of Evenwood and

Hurworth-on-Tees. Mr. Watson mentions but does not give the Christian name of the daughter of Bertram Haget and probably had seen no record evidence for it, so unless MR. ASKEW can show such evidence for an Agnes Hansard and an Agnes Haget, I shall prefer Mr. Watson's statements to his, or to any data derived from M'Call's book, if that book is MR. ASKEW's basis for stating I was in error.

R. S. B.

"FROM THE TEETH OUTWARDS" (cxlvi. 84, 141).—This was a favourite phrase of Thomas Carlyle, and his 'Frederick the Great' has many examples of it.

Bk. IX. ch. x. Friedrich is described as keeping a paternal order from the teeth outwards.

Bk. XI. ch. i. Bielfeld goes to Hanover to grin out euphuisms.

Bk. XIII. ch. iii. Letters written from the teeth outward.

Bk. XIX. ch. v. Schmettau answers from the teeth outwards.

Bk. XXI. ch. i. From the throat outwards. Ch. iv. You merely grin it from the teeth outward?

The last quotation is given in the 'N. E. D.'

THOMAS FLINT.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT (cxlvi. 136).—Of course corporal punishment is still legal under certain conditions in England: for adults the instrument is usually the cat-o'-nine-tails. I do not know the limit of strokes permissible. Recently Mr. Justice Greer, at the Manchester Assizes, sentenced an engineer of 35 for highway robbery to a term of imprisonment and 25 strokes with the *birch-rod*.

This instrument is usually reserved for juvenile offenders, and in their case the limit is six strokes. In the 'Reminiscences of the late Detective Jerome Caminuda,' of Manchester, published some years ago, MR. STEVENS will find an illustration shewing how this punishment was administered in Manchester in his day.

T. CANN HUGHES.

Lancaster.

CINEMA (13 S. i. 350, 374).—I have been ill, and have felt unable to follow in pursuit of the subject I started, as I would fain have done. What has been written leads me to fear that *vox populi* is to declare the *standard* of pronunciation, and that "mar-

garine," *vulgo* "margarine," may be blamelessly so called by educated people, who thus efface its etymology and, as far as I remember, countenance the only English or imported word in which *g* followed by *a* is soft. Shall we say "pollis" for "police," as the labouring class do in County Durham? Shall we render "niche" "nish," as I understand a teacher in a Church Training College for Schoolmasters was heard to do?

If we head "cinema" with a *c* it were best left soft, but we manage with *k* in "kinetic," and why not here? I have no doubt that the ante-penultimate syllable should be long whatever the initial letter should be.

ST. SWITHIN.

'TOM BROWN'S SCHOOL DAYS.' (cxlvi. 157).—Z. Y. X. will find the identification of characters in a pamphlet entitled:—'Notes on the Characters and Incidents depicted by the master hand of Tom Hughes in "Tom Brown's School Days"' by Lt.-Col. Sydney Selfe, and published by A. J. Lawrence, at Rugby, in 1909.

GERALD LODER.

Brighton.

Tom Hughes most emphatically denies in his preface to 'Tom Brown at Oxford' that he drew his own character in the hero of 'Tom Brown's School Days.'

WILLIAM BULL.

I have found out some of the particulars through the oldest lady connected with the school.

All the characters were real persons. T. B. is the author, Thomas Hughes, but I cannot say whether he was Captain of the Rugby XI. Aislabie became the famous cricketer; but I have not discovered who was cover-point.

The Young Master was Bishop Cotton. The School House butler was Thomas Woolbridge, known as "Tos," and gave out the journey money for home. I cannot tell you about Wellesburn, or about Kent beating England.

CLEMENT DUKES.

You will find all that is known on pp. xxv - xxxi of the Introduction to the latest reproduction of 'Tom Brown's School Days,' by Frank Sidgwick, Editor and Publisher, Adam Street, Adelphi, W.C. MCMXXIII.

H. LEE WARNER.

THE MUMMERS' PLAY (cxlvi. 135).—In E. J. Chambers' 'The Mediæval Stage' (1903), vol. i. pp. 205-6, a list of twenty-five printed versions of the mummers' play is given. The list is meant to point readers to the original sources for the chapter on the subject, and will enable further particulars and dates to be discovered. It may not be exhaustive, but I fear I cannot add to it.

E. P. B.

TEA AND COFFEE CUPS (cxlvi. 47, 106, 140, 141).—In the Ceramics and Glass Cabinets on the second floor of the Victoria and Albert Museum may be seen specimens of the tea-sets made by the Worcester manufactory which are known as the "Cow and Moon" pattern, and were their first attempt to introduce the Chinese manner of decoration; they are dated 1751-1770. The cups have no handles. This may help to identify a period when they were still made without handles.

J. A.

SIR JEFFREY JEFFREYS (cxlvi. 157).—The father of this man was Watkyn Jeffreys, of Newell, Brecknockshire. Sir Jeffrey died on the road while coming from the bath, near Marleburgh, on Oct. 25, 1709, aged 57. He married Sarah, daughter and co-heir of Nicholas Dawes, and she survived her husband and had issue 2 sons and 5 daughters. His pedigree will be found in Le Neve's 'Pedigrees of the Knights,' Harleian Society, Vol. viii, 1873.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

JAMES PRICE (cxlvi. 100, 144).—There were no persons named Price, Vicars of High Wycombe during the eighteenth century, and the name bore the Christian name of James. James Price I was presented to the living on 24 Nov., 1763, by William, Earl of Shelburne; he died Jan. 6, 1788 and was buried in High Wycombe. There is a framed marble tablet in the south aisle of Wycombe Church in the memory of Robert Peck, an eminent attorney-at-law, and Elizabeth his wife, whose daughter Susannah married the Rev. James Price. Their deaths are all recorded in the memorial and are given below:

Robert Peck d. Oct. 1, 1756 aged 72.
Elizabeth his wife d. Sept. 14, 1749 aged 59.
Susannah Price their daughter d. Dec. 6, 1780 aged 57.
Rev. James Price 24 yrs Vicar of this parish d. 6 Janry. 1788, aged 63.

The date of his death here given is a week earlier than recorded in the *Gent. Mag.* for 1788, the probability being the 13th was the day of his burial.

James Price II was presented to the same living on March 25, 1788, by William, Marquess of Lansdowne, and continued Vicar till 1844 when his successor Henry T. Padon was appointed. In a list of the Vicars which can be seen at the west end of the nave no mention is made in this case whether the vacancy occurred through promotion, resignation or death.

The Clergy List for 1829 contains three James Price's besides James Price of High Wycombe:

1. Rector of Great Munden, Herts, 1817.
2. Rector of Karecredin, Denbighshire, 1784.
3. Rector of Llanvechen, Montgomeryshire, 1808.

The last I think is the Rev. James Price mentioned at ante p. 152. There it is stated that he became Rector in 1800, but here in 1808. Llanfechain is, I presume, the modern way of spelling Llanvechen.

Two George Prices also occur in the same Guide, one appointed Vicar of Eastwood, Essex, in 1826, the other appointed in the same year to Fryerning *alias* Ginge Hospital, Essex. A. G. Price was presented by the Earl of Strathmore to Romaldkirk Rectory, North Yorks, but the year is not given.

L. H. CHAMBERS.

Bedford.

ROMAN SQUARE PALINDROME, CIRENCESTER (cxlvi. 119).—Those fortunate enough to possess the earlier volumes of 'N. & Q.' will find several references to this—with the inscription in reverse order to that now given. See, for example, 2 S. viii. 421, "Sat orare poten' et opera rotas?"

The inscription reappears in the Church of Great Gidding, in Huntingdonshire, associated with 'John Inglesant,' and a modern transcript of it is let into the face of a wall at Upton, near Slough. See, too, 6 S. vii. 457, and other references to Gidding in that, and the two succeeding volumes.

R. B.

Upton.

HENRY IV AS "EARL OF DERBY" (cxlvi. 118, 160).—In reply to H. L. TERRY at the last reference, the title of Earl of Derby as a Tudor title fell into abeyance on the death of Henry VI, the last of the male

line of John of Gaunt, who had been created Earl of Derby owing to his having married Blanche the daughter of Henry Duke of Lancaster and Earl of Derby and grandson of Henry III's son Edmund.

When Henry VII had secured the throne after the battle of Bosworth he conferred the title of Earl of Derby on his step-father, Thomas, Lord Stanley, who had married for his second wife Margaret Beaufort, Henry's mother.

The Earl of Derby is one of the three "catskin earls," the others being the Earls of Shrewsbury and Huntingdon. It is supposed that "catskin" is a corruption of *quatre-skin*, derived from the fact that in olden times the robes of an earl were decorated with four rows of ermine instead of the three rows to which they were restricted later. ('Encyclopædia Britannica,' 11th edition).

H. ASKEW.

'PETER IBBETSON' (cxlvi. 100).—As to the origin of "La fée Tarapatapoum," in 'Peter Ibbetson,' Sir Gerald du Maurier kindly writes me that she was entirely the birth of his father's own brain, and had no French original.

E. LONDON.

AUTHORS WANTED (cxlvi. 67).—

2. Who knows if Death thy summons will delay.

And add to-morrow to the passing day?

This is a translation, or imitation, of Horace's.

Quis scit an adiciant hodiernae crastina summae.

Tempora di superi?

Odes, IV. vii. 17-18.

EDWARD BENSLY.

Notes on Books.

The Miracles of King Henry VI. By Ronald Knox and Shane Leslie. (Cambridge University Press. 12s. 6d. net).

THIS work is an abbreviated edition, with a translation, of an early sixteenth century Latin manuscript in the British Museum, a compilation of the recorded miracles of Henry VI. Some description of the manuscript from the palaeographical point of view would have been useful. Moreover, it may puzzle some readers to find, that whereas on the title-page and on p. 16, at the end of Mr. Shane Leslie's article, the book purports to be a translation of twenty-three miracles performed by the King, the actual number presented to us is 174. The reader will discover in time that the *twenty-three* are those which have been both

investigated and after an interval which may well have extended to about thirty years more verified, and will notice, too, that though they are printed in their respective places among the rest, they are distinguished first by the accounts of them being printed in full, and, secondly, by the summaries in the Latin text being printed in italics. This is not a discovery very difficult to make, but we would submit that to require it at all is unworkmanlike.

Father Knox has skilfully disentangled and explained the method of compilation, and the significance of the marginal annotations. He gives an analysis of the miracles by geographical distribution and by the amount of enquiry to which the manuscript indicates they were severally subjected. Mr. Shane Leslie sets out three or four hymns, Latin and English, in King Henry's honour, and entitles a section of his essay 'Liturgies of King Henry the Sixth.' He quotes to justify this title only the flyleaf of a book of Pudsey family prayers, the flyleaf of a Primer at Ushaw, and a Book of Hours, though before marking off this division he had said, "Manuscripts and liturgies bear valuable testimony to the real cult, etc."

If the introductory matter is, in some aspects rather too slight, the 174 miracles themselves are well worth study—partly because the question of their reality is deeply interesting, partly because we can trace some genuine endeavour to estimate the evidence aright, and partly because the stories contain fairly numerous instances of folk beliefs and customs. Two practices, in particular, recur again and again—that of bending a coin for King Henry, and that of measuring a sufferer by length and breadth, with the intention of offering a candle of corresponding dimension—probably of a length the sum of the patient's length and breadth. Children and the poor are seen to have been specially dear to the good King. Not only does he restore those despaired of as dead, heal the plague-stricken, restore the crushed and battered—but when two poor men are in despair because a cask of wine with which they are entrusted is overturned and broken, he stays the flow of the wine and makes up what was lost. Several visions of him are recorded—he appears as an impressive figure vested in blue—the most remarkable being those vouchsafed to a poor fighting-man mangled by a cannon-ball, and two instances of his saving an innocent man after he had been hanged from death upon the gallows. In one instance the bright light in which he appeared made the neighbours think the house was on fire.

Father Knox shows that the process of investigation and verification, at the time when the work was laid aside, had not gone much beyond the south-east of England. The writing up of those miracles in which verification has been brought to a conclusion affords curious instances of a sort of hackneyed play of fancy as well as much tediousness, and, by comparison with the summaries awaiting final approval, illustration of the methods the considered correct.

The translation is pleasant and readable, and the lively notes on the cases are surprisingly full of detailed information considering how obscure are the persons concerned. The record in its general character does not differ from the many similar records of miracles centred in the veneration and at the shrine of a reputed saint—but it bears witness on the one hand to an aspect of the character of Henry, which is rather inadequately represented in ordinary history—and, on the other, to the strong and widespread belief in his saintliness, held by the mass of the people, and the importance, while it lasted, of the cult.

Medieval England. A New Edition of Barnard's Companion to English History. Edited by H. W. C. Davis. (Oxford, Clarendon Press. £1 1s. net.)

It is impossible to speak too highly of this valuable work, which now makes its appearance in a revised edition. Originally, 'Barnard's Companion to English History,' the new edition appears under a new title, with several chapters and sections written afresh, and the whole revised and brought up to date throughout. 'Medieval England' is a handy title, and indicates the scope of this volume, which ends approximately with the Tudors, but the old title exactly describes what the book is. It is a "companion" to history, covering the many bypaths into the general life of the time, which the ordinary history cannot interrupt its narrative to explore. Every chapter is the work of an acknowledged expert, at once authoritative and lucid, and presupposing no special knowledge.

The first chapter on Ecclesiastical Architecture, by Mr. E. A. Greening Lamborn, presents the subject in a comprehensive and easily intelligible fashion. The historical outline follows somewhat the lines of Mr. Hamilton Thompson's admirable text-books. Mr. Lamborn shows how ecclesiastical architecture evolved in this country, and by stressing the problems which builders were called upon to solve, and how they did solve them, he gives the attentive reader a very fair grasp of general principles. His treatment of the parish Church is equally helpful. We observe he finds no satisfactory explanation of the squint, though he gives a general explanation to cover the low-side window; and explains why the church is never central in an old churchyard, while the churchyard cross usually is. Equally informing is Mr. J. A. Gotch's study of Domestic Architecture, tracing the evolution of the house outwards from the days when it was a sort of fortress.

In the Chapter on War, Mr. Lamborn treats of military architecture, and Sir Charles Oman discusses the art of war. Mr. Lamborn traces the development of the castle from the timbered tower, surrounded by wooden stockade and moat, of the Conqueror's time, to the elaborate structures that survived until the days of gunpowder. Sir Charles Oman summarizes conditions before the Norman Conquest, and shows that the Conqueror's victory is due to the mailed cavalry which was then

the strength of the Continental armies. The later subjection of the feudal horseman by the archer is well brought out in the pages on the well-known battles of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, each of which is fully illustrated with plans. The story of the invention of firearms and the consequent decline of armour and archer alike, is brought to an end with the famous controversy (1597) between Sir Roger Williams and Sir John Smyth on the comparative merits of arquebus and long-bow.

Not less important are the chapters on Civil and Military Costume by the late A. Hartsborne, revised by C. J. Foulkes, and on Coinage by G. C. Brooke. Heraldry is treated by Mr. Barnard, who gives a masterly survey of a subject that appeals to the veriest tyro among antiquaries, who will here find every aspect of the subject clearly and concisely dealt with and abundance of illustration supplied. The chapter on Shipping by M. Oppenheim should perhaps be read with the final chapter on Trade and Commerce by the late I. S. Lædam. The sections on the Cinque Ports, on medieval naval tactics, and on the growth of the Navy bring out several important points. Such is the earliest instance of resort to tactics in the battle of 1217, when the English worked to windward and fell, in superior force, on the weathermost French ships.

Of the chapters on Town Life by the late Lucy Toulmin Smith, and on Country Life by the late G. T. Warner will be found an excellent preparation for the masterly but difficult studies of Maitland and Vinogradoff. The account of the chartered town helps to an understanding of a complicated question, but an allusion to Mr. Gretton's recent study of the case of Burford might perhaps have been inserted in order to show just what was the legal status which the true chartered town possessed and which Burford to its dismay found that it lacked when its claims were put to the test. Monasticism is covered by Miss Rose Graham; the Mendicant Orders by A. G. Little; the Secular Clergy by Geoffrey Baskerville. Mr. Little works out in a most interesting way the relations of the mendicant orders to the secular clergy in regard to teaching, preaching, and other matters. A general survey of learning and education is provided by Professor R. S. Rait, who discussing the founding of schools and universities stresses the significance of Wykeham's foundations at Winchester and Oxford. Mr. Falconer Madan gives an authoritative outline of the history of handwriting which will send the student back to his Wright's 'Courthand Restored' with fresh understanding. Mr. Strickland Gibson contributes a section on printed books and libraries, explaining, for instance, the lectern and stall systems.

Finally, a number of threads are brought together in Mr. G. McN. Rushforth's delightful sketch of Medieval Art. England, Mr. Rushforth concludes, has never been the home of a great art, though at times English artists have produced work of the highest class, and their art holds a distinguished place in Europe.

by reason of its perception of beauty, combined with dislike of sentimentality and exaggeration.

Rhetoric and Poetry in the Renaissance. By Donald Lemen Clark. (Columbia University Press: London, Milford. 9s. net.)

PROFESSOR CLARK is here dealing with one of the most interesting topics of literary history. Rhetoric, the art of so using language, so expressing oneself as to produce a desired and immediate effect upon an audience, once so seriously cultivated, could not fail to affect both the theory and the practice of the art of poetry. Yet the inter-action of the two has not, on the whole, been very clearly set before the student's mind, the old classical distinction between rhetoric and poetic having been for modern literary criticism virtually obliterated.

Professor Clark divides his treatise into a discussion of the general theory of the two arts and an account of the purpose of poetry. He summarises the classical positions concisely and simply, but with skill. Differing typically in movement or composition, as he says, it is in diction, in style, that poetry and rhetoric find the common ground on which they first and chiefly influence each other. From the debasement of rhetoric through an exaggerated pre-occupation with style and ornament and the contamination of the poetry of the silver age by debased rhetoric we turn to the freshest and most interesting part of the study, the theory of rhetoric and poetry in the Middle Ages. Rhetoric had its definite place in the schools; poetry had none. But the practical application of rhetoric had undergone a change and the art of persuasive speech became the art of composition, and writing. Here, of course, come in John of Garland, Lydgate and Hawes, to whose mind rhetoric had become identical with style, that is with the right use of ornament, of beautiful words, figures, rhythm. Limited thus to diction, it shrinks ere long to the position of one of the two elements of poetry, the other being good subject matter. We come now to the heart of the book—that is, the influence of classical rhetoric upon English literary criticism between 1553 and 1641. It operated on the one hand directly through the new study of the classics, on the other indirectly through the modified tradition of it popular through the middle ages, and was re-inforced and yet again modified by the course of successive theories of the purpose of poetry in which persuasion to moral good became prominent. Thus the influence of rhetoric on poetry, extended from the field of diction to that of fundamental theory and the confusion vitiates some of the judgments of English Renaissance critics. We would recommend this book as good to be worked into the grounding in the study of poetical theory which should precede the study of the great dispute between Classic and Romantic. We are reminded by it of a good book of further chronological scope, published

by Macmillan, which was in our hands so years ago, and would be a useful companion this—the 'Theory of Poetry in England' R. P. Cowl.

Diversions of Shepperton, IV.—Language. J. J. Freeman. (Chiswick Press).

THE famous French conversation of the seventeenth century depended largely, we may gather from Mme. de Sévigné, upon its being the fashion to *dérider* a subject—as she expresses it. We are not now very patient of this: we skim, allude, suggest more than say. Or if discussion is our purpose, we may needs have an addition of important novelty in order to justify our pains in turning over and re-arranging old possessions. In fact, we have lost the taste and tact which could make the familiar, as such, acceptable. MR. FREEMAN'S book displays some of the qualities of old-fashioned accomplished conversation. It produces in a pleasant light, and sets off with pleasant considerations and original remarks information already lodged in many readers' minds, but good to bring out and scrutinise with this stimulating companion, who is moreover not without something fresh to contribute. The Oxford English Dictionary furnishes the principal material *qu' on décide*. The owners of a copy of that vast work will always be a minute fraction of the total number of those who would enjoy and profit by it so that in the circle for whom these pages are printed there is probably a majority who will find them useful as well as diverting. The selection made is very good. The chapters on the Language of Sport, and still more those on Parliamentary Language are delightful examples of the conversational quality of our author. The last chapter we liked least, and rather wondered that a writer who has evidently a strong feeling for language as a tremendous human achievement should care to treat its use in religion with mere flippancy and in a few hasty paragraphs. It would have been better left alone, since even its humorous aspect needs a deeper and kinder regard than Mr. Freeman has here seen fit to bestow on it if it is to be really diverting. It has evidently been a pleasure to compile the Chapters, and what has been written with pleasure will assuredly so be read.

Uncrowned. Some Supplementary Notes. Story of Queen Elizabeth and of Francis Bacon. By E. Y. C. Dawbarn. (Longman 2s. net).

WE have received a beautifully printed booklet, which, as the title indicates, offers some considerations in support of the author's contention, set forth in an earlier book, that Francis Bacon was Queen Elizabeth's son. We do not propose here to discuss that contention, but are glad to draw our readers' attention to the beautiful reduced reproductions of title-pages of Shakespearean quartos with which Mr. Dawbarn takes occasion in the course of his argument to furnish his pages.

APR 17 1924

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THIS WEEK:

Notes on 'Sir Gawain and the Green Knight.'

Miller's Altar-piece in Magdalen College Chapel.

ah-Jong.

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Notes.

NOTES ON 'SIR GAWAIN AND THE GREEN KNIGHT.'

The following series of notes are offered as a small contribution to the commentary on this poem. There are doubtless few of the suggestions here made that have not occurred to students, but I shall be satisfied if I have not done injustice to any of my predecessors in the field.

1. a selly in sizt (line 28).

The hyphening in recent issues of the text of *in* and *sizt* has obscured the fact that we have here to do with the conventional phrase *in sizt*, "to look upon, to contemplate." Mr. P. G. Thomas has called attention to its occurrence in 'Sir Ferumbras,' l. 1146:

þes moste man in sizt,
þat stent ibounde among hem vyue.

The integral character of the phrase is indicated by the fact that it is used for definition in the 'Promptorium Parvulorum' (ed. Way, p. 88):

Comely, or semely in syghte. *Decens*.

Here the expression has its fully literal sense of "in appearance," as the variant with *on* has in Layamon's 'Brut,' l. 25586:

ladlic on sehte, "hideous to behold."

Insizt would present no difficulty on alliterative grounds, since its accentuation in Middle English is commonly oxytone. The objection to it is semantic; no appropriate sense of it is known.

2. Ladies layed ful loude, þo; þay lost
haden (line 69).

It is possible that we have here the noun *lost*=loss. Perhaps "though they suffered loss" makes better sense than "though they had lost," the loss being the kisses snatched from them by the knights. The noun *lost* is used by Chaucer and Gower among others, and an early instance is in Robert of Brunne's 'Story of England,' Rolls ed. l. 14104:

þerfore were manie at meschef,
& þer lost was more gref,
where the Petyt MS has *tinsell*.

3. Agrauayn a la dure mayn (line 110).

It is worth while recording that Miss Carey Thomas pointed out a good many years ago the parallel epithet in Chrétien de Troyes' 'Perceval,' ll. 9509-10:

Et li secons est Agrevains,
Li orgueilleus as dures mains.

4. blaunner (lines 155, 573, 1931), blaunnier (856).

An important note was written by Kaluza on l. 129 of his edition of 'Lybeaus Desconus,' where the word occurs:

Sche was cloped in tars,
Roume and noþing scars,
pelured wiþ blaunner.

The variants here are *blawndenerc*, *blaudere*, *blaundyner*, *Blaundemere*, but the trisyllabic forms mar the metre. Kaluza's contention that it represents an unrecorded Anglo-Norman *blauncner* (= *blaunc*, white + *ner*, black) was anticipated by G. Ellis in his 'Specimens of Early English Metrical Romances,' ed. 1805, vol. iii, p. 363. The word gives an appropriate enough description of ermine, as it was used with the white fur diversified by the black tails (whence its appearance in heraldry as white "powdered" with black); but the formation in Old French is unusual and it is probably of insular origin. Kaluza aptly cited from 'Coer de Lion,' l. 6526:

A robe ifurryd with blaunc and nere,
but here it is possible that we have a scribal alteration of *blauncnerc*, which would be metrically sufficient.

In two versions of 'Sir Degarre' we read:
 He hadde on a sorcot ouert
 I-forred with blaundeuer[!] apert
 (Abbotsford Club ed., l. 792).

He wore a cyrcote that was grene,
 With blaunchmer it was furred, I wene.
 (ed. 1817, l. 701).

5. his hod
 pat wat; laȝt fro his lokkeȝ, and layde on
 his schulderes,
 Heme wel haled, hose of pat same grene
 (lines 155-7).

The current explanation, according to which *Heme wel haled hose* is taken together and interpreted as "closely drawn-up hose" is subject to more than one objection, not the least being that it breaks the line at the wrong place. I propose to take *heme* as "hem" (the single *m* form is not unknown) and to render "with the hem, scil. of the hood, i.e., the edge of it, well drawn back." *Hose* will thus, with its alliterative letter, begin correctly the second half of the line.

6. Euesed al vmbe-torne (line 184),
 must mean "clipped all round about." It may not be superfluous to call attention to the fact that *s.v. Umbe-* in the 'Oxford English Dictionary' this form is recorded in company with Orm's synonymous *ummbetrin*, of which it would seem to be an alteration by contamination with the verb "turn." Despite some obvious difficulties, Orm's form can hardly be dissociated from the Swedish and Danish *trind*, "round," the Danish *omtrent*, "about, approximately," and Early Danish *omtrin*, "revolution, rotation," derived from Low German, which has *trent*, "circuit, boundaries," *umtrent*, "roundabout, approximately, very near."

7. A pwarle knot (line 194).

This expression supplies one of the many links between the language of this poem and the Lancashire dialect, in which *wharl knot* is used for a tight knot. The change of *thw* to *wh*, characteristic of Northern dialects and especially Scots, is illustrated also by *thwack*, *whack*, *thwite*, *white*, "to whittle," *thwittle*, *whittle*, *thwang*, *whang*, "a thong." The last-named instance of this sound-simplification, which in modern times dates from the sixteenth century, is curiously anticipated by forms that are extant in MSS. of Wace's 'Roman de Brut,' where Thwanecastre, i.e., Thong-town (see Layamon, ll. 14201 ff.) appears as Wancastre, Vancastre, as well as in the more

normal spellings Thuancastre, Tuancastre, e.g., ll. 7081-4:

Premierement ot non Wancastre,
 Or l'apelent pluisor Lancastre
 Qui ne savoient l'aoison
 Dont Vancastre ot premier cest non.

8. þe wyȝtest & þe worthyest of þe worldes
 kynde,
 Preue for to play wyth in oþer pure
 laykeȝ (ll. 261-2).

Preue is glossed by Morris "to prove." Prof. Emerson takes it for a form of *privy*, and explains "intimate, friendly." I feel no doubt that it is the French *preu*, now *preux*, "valiant, doughty," as in Chaucer's 'Monk's Tale,' 177:

This king of kinges preu was and elate.

The final *e* of *preue* is otiose and may be due to temporary aberration on the part of the scribe, who perhaps did not at once recognize the word.

C. T. ONIONS.

GERALD AUNGIER OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

THE STORY OF A YOUNGER SON.

(See *ante* p. 147, 165, 185).

Douglas justly observes that Providence as a rule does not raise up men like Gerald Aungier twice in a generation. All the same his zeal met with many rebuffs from home, his efforts being more appreciated after his death, when many of his suggestions were adopted. But Bombay had to wait much longer than a generation before she knew another Governor with a like amount of wisdom, tact, and courage.

Over two centuries have passed since Gerald Aungier threw up the bastions between Bombay Castle and the sea; but the "old Square house" which we took over from the Portuguese, and in which he lived, still stands. Here should be placed at least a tablet, to the memory of him who founded Bombay and was the first—and not the least noble—of the long and illustrious line of administrators who have made our Indian Empire. As the old sea captain, Alexander Hamilton, wrote in Queen Anne's time, it was he who first "brought the face of Justice to be unveiled."

Aided by family sidelights we have demonstrated that Gerald Aungier was about forty years of age at the time of his death. In these days he would be looked upon as

tively young man, within military service in India or elsewhere; but i and Co. think otherwise, for as 1675, they refer to him as "grow-and weak," and in 1677, write dole- at "He was as active as ever not- ding the burden of his age," and d up by pillows sat up in bed g to the Company's business." in his otherwise interesting volumes ay and Western India, also remarks is something touching in *the old* equest to resign and go home and e inevitable."

Fryer, referring to his first in Bombay, remarks "At evening ; day I was sent for on shore, and by the Honorable Gerald Aungier r both for the King and the Com- id President of all the East Indies." ose keen eyes of Fryer's looked on ly presence; the only one of the nth century writers on India who r even Ovington and Hamilton only him from hearsay. But the worthy sar, and conversed with him daily; Gerald Aungier who laid out Bom- died there afterwards. How looked what complexion? what said he? ur Doctor only marks down, in that ; book of his, what interests himself. at length in the early weeks of e unexpected news of Gerald Aun- ntinely death in India reached the house in Whitefriars* it found the viving brothers childless, with no ir to carry on the line. The Foun- Honour has often a most destructive on a family-tree. In the old Lord's e tree was still standing with all its s; but now, some half-century later, ld, withered, and the virtue nigh gone it. Of four younger sons,† who all

grew to manhood, Ambrose was the only one to marry and leave issue—an illustration of the well known theory as to the exceptional sterility of the race of lawyers.

Another notable factor was at work, that of heiress marriages, which are always peculiarly unprolific. Sir Francis took his first wife from the old and (at that time) dying house of Kildare. His son, the 2nd Lord, *d.s.p.* having married a widow, who, by her first marriage (with Sir Edward Carr), had borne only two daughters. The younger, Jane Carr, contracted a childless marriage with Francis 3rd Lord Aungier, who for his second wife chose yet another heiress, a childless widow, by whom it is not surprising he had no heir.

While Gerald had been toiling in the East his elder brother had not been idle at home. The two had many characteristics in common, and were both highly gifted, leaders of men. The elder attempted in Ireland what the younger achieved in India, and some particulars of his career (unrecorded elsewhere) may not be unwelcome here, may elucidate even, certain traits in the character of the younger brother.

Francis Aungier, but recently created Viscount and Earl of Longford, was born in Ireland *circa* 1632, and, succeeding his uncle as 3rd Lord Aungier in 1655, filled several offices of trust during the second half of the seventeenth century. He seems to have commenced his career in Ireland under the Cromwell régime. At any rate among the private letters preserved in the MSS. Department of the British Museum Library are several written by him (between 1655-8) to Richard Cromwell, the then Lord Deputy. They bear a decided resemblance in style to the Indian letters written years afterwards by his brother. A similar strain of Biblical allusion runs through them: a mere pretence, we are afraid, on our young nobleman's part, to conform to the literary style then prevalent in Government circles; for his letters written *after* the Restoration, bear little resemblance to these early epistolary efforts, where he is a good deal of a saint.

Francis was sent to Trinity College, Cambridge, afterwards being (as Francis Aungier *armiger*) admitted to the study of Law at Gray's Inn; thereby adding his name to

by Lord Angier, his eldest brother (of the half-blood) and heir; buried in the family vault in the North Chapel of East Clandon Church.

have my letters directed to Lord s house in Whitefriars." — Cuthbert of the Middle Temple, to Secretary son, Dec., 1669.

se were (i) *Gerald* 2nd Lord (ii) *Am-* (iii) *Thomas*, *d. unm.* 1626 (iv) *George*, erited from father lands at Marsland, dge, and was living in 1635. He kept a many of the entries being very inter- ride 'N. and Q.' Oct. 13, 1860. Nothing is known about him. (v) *Francis* of oll., Cambs., and a member of Gray's dmitted 1628). He lived at the Manor East Clandon, and his name occurs in ralds' Visitation list of gentry residing County of Surrey in 1622. Will *d.* n 23 May, 1644, and proved 4 Aug., 1652,

those of his uncle, grandfather, and great-grandfather,* in the Register book. He was Captain of a Royalist troop of horse in Ireland in 1660, one of the county members for Surrey in the Restoration Parliament at Westminster, and on Dec. 19 of the same year was sworn of the King's Privy Council for Ireland. It appears notwithstanding those tell-tale Cromwell letters that the family estates in Ireland had been sequestered, for he is one of those named in the Irish Act of Settlement to be restored to his estates.

In January, 1661, the post of Governor of the Counties of Westmeath and Longford was conferred on him. On Feb. 8 the King, in a letter addressed to the Irish Lord Justice, remarks, "Lord Aungier has not yet received sufficient reward for his services . . . you shall therefore grant to him by patent such of the lands in Kings County and Westmeath forfeited to us by the treason of [certain persons named] who fought against us in the late insurrections." On the 14th of the same month he was given command of a troop of horse in those counties; on Apr. 12 he is named one of the Commissioners for the Settlement of Ireland; and on May 25 there is record of a further grant to him of certain rebel lands in Westmeath and Kings County.

He was now fairly launched upon the tide of fortune as a soldier, courtier, man of affairs; determined, like his grandfather, to make the most of his opportunities. They sometimes clashed with others, though, for we find a Colonel Talbot, in a letter dated February, 1663, to Secretary Bennett (afterwards Lord Arlington) calling Lord Angier "a rogue." The latter had "got at" some adventurers (for land) after they had agreed to certain proposals, and influenced them to such an extent that they would not sign a petition (probably detrimental to their own interests) until certain modifications were made in their favour. One of his Lordship's letters written a few weeks later to Secretary Bennett shows us the sort of "opportunist" he was. "I hope," he says, "that the late plot of which I need send no account, will place lands in

the King's hands with which he may reward those who have served him faithfully,"—and then a postscript characteristic of the period:

P.S.—I have since seen a list of conspirators against whom there is a proclamation coming out. I find, to my admiration, the name of Major Alexander Staples amongst them. He has a good estate of £500 a year in Tyrone, which will be worth getting. Act quickly, or you will be too late.

In the State Papers, under date Jan. 17, 1663, is the abstract of a letter written by Sir Winston Churchill (father of the great Duke) to Secretary Bennett, in which Lord Aungier is again referred to.

Your affair goes slowly (writes he), the bill is drawn up and has been discussed in Council and committed. Lord Aungier holds out for possession of his Estate. . . . It is possible that he being of the "Council" and a peer and—what is more—related to my Lord Anglesey* (who questionless put it into his head) may give some trouble, if he should not be satisfied. We had best let him have his own way—for the present.

Meanwhile his own domestic affairs were on a far from satisfactory footing. Sir Thomas Clarges (brother-in-law of General Monck), writing to Secretary Bennett, d. May 1, 1663, remarks:

In the part of your business which was done in Council, Lord Angier, who is a *most sedulous young nobleman*, was more serviceable than any to you, and is anxious to serve you. He has many friends in the house. . . . And now I am naming that Lord, I should ask you to help in reconciling him and his lady. They are at present in some difference. She is allied to you, and your interposition may effect it. I hear she went away without her Lord's consent, which was indiscreet. No imputation is cast upon her honour, but being *femme spirituelle*, she is impatient of Government. I pray let me know what you hear, and give her good counsel. Family divisions are ruinous.

She was Jane, younger daughter and co-heir of Sir Edward Carr† of Hillingdon. Her mother, be it remembered, had married secondly the late Lord Aungier. Jane Carr was baptized at Hillingdon, Uxbridge, Sept. 16, 1636. The date and place of her marriage are not known, but according to the Records of the Ulster Office, she died in Dublin on June 13, 1669, and was buried as

* He had a most indifferent reputation. "Sir H. Cholmeley is confident my Lord A. is one of the greatest knaves in the world." (Penys's Diary).

† Sir Edward, who ob. Feb., 1636, was an only son, and heir to his uncle Sir Edward Carr of Hillingdon, who d.s.p.

* This was the Richard Aungier who was murdered and who in his will says "I was and am the youngest and last of the Fellows and Scholars nominated by King Henry VIII, and named in the letters patent of the Foundation of Trinity College."

the Lady Aungier," in Christ Church in at city.

We read in the Irish State Papers that the summer of 1666, Lord Angier was surprised and besieged in his house at Longford by a party of Roman Catholic rebels, who set fire to the village.

Nangle*, with a party of about 200 Tories (writes his Grace of Ormonde), fell upon the village of Longford, where part of Lord Aungier's "troop" was quartered, and where his lordship has a little house. They surprised the horse as they were grazing and carried away 25 of them. They burnt most of the English houses, but none of the Irish, in the town. They killed some of the English who resisted, and plundered and stripped all they met with.

Some retired into Lord Aungier's house and defended the Irish so warmly that they were obliged to leave the town. The Commander Nangle was killed, and his head brought to Dublin.

A further letter from the Duke, who was at that time Lord Lieutenant (dated Dublin, Feb. 4, 1668), to Lord Arlington, reveals the estimation in which "my Lord" was held:

Lord Aungier is too well remembered and known to the King (he says) to need any recommendation. The diligence and loyalty he showed before the King's coming in, and afterwards in the Commons, are continued in his present place, at the Council board, and in the Army.

Ever busy over Irish affairs, and especially those of the town of Longford, Lord Angier in December, 1668, effected its incorporation. The family arms and crest form the official seal to this day.

He played no inconsiderable part in Irish military, social, and political affairs, during the reign of the "merry Monarch." A Commissioner of the Revenue, member of the Irish Privy Council, and Governor of Carrickfergus, he was (January, 1670), created Lord Treasurer of Ireland. Bagwell in his 'Ireland under the Stuarts,' says Lord Aungier had the reputation of being a "skilled financier," and as such was valuable to the Government. So much, in fact, may be gathered from the secret "instructions" sent to him by the King, at the time of his appointment to the Treasurership.

The experience which you have had for several years past in the affairs of Ireland,

* "Formerly in the Army and a Protestant, he became a convert to Rome and went into rebellion and wandering, from his debts and his wits."—Duke of Ormonde, Letters.

having served us there as one of our Council, have rendered you so capable of our trust and employment that we have, upon assurance of your sufficiency, honesty, and integrity, made our own special choice of you . . . wherein we are confident of your utmost endeavours.

In July, 1670, he crossed the Irish Sea to take over his new appointment. "Lord Aungier, who arrived on Saturday," writes one Philip Froude of Dublin to Secretary Williamson on July 12th, "was four times at sea, and twice in danger of being drowned." The end of the month saw him actively engaged* in some military manoeuvres.

As Sir Ellis Leighton has just set sail for England (Lord Aungier writes to Williamson on the 26th inst.), he will bring you an account of our Army and spare me the trouble of writing the long and just encomium of it; yet I cannot forbear telling you that no Prince in Europe can show a better army of their number. We have been very merry in camp as you may suppose. Yesterday his Excellency [the Duke of Ormonde] with very great cheer, but greater cheerfulness, treated the officers at his own tent, and, after a plentiful dinner, saw us all march in battalion, without the least disorder, though we were changed into several forms. To-morrow the camp breaks up, and we all march to new winter quarters. . . The Earl of Orrery arrived in camp to-day, but too late for the fair, for the work of the army is all over.

In April, 1673, he surrendered the Vice-Treasurership of Ireland to the Earl of Ranelagh, who had persuaded Charles II to assign the revenue to him on his undertaking to defray the Government expenses.

The same year appeared a volume entitled: *The State of His Majesties Revenue in Ireland* as the same was given in to the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of his Majesties Treasury in England by Francis Lord Angier, Vice Treasurer of Ireland, and also The Humble Proposals of the Right Honourable Richard Lord Viscount Ranelagh upon the said State.

A copy is preserved in the Library of the British Museum.

After he had resigned the Treasurership he appears to have retired for a time to his country house at Longford, whence in March, 1675, he writes to Williamson expressing his gratitude "for thinking of so inconsiderable a person, out of all business,

* In May, 1675, among the Treasury warrants, is an order to permit him to land from France and take away to Ireland, for the "recruit" of his "troop," 25 cases of pistols, 14 carbines, 3 Fusees, 20 dozen of flints, and 50lbs. of powder.

and almost out of the world." At last, on Nov. 8, 1675, as a reward for his many services, the King was pleased to advance him to the dignity of Lord Viscount Longford with a *special remainder*, failing heirs male of his body, to his brothers Gerald and Ambrose. Two years later (Dec. 18, 1677) he was further created Earl of Longford with a like *special remainder*. In August he had been created a Doctor of Civil Law at Oxford.

That he was a man of social habits and much appreciated in society and in the convivial circles of the day is evident from his letters preserved among the oft-quoted State Papers. One of these contains an early reference to a London club.

I am pleased to hear what you and your noble friends do in your kind remembrance of me at the Clubbe (he writes to Williamson in September, 1670). If I can get leave, I hope to return my acknowledgements before the end of October.

And again the following November he alludes to his "Clubbe."

When you are next at our Clubbe pray oblige me with my most humble service to the worthy members of it, amongst whom I heartily wish myself.

"My Lord Aungier is the best and heartiest man I ever knew"—writes the before quoted Sir Ellis Leighton to Williamson in November, 1670. John Evelyn—who knew everyone—notes in his Diary, "8th July, 1678: Came to dine with me my Lord Longford, Treasurer of Ireland, nephew to that learned gentleman my Lord Aungier, with whom I was long since acquainted."

Longford had recently married again—the Lady Anne Chichester, widow of John Earl of Gowran (who *d.s.p.* 1677) and *d.* and co-hr. of Arthur 1st Earl of Donegal. She was then about twenty-five years of age. Her portrait, by Kneller, is at Witcombe Park, Gloucester, the seat of the Hicks family, her mother having been a daughter of the first baronet. Mrs. Hicks Beach, describing this portrait, which is reproduced in her fascinating book, 'A Cotswold Family,' writes:

The Countess of Longford has a narrow head, and a very long narrow nose. Her lips are red and full, and are pinched together to suppress laughter . . . the colour in the cheeks is mostly artificial. The eyes are of the purple of sloes, and the lids above are thick, and fringed only by slight lashes. The hair is coarse, and is of red gold, and is massed in carefully made puffs over each ear, and falls in carefully dis-

arranged curls over the clumsily modelled bosom. There are great pearls hooked into the ears, and jewelled clasps hold the satin dress rather insufficiently together.

If we could but describe a portrait of her brother-in-law half as vividly! Unfortunately no portrait exists of Gerald Aungier. In pre-photographic days younger sons starting forth in search of fame and fortune were not accustomed to leave their portrait "neatly done in oils" behind them.

Lord Longford who had latterly been Keeper of the Great Seal (1693-6), Master of the Ordnance, and Governor of Carrickfergus, by the death of his Countess in 1697, found himself once again a childless widower. But only three years of life remained to him, and he died with the century, three days before Christmas in the year 1700. He was about seventy years of age.

They laid him beside his grandfather, the old Lord, in St. Patrick's Cathedral, on the steps of the altar, on the North side.

The Earldom devolved, under the special remainder, upon his only surviving brother Ambrose* at whose decease unmarried four years later the male line came to an end.†

C. J. B. A.

SOME SUBSCRIBERS TO THE ALBERT MEMORIAL.

Philips's 'A.B.C. Pocket Atlas-Guide' to London, states at p. 1 that

the magnificent Albert Memorial was erected by the English nation in Kensington Gardens, on the site of the Great Exhibition of 1851, as an appropriate national memorial to the late Prince Consort, who did so much to further the success of this pioneer world exhibition.

Haydn's 'Dictionary of Dates' states that

* Admitted to Lincoln's Inn (1666) he seems to have given up his legal studies for a military career; and is mentioned in the State Papers, as late as 1702, as a "Major" in the Earl of Donegal's regiment. Since 1680 he had been in receipt of a pension granted by Charles II. of £180 per annum. He was buried in St. Patrick's with the others.

† The Earldom was revived long afterwards (in 1785) in favour of their grand-niece, Elizabeth Cuff, the eventual heir of the three brothers. She was grand-daughter of Alice Aungier, the younger of their two sisters and the wife of Sir James Cuff, a distinguished Royalist. The elder sister Mrs. Ludlow, *d.s.p.* in 1715.

ince Consort died 14 Dec., 1861. A
to organize a method of receiving con-
s for a great national memorial was
he Mansion House 14 Jan., 1862. Par-
voted £50,000 in addition to £60,000
by voluntary contributions, 23 April,

arliest subscription list was dated
r, 1853, and it will be observed
e a number of pioneers of science
d to this monument to a Prince
much to assure the position of
men. The following is extracted
original:—

al of the Great Exhibition, in con-
with a Testimonial of Admiration and
o His Royal Highness Prince Albert,
r 1853. At a Public Meeting held
ansion House, on Monday, the 7th
The Right Hon. The Lord Mayor In-
ir, It was moved by the Bishop of
seconded by Captain Shepherd (of
House) and unanimously resolved—
ie Great Exhibition of 1851, which
l the products of the industry of all
, was an event of the greatest import-
he nations of the world, by enabling
bserve the relative influence of science,
national characteristics upon produc-
furnishing the means of a valuable
the past, and by making a new start-
for the future progress of produc-
lustry, and giving an increased
" Moved by the Rev. Provost of
onded by Samuel Morley, Esq., sup-
y John Wilks, Esq., and resolved
isly:—

a monument commemorative of the
n ought to be raised, on which a
His Royal Highness Prince Albert
e a principal feature, to mark the
ertained of the great ability and zeal
s Royal Highness displayed in carry-
that object, notwithstanding the
difficulties by which it was sur-

by Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Wire,
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the following noblemen and gentle-
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carry out the objects in view, with
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A vote of thanks to the Right Hon. the Lord
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acclamation.

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600 odd subscribers may be of interest:

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 Russell, Lord John
 M.P.
 Russell, J. Scott, F.R.S.
 Salt, Titus.
 Scrope, G. Poulett,
 Esq., M.P., F.G.S.,
 Sedgwick, A. Rev.
 Adam, F.R.S.,
 F.R.A.S., F.G.S.
 Shepherd, Captain,
 Trinity House.
 Shepherd, Samuel,
 F.S.A.
 Simms, W., F.R.A.S.
 Smith, James, F.R.S.,
 F.G.S.
 Sopwith, T., (Zoolo-
 gist), F.G.S.
 Spearman, Sir Alex.,
 Bart.
 Spence, William.
 (Entomologist).
 Spencer, Earl.
 Spiers, R. J., Mayor of
 Oxford.
 Stanfield, Clarkson.
 R.A. Artist (ob.
 1867).
 Strutt, Rt. Hon. Ed-
 ward, M.P., F.G.S.
 Sutherland, Dr. A. J.,
 F.R.S., F.G.S.
 Taylor, John, F.R.S.,
 F.G.S.
 Temple, Master of the
 Thomas, John.
 Thomas, John Evan.
 F.S.A.
 Tite, William, F.R.S.,
 F.G.S.
 Tullock, James, F.R.S.
 Tylden, Sir J. M., Bt.
 Ward, E. M., A.R.A.
 Ward, John (Rev.,
 F.G.S.)
 Wicksteed, Thomas.
 Wilkinson, William,
 A., Esq., M.P.
 Wilson, Professor John-
 F.G.S. (ob. 1854).
 Wortley, Rt. Hon. J.
 Stuart, M.P.
 Wyatt, Digby.
 Wyon, Benjamin.
 York, Lord Mayor of.
 Ysasi, Don Manuel De-
- J. A. RUPERT-JONES.
 Tide House, Milford Haven.

* In the original Benjamin Rotch is given with error as F.R.S., the three letters having been dropped from name above.

THE 'OXFORD ENGLISH DICTIONARY.'—I commend to Mr. STEWART-BROWN (*ante* p. 7, s.v. "Ferris" and "Furison") the excellent habit of browsing on a fair number of consecutive pages of the Dictionary. He will, I think, be surprised at the number of quotations from the first volume (1688) of Randle Holme's 'Academy of Armory,' and from the second volume, first printed for the Roxburgh Club in 1905; and especially by the many names of ordinary household utensils and craft implements recorded, beside those that heraldry has appropriated. Both volumes have been carefully "searched for the O. E. D."; but quotations, where Holme is the first authority, or the only authority for the seventeenth century, will be welcomed if sent (see J. T. F., 'Fifteenth Century Words' at *ante* p. 123) by him or anyone else.

Q. V.

ENGRAVINGS SOMETIMES REVERSED. — Inexperienced collectors of line engravings have now and then been puzzled to find at the foot of them three names; for instance, in the splendid example (1803) of the Adoration of the Shepherds, "Peint par Joseph Ribera dit Spagnoletto. Dessiné par Bouillon. Gravé par Ingouf Jeune." The engraver, as I apprehend, seldom or never worked from the painting direct, but from a drawing in black and white, sometimes made by himself, sometimes by another artist. In order to reproduce the painting correctly in the engraving, the intermediate drawing must be reversed, as in the familiar instance of type-setting. This reversal was less necessary for landscapes than for figures; and I suspect (though without sufficient investigation) that in landscape it was frequently disregarded. But in the case of figures the lack of reversal in the drawing would produce a reversal in the engraving. Sometimes an act would be represented as done with the left hand, which should have been done with the right. I note a few examples, hoping that other correspondents will take the matter up.

Mieris, 'Soap Bubbles.' The child holds the bowl in the right hand, the pipe in the left. (I am not sure about this instance).

Van Tool, 'The Cobbler.' He is stitching with his left hand.

Deuren, 'The Student.' Writing with his left hand.

Van der Helst, 'Treaty of 1609.' This

splendid picture is certainly reversed, for I am familiar with the original at Amsterdam. Yet a seated figure at the table uses his right hand to write, which I do not understand.

Van der Meer, 'The Violin Player.' He plays with his left hand.

These five instances occur in Le Brun's Collection, 1792.

RICHARD H. THORNTON.

244, 24th St. North, Portland, Oregon.

"TIP-TOEING": A SHROVE TUESDAY CUSTOM.—Perhaps the following extract from *The Western Times*, March 7, is worthy of a permanent record:

Gittisham (Devon).

The schoolchildren kept up the very old custom on Shrove Tuesday of what they call "Tip-toeing." They came out of school earlier than usual, and paraded the village and neighbouring houses round, shouting "Tip-tip toe, please give us a penny and away we'll go." A good sum of money was collected, and divided between them by Miss Richards, their school-mistress.

W. CURZON YEO.

10, Beaumont Avenue,
Richmond, Surrey.

MEMORABILIA OF THE MOMENT.

It is most satisfactory to learn, from Mr. Bryan Fell's letter to *The Times* (published on Mar. 18), that Kensington Square is to remain undisturbed at any rate for a time. It will be remembered that about a year ago a large commercial firm, having acquired two houses on the north side of the Square, proposed to make such alterations in them, and to use them for such purposes, as would have destroyed both the beauty and the tranquillity of this delightful nook of London. The owners of three fine gardens on the north side have sold a portion of these to be utilised by the firm in question, who, in consideration of this have agreed to leave the houses unchanged in character for a term of thirty years. Further, the private owners of the houses in Kensington Square have signed a mutual covenant binding each of them and their successors to use these old residences only as private dwelling-houses.

The London Society is working at a scheme of user zoning maps of the London boroughs north of the Thames. Ten of the nineteen boroughs have been dealt with; three are yet to be undertaken; the remaining six

could not be usefully subjected to "user zoning." The design of these maps—which follow a suggestion derived from New York—is to show the present uses of the various properties, with a view to the future development of London proceeding on an ascertained plan, the industrial zones remaining industrial, the residential, residential, and so on. The London Society works upon the principle that the subject should be treated as one great whole, not divided borough by borough. The user zoning maps by the use of different colours for different classes of property, enable the reader to see at a glance the distribution on the land of its various users.

The cruiser *Sutlej*, an obsolete vessel which was being towed from Rosyth to Belfast, broke adrift from her tugs in heavy seas a little over a fortnight ago. She carried a crew of 13 men, with provisions on board for 14 days, but being no more than a floating shell was at the mercy of wind and sea. Active search was made for her, in which some 30 vessels took part. On March 5 she was said to be anchored off the Northumberland coast, but disappeared again; finally she was located E.S.E. 70 miles from Peterhead, and after so many days of drifting was taken in tow again for her destination. The crew were reported well.

On St. Patrick's Day was unveiled in the Central Hall of the Palace of Westminster, the mosaic of St. Patrick, the gift of Mr. Patrick Ford, ex-M.P. for North Edinburgh. The design is by Mr. Robert Anning Bell and the execution of the mosaic by Miss Gertrude Martin and her sister. The saint is represented in the robes of a Bishop, with clasped hands, having on his right St. Columba standing for North Ireland, and on his left St. Bridget standing for South Ireland. The ancient name of Ireland "Oanba" appears above the figures, and behind them in green and brown is the suggestion of the emerald fields and the bogland of Erin.

A rather amusing example of the working of the United States Customs regulations was seen on the arrival of Father Robinson of Wicklow on board the *Saxonia*. He was the bearer of pots of growing shamrock for distribution on St. Patrick's Day—and we learn from *The Times* that these were confiscated "vegetation with roots" being a prohibited import.

Queries.

We must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

GEORGE CLIFFORD, EARL OF CUMBERLAND.—What connection had this Elizabethan sea-dog with Serjeants' Inn in Chancery Lane? His arms, dated 1605, with eight quarterings, are in a window of the re-erected Hall of the Inn at Moat Mount, Mill Hill, Middlesex.

F. SYDNEY EDEN.

BACH'S AUTOGRAPHS.—In 1872 the widow of Sigismund Thalberg, the pianist, sold by auction in London the autograph score of Bach's secular Cantata, 'Vergnügte Pleis-senstadt.' Can anyone guide me to the particular auction in 1872, or the present locality of the autograph?

C. SANFORD TERRY.

TOOTHENAQUE.—I have a pair of silver-plated candlesticks described, on a slip of paper attached, as plated "by the extinct toothenaque process." What was this process, and when did it become extinct?

S. F.

WEIGHING-MACHINE IN LONDON IN 1639.—Peter Mundy, traveller, was at Thorn in Poland in 1643, and he has a detailed description and sketch of the bridge there. After describing its construction, which was on the cantilever principle, he adds: "see that thatt part of the bridge hangeth as a paire of scales with waights on a paire of Triangles; used att London." Mundy seems to be referring to some kind of crane or weighing-machine which he had seen before he left London in 1639. Is anything known of such a contrivance at that date?

L. M. ANSTEE.

EARL OF PORTLAND (1637).—Reference to Burke's 'Peerage' shows that the ancestor (Hans William Bentinck) of the present holder of the title came over with William of Orange and was created Earl of Portland in 1687. The writer would be glad of any information as to the family who held that title in 1637.

ALFRED J. WOOLMER.

[The Earl of Portland in 1637 was Jerome (1605-1663), eldest son of Richard Weston, first Earl by his second wife Frances Waldegrave. Sir Richard was created Earl of Portland in 1637.]

Charles I in Feb. 1632/3 as a mark of confidence in his foreign policy, which had bitter opponents. The second Earl served the King during the Civil War; lived quietly at Ashley House, Northamptonshire, during the Commonwealth, took his seat in the Convention Parliament and was restored to his posts after the accession of Charles II. His son succeeded him as third Earl and died unmarried. His uncle, who succeeded, dying without issue, the earldom became extinct. For further particulars see the 'Dict. Nat. Biogr.']

CADENCY IN HERALDRY.—If the elder brothers of a house die issueless, do the younger surviving ones succeed respectively to the cadency marks of those deceased, or retain the cadency marks they were entitled to in the order of their birth?

D. K. T.

LETTER TO BURGHLEY, 1589-90.—Wanted, the correct text of the following quotation. It is believed to be from a letter from "Sir John Smyth to Ld. Burghley on the Men in Flanders, 1589-90":

Consider the thousands of brave English people that have been consumed by sea and land within these few years, which have not been rogues, cut-purses, horse-stealers, committers of burglary, nor other sorts of thieves, as some of our captains and men of war, to excuse themselves, do report.

But, in truth, they were young gentlemen, yeomen and yeomen's sons and artificers of the most brave sort, such as went voluntarily to serve of a gaiety and (word missing) of mind; all which kind of people are the flower and force of a kingdom.

VERE E. COTTON.

Langdale, Grassendale Park,
Liverpool.

WEDDEL AND RIDSDALE.—J. S. Fletcher, in his 'Book about Yorkshire' (Methuen, 1904), referring to the building of Ripon Minster, gives a list of leading families in the neighbourhood who contributed to the cost of construction of the edifice. He mentions in this list the Weddels and Ridsdales. What is known of these two families?

GEO. MERRYWEATHER.

MAJOR-GENERAL MANSEL (*ob.* 1794).—Was Major-General Mansel, killed at Beaumont, 26 April, 1794, when leading the Blues, the Royals and the 3rd Dragoon Guards in their victorious charge, a one-time officer in the last named regiment? If so, what were the dates of his connection with the regiment?

CATEAU.

'LETTERS FROM A PERSIAN' (1744).—Does any reader know the authorship of a book entitled 'Letters from a Persian in England

to his Friend at Ispahan'? The fifth edition was "printed for J. Millar, near Whitehall," in 1744. It is obviously an imitation of Montesquieu's 'Lettres Persanes,' which it refers to in a footnote in one place.

G. D. SQUIBB.

ASSIZES IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.—I am anxious for particulars about the Assizes in the last quarter of the seventeenth century. When did the circuits then begin? How long did they last, and how many were there in the year? If (as now) the two principal circuits began in the end of January and end of May, how was Pollexfen, leader of the Western Circuit, able to appear in the Trial of the Seven Bishops, June 27, 1688? Any information will greatly oblige.

M. C. B.

SIR WILLIAM TURNER, Lord Mayor, 1668-9, Pres. of Bridewell and Bethlehem. Where was he buried? Does the wax effigy preserved at Kirkleatham, Yorks, represent this Sir William, or is it Sir William Turner the lawyer mentioned by Mr. Justice Dolben in the trial of Lord Grey, 1682?

M. C. B.

LEONARD HUTTEN, divine and antiquary, is said to have been "born about 1557," according to the 'Dict. Nat. Biogr.' xxviii. 350. Can any correspondent of 'N. & Q.' furnish me with particulars of his parentage, the date and place of his birth, and the date of his marriage with Anne Hamden?

G. F. R. B.

JAMES HUTTON, Moravian, was the son of the Rev. John Hutten, a non-juring clergyman, who lived in College Street, Westminster, and Elizabeth Ayscough. I should be glad to learn the particulars of her parentage, which are not given in the 'Dict. Nat. Biogr.' xxviii. 353.

G. F. R. B.

JAMES AND HENRY LEONARD.—I am anxious to find the connection with England of the two brothers James and Henry Leonard, who settled in Taunton, Massachusetts, U.S.A., in the year 1650. They are said to have come from Pontypool, Wales, and to be of the line of Sampson Leonard, who married Baroness Dacre. Can any correspondent tell me the dates of their birth, the names of their parents, and from what parish they came? Are they entitled

to bear the following arms: Or, a fess of azure charged with three fleurs-de-lis: Crest, head of alant, erased, issuing from torsi of silk and ermine; Motto, *Pour bien désirer*?

(Miss) M. EMMA BURT.

147, Highland Street,
Taunton, Mass., U.S.A.

THE RAILINGS OF ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.—What are the actual facts about these? Tradition asserts that they were forged from iron-ore smelted in Tilgate Forest ('The Forests of England,' J. C. Brown, 1883, p. 133). There were more than 2,500 palisades weighing 200 tons. They were supposed to have been cast by Richard Jones at the Falcon Iron Foundry, Southwark, but were really cast by — Gott at Lamberhurst, Kent ('Fact Against Scandal,' 1713, p. 4), at a cost of £11,202; were landed at Paul's Wharf, and erected in 1710. They were greatly condemned by Wren, were removed in 1873, and sold by auction on 8 Jan., 1874, the Dean and Chapter buying the enclosed space from the City Corporation. Portions of the railings are in the Brassey Museum, Hastings, and at Lewes Castle.

J. ARDAGH.

"BUTTER-MILK WEDDING."—Halland, in his 'Glossary of Cheshire Words' states that this term is used when a bridegroom will not distribute money. How did it originate? For "butter-milk" used to be considered a good product and valuable for many purposes, not like "skim milk," a poor product of little value.

R. HEDGER WALLACE.

'TEMPLE BAR.'—When did this long popular monthly begin and when cease to appear? Is it known who were its successive Editors?

ANEURIN WILLIAMS.

DESECRATED SITES.—What is the Welsh name for a desecrated site, i.e., for what has been the place of a consecrated church or chapel? Tradition says no tree will grow on these places.

E. E. COPE.

PENNINGTON.—Paul Pennington, of Sunbrick, Lancashire, married Ann Simpson, of the same village, on Dec. 27, 1655, the ceremony taking place at Aldingham. The three children of this marriage were Elizabeth, William, and Mary.

The son, William Pennington, who, like his father, was a Quaker, married Margaret

Hall, the daughter of Daniel Hall, on March 22, 1688, the ceremony being performed at the house of Joseph Goad at Bayscliff.

In 1717 William and Margaret Pennington left England and settled in America, and took with them a removal certificate from the Friends' Church at Swarthmore. There were six children of this marriage—Elizabeth, Ann, Paul, Daniel, Mary and Thomas, all of whom were married in America.

The names of the parents of Paul Pennington are desired, and the branch of the Pennington family to which he belonged given, if possible. It is suggested that he was a descendant of the Colton branch of the Penningtons. The occurrence of the Christian name Paul gives colour to this suggestion.

H. ASKEW.

23, Whitworth Terrace, Spennymoor.

J. S. MILL: REFERENCE WANTED.—Can anyone tell me where J. S. Mill speaks of a certain policy as a "method of benefitting two countries by making each pay enormous sums to the other, dropping the greater part by the way," or nearly in those words? Unfortunately, Mill's books never have an index.

A. LEARY.

RUSKIN: REFERENCE WANTED. — Where does Ruskin say: "To be a good cook means a knowledge of all herbs, spices and flavours . . . readiness of resource . . . perfectly and always a Lady (loaf-giver)"? I have searched 'Fors Clavigera' and 'Sesame and Lilies' in vain.

M. L. N.

AUTHOR WANTED:—Who wrote the following poem, and what is the correct version of it?

On the cliffs of Crocknaharna,
Crocknaharna, Crocknaharna—
On a morning fair and early
of a well remembered May—
There I heard a maiden singing
in the brown rocks and the grey;
Oh! the joy of Crocknaharna,
Crocknaharna, Crocknaharna,
Wild with gulls was Crocknaharna,
on that morning bright in May!

On the cliffs of Crocknaharna,
Crocknaharna, Crocknaharna,
On an evening dark and dreary
of a dull November day—
There I heard a woman weeping
in the brown rocks and the grey:
She the pearl of Crocknaharna,
Crocknaharna, Crocknaharna,
Black with grief was Crocknaharna
on that dark November day.

H. E. CLEGG

Replies.

Fuller's ALTAR-PIECE IN MAGDALEN COLLEGE CHAPEL.

(cxlvi. 172).

Is ANSTEE sure that it was Fuller's? N. B., I know, says so, and Fuller would execute some religious paintings in the intervals between his labours. But the erudite and accurate historian of Magdalen, Mr. Wilson, writing of any part taken by Fuller in the elaborate Laudian restoration of the chapel (1629-35). He even seems to think the rich decoration of the east end, and admired by Mundy, may have been painting but sculpture—perhaps in the form of the gorgeous reredos of All Souls which was, of course, originally

the date of the disappearance of the picture (whether painting or sculpture), and, I think, be little doubt that it was removed and probably destroyed by the soldiers of Cromwell and Fairfax when they came to Oxford in 1649. From Eveleigh's account, Magdalen Chapel suffered from some others at the hands of the iconoclasts; but as we know that statues and other monuments of the "old religion" were the special objects of the Puritan's zeal, it is not likely that the decorations of the Gospel mysteries, so fully set forth in colours, could have escaped. "The interior of the chapel," wrote Dr. Bloxam, "suffered all that fanatical zeal could permit; and he knew what he was talking of."

OSWALD HUNTER BLAIR.
Augustus Abbey.

Following quotations do not answer ANSTEE's question, but may help her searches.

W. Evelyn: 'Diary.' July 12, 1654. "I walked to Magdalen College, where I visited the Library and Chapel, which was in pontifical order, the altar only covered with a red table-cloth, and there was still a pipe organ, which abominations (as they were deemed) were almost universally abolished; Mr. Gibbons, that famous musician, giving us a taste of his skill and power on that instrument."

W. Evelyn: 'Diary.' Oct. 24, 1664. "I went to New College and the painting

of Magdalen Chapel, which is on blue cloth in chiaroscuro by one Greenborrow, being a *Coena Domini*, and a last judgment by Fuller, as in the other, but somewhat varied."

3. Anthony à Wood: 'Life and Times.' July 7, 1669, vol. ii. 164. "He (Elias Ashmole) continued in Oxon for eight days, and A. W. attended him every day in seeing many curiosities, as the painting in Alls. Coll. Chapel, the painting in Magd. Coll. chapel, and the painting in the Theater."

4. Elias Ashmole: 'Diary.' Mentions this visit but says nothing of what he saw.

5. Horace Walpole: 'Anecdotes of Painting,' vol. ii. 80. Isaac Fuller. "His altarpieces at Magdalen and All Souls' Colleges in Oxford are despicable."

6. Dallaway's note: "The altar in Magdalen chapel was intended by Fuller to give us an idea of both the design and colouring of Michael Angelo in the Sistine chapel. He certainly failed in that attempt; but yet not despicably—'*magnis tamen excidit ausis*.'"

7. Wells: 'Oxford and its Colleges,' 156. Magdalen Chapel. "The picture over the altar may very probably be a genuine work of the rare Spanish master, Morales."

H. MAYNARD SMITH.

8. College Green, Gloucester.

It is not clear whether the representations seen by Mundy in 1639 were in sculpture. The arrangement of the altar gave rise to some criticisms. It was "the first that was set up in the University after the Reformation," and was the subject of some remarks in sermons at St. Mary's. After the Restoration not much was done in the way either of repairs or of decoration, a fact which confirms the impression that but little had been done in the way of destruction during "the interval." The east wall, no doubt, had suffered more than the rest of the interior. In 1662 it was plastered over and whitewashed, and soon afterwards Isaac Fuller was employed in painting its upper portion, the subject of his work being the Last Judgment. The lower part of the wall was covered by a hanging of blue cloth, painted with a representation of the Last Supper. The painting on the wall was described some years later by Addison in a Latin poem — '*Resurrectio delineata ad altare Collegii Magdalenensis*'—in the third edition of which (with an English version), published in 1718, there is an engraving by

M. Burghers, showing the arrangement of the east end of the Chapel. Fuller received from Magdalen in the years 1664-7 upwards of £300.

In 1745 William Freman, a great benefactor to his College, gave the present altar-piece which has been ascribed to Lodovico Caracci, to Guido, to Morales, and to Ribalta. The picture is said to have been taken from one of the Spanish ships captured at Vigo in 1702, and to have been brought to England by the Duke of Ormond. The introduction of this picture led to the removal of the painted hanging which covered the lower part of the east wall, and to the erection in place of it of a heavy "screen" or reredos, with Corinthian pillars, serving as a frame for the altar-piece. The general character of this work, which appears to have been erected in 1758, may be seen from a plate in Skelton's 'Oxonia Antiqua.'

See H. A. Wilson's 'Magdalen College' (1899), pp. 147, 189-90, 228-9.

A. R. BAYLEY.

SIR GEORGE HOWARD, F.M.K.B. (cxlvi. 100).—The following may be of some interest to your correspondent G. F. R. B.

George Howard to be Ensign to Captain John Parr, 28 Feb., 1725/6, in Colonel Thomas Howard's Regt. of Foot.

This officer was son of Lieut.-General Thomas Howard, and was born in 1718, so that he received his first Commission as a child of barely eight years. Captain in 3rd Buffs (then commanded by his father), 1 Sept., 1739. Commanded the said Corps, at Fontenoy, Falkirk and Culloden. Received the gold Culloden Medal, which is still preserved by his lineal representatives. Commanded the Buffs at Val, and in 1741 succeeded his father in the said Corps. Served with distinction as Major-General in Germany, during the Seven Years War. He was given a sword set with jewels, by Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick; also that Prince's portrait. Transferred to the 7th Dragoons in 1763, and created K.B., Field Marshal, Governor of Chelsea Hospital, and a Member of the Privy Council. Buried at Great Bookham, Surrey. Sir George Howard married, 2ndly, Lady Dowager Effingham, 24 May, 1776. I have failed to trace his previous marriage. It is quite possible that further information may be

found in *The Times* of 18 July, 1796, which gives an obituary notice.

W. E. GOVIER,
Sen. Lib. Attendant, War Office.

MAH-JONG (cxlvi. 156).—The suggestion of your correspondent G. M. M. that Mah-Jongg has been clothed in picturesque legend to enhance its antiquity and value is probably true. According to the preface written by Mr. Tam Wing Kwong to his 'Guide to the Game of "Sparrow" or Ma Jerg, or Maa Jong' (Hongkong, 1923) the game made its first appearance in Ning-po fifty years ago. "During the later years of the last Dynasty, when China was under the Manchus, the game was practically confined to the Mandarin circles, and it was not until the formation of the Republic that it became a national game played by all sexes."

This statement as to the age of the game played with "tiles" is most probably correct. But the family resemblance which the game bears to "Tenqew," which Sir William Wilkinson, the eminent authority on the history of playing-cards, speaks of as the oldest national game in China, points to a far more distant origin. "Tenqew," introduced to Londoners under the name of "Kanhoo," about fifty years ago, is played with two packs of thirty-two cards. Each player has fifteen cards; the rest of the pack is laid on the table to draw from after discarding. To collect sets and numeral sequences is the aim of each player.

Games of position with a fixed centre, where the winds are determined by a fixed point, are said to have originated in 2300 B.C., when the Emperor Yao, whom some regard as the founder of the Chinese Empire, invented "Encircling Ladies," designed to awaken the warlike spirit in his son. In a letter from Sir William Wilkinson recently written to the League, it appears that the ideograms which stand for the Anglicised "Mah-Jongg" were found by him in 1892, on the wrapper of a pack of cards sent to him from Canton. Mah-Jongg would seem to be a version of "Tenqew" played with "tiles," and the double *g* might be explained by the mispronunciation of Western enthusiasts in China, where the colloquial name is Mah Chohn or Mah-Jongg, the *J* being pronounced as softly, and not as a *Y*.

Y. K.
Mah-Jongg League.

THOMAS SHADWELL: PLACE AND DATE OF BIRTH (cxlvi. 155, 195). — Mr. D. M. ALMSLEY states that the Parish Registers do not afford corroboration of the fact that Shadwell was born at Broomhill. I have little doubt, from the wording, that the information was obtained from the records of the admissions at Gonville and Caius College, of which he was a member. The entry runs (I quote from Dr. John Venn's *Immirable Biographical Dictionary*):—

Shadwell; Thomas—eldest son of John S. of Broomhill, near Brandon, Norfolk. Born here. Educated at home, under Mr. Roberts, 6 years; and at Bury St. Edmunds, under Mr. Stephens, one year. Age 14. Admitted pensioner to the bachelor's table, Dec. 17, 1656. Prety. Mr. William Naylore.

It is added that he was admitted at the Middle Temple, 1658, but soon quitted the law and travelled abroad. He married Anne, dau. of Thomas Gibbs of Norwich (the date is not given). Died at Chelsea. Nov. 20, 1692, from an overdose of opium. Buried there. Will proved (P.C.C.), 1692. His portrait by an unknown painter is in Caius College.

F. H. H. GUILLEMARD.

Cambridge.

SIR JEFFREY JEFFREYS (cxlvi. 157, 199).—

C. B. will find a note about Sir "Jeffrey" Jeffreys in 'Memoirs of the Life of Judge Jeffreys,' by H. W. Woolrych, 1827.

It gives the additional information that he died at Roehampton, 1709, and was buried at St. Andrew's, Undershaft. Judge Jeffreys died in 1689. There were two Aldermen who were contemporaries of his—John Jeffreys, Sheriff of London and Alderman of Bread Street in 1661; but discharged from both offices on paying fines. Robert Jeffreys, Sheriff in 1674, and knighted, was probably the friend and supporter of Judge Jeffreys.

He was elected Alderman of Cordainers' Ward in 1676, and Lord Mayor in 1686, and died in 1704. He founded a Hospital in Kingsland Road, 1712. He was buried at St. Dionis Backchurch, where there is a stately monument to his memory.

No mention is made of any relationship between these three Aldermen, and there was probably none to Judge Jeffreys.

W. H. HORNBY STEER.

MEMORIAL TABLETS TO LIVING PERSONS (cxlvi. 67, 127, 176).—Thomas Archer, of Houghton Conquest (born 12 Aug., 1554, at St. Edmundsbury), preached before King James at Hawnes in 1605, and was ap-

pointed Chaplain to H.M. after the service. In Houghton Church is a monument on which Archer declares that he *Capellanus Regis Jacobi Rector ecclesiae per annos 41 in vita hoc posuit, anno Domini 1620, aet. 76*. He died in 1630.

In the Parish Register is a memo by himself. "Anno 1623 I caused my grave to be made with bricks, and I made my coffin whereon are set these figures 1623." There is an effigy of the deceased in canonicals, and some Latin verses by himself.

It would appear from the above, that the age of Archer was filled in after his decease.

He was a man of considerable eminence, a Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, Chaplain to the Bishop of Carlisle, and later to Archbishop Whitgift. He preached before King James a second time, at Todington, 24 July, 1608, his text being "Take us the foxes the little foxes" (Canticles ii. 15). His MSS. are still preserved.

JOS. HIGHT BLUNDELL.

HENRI DE TOURVILLE (13 S. i. 430; cxlvi. 68).—Since the appearance of my reply at the latter reference I have received a letter from the present tenant of Foxley Hall, Lymm, in which he writes, "Mrs. Brigham lived at Foxley House, not Hall. Foxley House is more than twice the size of Foxley Hall, and Dr. Brigham built a small R.C. Chapel in the garden of Foxley House . . . which is now used as a temporary dwelling." He adds that he has had a conversation with an elderly lady who was born in Lymm, in which he mentioned the affair of the death of Mrs. Brigham.

She at once said "My father was on the jury and the jury wished to bring in an open verdict, as the affair was so very suspicious, and it was only on the insistent pressure of the Coroner that they brought in verdict of accidental death." I then read her your article, which she at once confirmed. Thirty years ago an old gardener told me that Perreau was practising shooting with his revolver most of the day preceding Mrs. Brigham's death, on a stump in the garden. The old Lymm residents talk of the unsuspected possession of considerable wealth by some of the servants after the affair was settled.

It will be seen that p. 68, col. 1, line 6 from foot, and col. 2, lines 8, 15, "Foxley Hall" should read *Foxley House*. Also I think that p. 69, col. 2, line 24, "Stifzer-Jock" should be *Stilfser Joch*. These errors came from the newspaper extracts from which I quoted.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

'N. E. D.' (13 S. i. 427, 493).—In the matter of the 'Oxford English Dictionary,' Professor W. A. CRAIGIE has referred me to the *Transactions* of the Philological Society of Dec. 3, 1857, in which it is recorded (p. 142) that "A Report from the Unregistered Words Committee was read by the Secretary to that Committee, Mr. H. Coleridge," and it was resolved that it should be laid on the table, "in consequence of a statement that a larger scheme for a completely new English Dictionary might shortly be submitted to the Society."

In the *Transactions* of the Society for 1858 (p. 198) it is recorded that on Jan. 7 the following resolution (with others) relating to the undertaking of a new English Dictionary, was passed: "That instead of the Supplement to the Standard English Dictionaries now in course of preparation by the order of the Society, a New Dictionary of the English Language be prepared under the Authority of the Philological Society."

These resolutions bring out the fact that the birth of the Oxford Dictionary ('O. E. D.') in 1858, was an affair as between a Supplement to existing dictionaries and a completely new one. The adjective "new," thus introduced, and dignified by means of a capital letter, was retained in subsequent references to the dictionary, until it had become so familiar that its inclusion in the title was, no doubt, taken as a matter of course.

Still it is good to note that *some* contributors to 'N. & Q.' make use of 'Oxford English Dictionary'—see *ante* pp. 35 and 173—whilst on p. 126 the 'New Oxford Dictionary' appears—far preferable to the now meaningless 'N. E. D.,' which will reach a good old age by the time the Dictionary is completed.

J. H. LESLIE,
Lieut.-Col.

TREATMENT OF OLD PARCHMENT (cxlvi. 174).—C. L. E. will find clear directions as to how to soften and flatten out parchment deeds in a valuable little book (pp. 75 and Index), by G. Herbert Fowler, C.B.E., etc., entitled 'The Care of County Muniments,' pub. 1923, by the County Councils Association, at 84, Eccleston Square, S.W.1.

He should consult pp. 35-6, and an important footnote on p. 34. The author says: "Small parchments may be roughly flattened by steam; they are held over a broad

saucepan of water boiling over a protected gas ring, steamed on both sides alternately, and meanwhile judiciously pulled across (not along) the roll or fold; they dry and set hard again as soon as cold." For large, sharply-folded parchments the volume mentioned should be consulted, as it gives precise details for which space is not available here.

HENRY CURTIS.

STATUE OF CAIN AND ABEL BY JOHN OF BOLOGNA (cxlvi. 172).—A statue stood in the middle of the "grass platt" of Brasenose College Old Quadrangle from 1727 to 1881, "when it was removed, chiefly because it had fallen into disrepair and possibly as offering too great temptation to undergraduate efforts in gymnastics, statuary, painting, or costumery." It was generally known as "Cain and Abel," but the accuracy of the title has been disputed, owing to the fact that Cain's weapon was a jaw-bone. For this reason it has been taken to have represented Samson slaying the Philistines. It seems to have been a copy, partly of lead, of the original work, attributed to John of Bologna (1524-1608). The original was given to Charles, Prince of Wales, or to the Duke of Buckingham, during their stay in Madrid. It stood for many years in the gardens of Buckingham Palace, and was presented by George III to the ancestor of the present owner, Sir William Worsley, Bt., of Hovingham Hall, Yorkshire.

See 'N. & Q.' 4 S. iii. 83; 6 S. iv. 517; 8 S. vi. 285, 437, 497.

A. R. BAYLEY.

CHRISTIAN NAME (cxlvi. 156).—In the Introduction to 'Letters of the Lady Brilliana Harley' (Camden Society, 1854), Lady Smyth's Christian name is given as *Helengenwagh*. When writing to her husband, Sir Robert Harley, or her son Edward, Brilliana regularly styles her "my sister Wacke," once (to her son) "your ant Wacke." The fortunate name Brilliana appears at least as late as the third generation. The sister's name, though as yet the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children was not, does not seem to have been inflicted again.

Apropos of Dutch geographical names bestowed on children, readers of Mr. E. V. Lucas's 'Wanderer in Holland' will recall the poetess who was baptised *Tesselschade* because her father had suffered shipwreck at the mouth of the Texel. The best illustration from English fiction would be the

Malta, Quebec, and Woolwich of 'Bleak House.'

EDWARD BENSLY.

Borth, Cardiganshire.

Helegenwach clearly means Holy Week. It would be interesting to know the date of the birth of the lady to whom that name was given, and whether the Old or New Style was observed by the country in which she was born.

A. D. T.

'TOM BROWN'S SCHOOL DAYS' (cxlvi. 157, 198).—One character drawn to the life and identifiable is that of the Rev. Bulkeley O. Jones, for many years Warden of Ruthin, where he died. He was the incarnation of a Rugbeian scholar contemporaneous with the author, and the period so exquisitely portrayed. Authenticity is not denied.

ANEURIN WILLIAMS.

There is good authority for claiming Sir Charles Strickland, 8th baronet, of Boynton, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, as the original "Martin the Madman" of 'Tom Brown's School Days.' This individual, in the tale, is described as a boy who filled his study with hedgehogs and rats, and brought up a family of young jackdaws in a cage outside his study window.

Sir Charles was to the end of his long life—he died in 1909 at the age of 90—a lover of nature, and he was greatly esteemed in Yorkshire as everything a grand old sportsman ought to be.

H. ASKEW.

LADY FISHER AND CHARLES R. (cxlvi. 174).—Although the conjecture that the letter mentioned by M. GRIFFITH was written by Charles II to Lady Fisher, the wife of Sir Clement Fisher, Bart., of Packington Magna, Warwickshire, may be correct, yet the possibility of its being addressed by Charles I to an earlier Lady Fisher should not be overlooked.

It is on record that Charles I was entertained for a short period at Packington Hall, the seat of the Fisher family, immediately before the battle of Edgehill (Oct. 23, 1642). Hence, it may be that the letter in question was addressed to the then Lady Fisher, who would in all likelihood be the mother-in-law of Jane Lane.

The fact that Packington Hall was one of the many places which afforded a shelter to Charles II when he was being assisted in

his escape from England after the battle of Worcester by Jane Lane must not be forgotten.

The question to be decided is: Did the same lady play hostess to both Charles I and Charles II?

H. ASKEW.

Spennymoor.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH (cxlvi. 174).—There is nothing very recent, but the following will be found useful, as a start. A full list would be formidable:—

Rye, 'Records and Record Searching,' 2nd ed., 1897.

Phillimore, 'How to Write the History of a Family,' and Supplement.

Sims, 'Manual for Genealogist,' 1861.

Marshall, 'Genealogist's Guide,' 2nd ed., 1903.

'Popular Genealogists, or the Art of Pedigree Making,' 1865 (This will make the compiler cautious).

Burn, 'History of Parish Registers.'

Cox, 'Parish Registers of England.'

Burke, 'Key to the Ancient Parish Registers of England and Wales,' 1908; and Supplement, 1909.

This book gives the information sought for in your correspondent's last paragraph, though he must not expect any registers before 1538, as a perusal of some of the books above will tell him. There is a hand list of 28 works on parish registers, and a list of those printed by Phillimore in a pamphlet, 'Parish Registers,' price 9d., issued by Phillimore & Co., Ltd., of Chancery Lane, 1923.

Probably G. Harding, bookseller, of Great Russell Street, London, W.C., can supply most of these books. The Society of Genealogists of London will no doubt have them, and many more, and membership would enable them to be consulted.

R. S. B.

The only modern book *still in print* on English genealogical research is, I believe, 'Pedigree Work,' 2nd edit., by T. M. Blagg, F.S.A. This excellent small manual forms a very handy reference book as it contains, *inter alia*, a complete list of regnal years from 1066-1914, and other useful tables.

A 32-page brochure (9d.), called 'Parish Registers and Phillimores,' 1923, gives a two-page bibliography of works dealing with the *general* history of English Parish Registers, with a list of some 1,300 marriage

registers that have been printed of late years.

'Almanacks for Students of English History,' by E. A. Fry, 1915, appears to be the best work of reference on the subject. It shows at a glance a complete almanack for every year from A.D. 500 to A.D. 2000, and seems to be a great improvement on the late J. J. Bond's 'Handy Book,' issued many years ago and now out of print.

The above are obtainable from Phillimore and Co., of 120, Chancery Lane, London.

BIBLIOGRAPHER.

In answer to the question, "has any book been published which shows at a glance the complete calendar for any year between 1450-1850?" Bond's 'Handy-Book for verifying Dates' gives the material particulars for all years from 1066 to 1874.

A. D. T.

ROBINSON FAMILY (cxlvi. 174).—A great deal of information concerning John Robinson may be found in a book published by James Clarke & Co., 13, Fleet Street, in 1911, called 'John Smith the Se-Baptist,' etc.; and probably some more information might be obtained by applying to the author, the Rev. W. H. Burgess, 5, Lady-smith Road, Plymouth.

A. D. T.

HERALDIC (cxlvi. 174).—These appear to be the arms of Dashwood, i.e., Argent, on a fess double cotised gu. three griffins' heads erased or. The crest is a griffin's head ermine, erased gu. The mullet suggests the possibility that the tapestry might have been made for Sir Francis Dashwood (c. 1658-1724), who was a silk merchant in London, and was created a baronet in 1707. He was the third son of Francis Dashwood, Turkey Merchant, and Alderman of London, who died in 1633.

H. J. B. CLEMENTS.

43, Egerton Gardens, S.W.3.

The arms are evidently those of the Dashwood family which are given in Papworth's 'Ordinary': "Argent, on a fess double cotised gules, three griffins' heads erased or." This coat was borne by the Dashwoods of Stow Bardolph, Norfolk; of Stanford Park, Notts; and of Northbrook, co. Oxford.

Dashwood, Lord Mayor of London, 1703, also had these arms. Should the tapestries belong to the first half of the seventeenth century it is possible that the 'Visitations'

of one of the counties mentioned would indicate their original owner, thanks to the "mullet for difference."

Stapleton bears a similar coat, but in this case the griffins' heads are argent and the cotises plain.

WILFRED DRAKE.

1, Holland Park Road, W.

"FUDDLING-CUPS" (cxlvi. 173). — These belong to the period when drinking-vessels were made to display every device which the ingenuity of the potters could invent to raise a laugh among the tavern toppers, e.g., the puzzle-jugs perforated with holes or fretwork patterns which made it impossible for the drinker to take a draught without spilling the liquor, unless he happened to understand the trick.

Fuddling-cups are usually a group of cups or beakers cemented together, but with a hole drilled through each partition, and connecting all the cups, so that the drinker could not empty one without emptying all.

Another of these curious vessels was called a "tyg," and devised to entrap the unwary into drinking more than he bargained for whilst others were made to regulate and restrain the practised toper. Some vessel had rows of little pegs of clay stuck out at certain distances from their rim downwards, and no drinker, under a penalty, must drink below his peg whilst in competition. The victor was he who could drink down to a certain peg at a single gulp, thus taking his rival "down a peg" or two, as the case may be.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

NAPOLÉON III: SURRENDER AT SEDAN (cxlvi. 65, 108, 142, 180).—The facsimile of the letter of Sept. 1, 1870, in Archibald Forbes's 'Life of Napoleon III' reads as follows:

Monsieur mon frère, N'ayant pas pu mourir au milieu de mes troupes il ne me reste qu'à remettre mon épée entre les mains de Votre Majesté.

Je suis de Votre Majesté le bon frère.

NAPOLÉON.

Sedan le 1 Sept. 1870.

The translation corresponds — "in the midst of my troops."

F. H. C.

Possibly MR. N. W. HILL, in favour of "à la tête" is thinking of the version given in 'Annals of our Times'—or of the version given by *The Times* Special Correspondent H.Q. of the Crown Prince of Prussia Douchers (*Times*, Sept. 6, 1870). Both the

ties quote versions differing greatly
e simple dignity of the wording used
by General Maurice and Archibald
'Chats on Military Curios,' by
C. Johnson, also gives "au milieu."
T. H. C.

HALL' (cxlvi. 174).—Dicky Doyle
(*Punch*) a picture of a solemn sit-
the Ciders Cellars, with the pon-
chairman vociferating, "My name is
Hall." The song is still so popular
in Ireland) that its comminatory
should be easily found. I have
cross a reproduction of Dicky's plate
ious Italian magazine of the 'forties.
G. N. COUNT PLUNKETT.

1.
years ago, when I was quite a
er, about 1861 I fancy, I heard a
ng by a *basso profundo*, once a pro-
l, a song popular at Evans's some 10
fore. My impression is that it was
'Jack Hall.' Its very unedifying
mpressed me, and I made a copy of
hich I have just dug out, and I send
ong.

W. COURTHOPE FORMAN.
opy of verses has been forwarded to the

ERFORD (cxlvi. 118). — Having just
ed memoirs of this family to be
ed privately in connection with that
Milward and Oliver families, I may
the authority of Sir Richard Hoare
hn Hungerford of Cadenham married
h Estcourt of Shipton, Gloucester-
nd his second son, Thomas of Black-
married Rebecca Walleis and had
John, of the Temple, Thomas, of
Mary and Elizabeth.

Hungerford of Cadenham had a sis-
ie, but I cannot find any trace of
Anne in the Cadenham family
his date.

ELSIE MILWARD-OLIVER.

NT HERALDIC FRESCOS IN CHURCHES
(120).—As the only list of these is
of date and incomplete, might not
churches with frescoes be given.

E. E. COPE.

TAGION" (cxlvi. 174).—'The Con-
of Honour' is the title of the last of
rt stories contained in 'Children of
r Cotswolds,' by L. Allen Harker

G. H. WHITE.
ighton Road, Anerley.

Notes on Books.

Devotions upon Emergent Occasions. By John
Donne. Edited by John Sparrow. (Cam-
bridge University Press. 12s. 6d. net).

WE welcome with an unusual degree of cordial
pleasure this new edition of one of the most
deeply interesting books in English literature.
Donne's 'Devotions,' written during a severe
illness, lend themselves to consideration from
three or four different points of view, and
those so widely divergent that they hardly
touch but at the centre. Much has been
written about the tortuousness of Donne's style
whether in diction or in imagery, which latter
he used virtually as a second mode of diction
and curiously contrived to make at the same
time both abstruse and subtle. Much has also
been written of his passionateness, first in the
love of an earthly beloved, and then in the
love of God. Literary criticism perhaps misses
something through failing to consider his theo-
logy closely enough. A notice in 'N. & Q.'
affords neither space nor the proper occasion
for discussion of that, but in this regard we
would suggest that too much is made, in Mr.
Sparrow's Introduction and elsewhere, of
Donne's "complexity" which is even exagger-
atedly called "perversity." We would suggest,
on the contrary, that one element of his great-
ness is a real, though deeply-hidden, religious
simplicity, and that till one has penetrated to
this and felt the contrast between it and the
complicated play of fantasy and intellectual
conception which overlays it one has not seized
his secret. The difference made by the pre-
sence or absence of this central simplicity may
be seen by a comparison between Donne and
Milton. Not a universal it is yet a frequent
characteristic of seventeenth century religious
thought, and this brings us to note that the
Introduction seems to need some slight indica-
tion of what Donne had in common with the
general mentality of his day. Another point
to which we demur is the quotation with im-
plied assent of what seems to us a catchy but
cheap and meaningless epigram to the effect
that there "lingers about" Donne "Some-
thing unexorcised as if Pagan incense were
burning in a Christian crypt." On the whole,
however, the Introduction displays judgment
and insight, and we found in it also a certain
independence and originality.

The notes are largely illustrations taken from
Donne's own writing. They might perhaps with
advantage have been amplified; and in one
there is a curious mistake. At p. 56 occurs
the sentence "I have bin sold, and sold by
relation, by her own brother that did it," etc.,
upon which the note in question says that the
meaning of "'by relation' and of the phrase
'that did it' is not at all obvious, and the
only way of making sense of the sentence seems
to be by taking 'relation' as 'narrative' and
giving 'that did it' the meaning 'that
narrated' or 'that wrote it.'" But "relation"
is no unusual word for a report in narrative
style such as, for example, we find ambassadors
required to send periodically to their govern-

ments; and "that did it" is to be referred back to "her" as antecedent—again, not an unusual construction though less difficult when the intervening noun does not, as here, denote a person.

Mr. Geoffrey Keynes, to whom lovers of Donne are deeply indebted, especially for the Bibliography he gave them ten years ago, contributes a valuable bibliographical note, and we must not omit to mention that this edition is adorned with a colotype reproduction of the portrait of Donne at the age of 44, now in the National Portrait Gallery, the best, it would appear, still extant, and never hitherto accurately copied.

The Devotions have, curiously, not been reprinted since the year 1841. The present text is based on that of the first edition, collated with those of the second and third editions, and preserves with rare and duly noted variation, Donne's original spelling, punctuation and use of italics and capitals. The volume is beautifully printed, and entirely delightful to the eye. Indeed Mr. Sparrow and the Cambridge Press are to be congratulated upon having done a service to English letters certain to be widely appreciated.

A Lover's Moods. By Bertram Dobell. (P. J. and A. E. Dobell. 2s. 6d. net).

WHAT catches the ear first in these sonnets is the frequency of the echoes; we recognise in them predominantly Shakespeare and Coventry Patmore. The writer professes to be an oldish man, but his verse has the *maîeté* and uncertainty which belong to youth. His moods are not many, nor do they carry him into subtleties. A forthright adoration of his lady, rebellion against circumstance, reined-in desires, astonishment at himself for being at last in love are the points of his compass. Simplicity, honesty, and warmth of feeling make all of it in greater or less degree eloquent and attractive, but, more than that, a spark of passion again and again raises the verse—which is seldom or never banal to a power that gives it the value of true poetry, and then a living, independent voice sounds clearly through the echoes. We think this little collection will be found to retain its modest but genuine charm longer than do some of the admired poems of the modern school.

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.

MR. E. JOSEPH begins his Catalogue No. 4 of the New Series with a list of over 30 sets of standard authors. The 37 volumes of the 1919 edition of Mr. Thomas Hardy's works, Wheatley's *Pepys* (1893-99) and Gifford's edition of *Shirley* (1833) may be mentioned as examples. The first costs 25*l.* 10*s.*, the *Pepys* 16*l.* 10*s.*, and the *Shirley* 8*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* The most interesting of the French books described is a late eighteenth century La Fontaine's '*Fables*' 2 volumes in green morocco (Londres 1798. 1*l.* 15*s.*). Repton's '*Fragments on the Theory and Practice of Landscape Gardening*' described as a fine copy, is worth noticing. 1816. 12*l.* 1*l.* and so is a copy of Papworth's '*Select*

Views of London' (1816. 36*l.* 10*s.*) First Editions the place of importance is to '*Tom Brown's Schooldays*' (17*l.* 10*s.* rest, fairly numerous, are principally 1 and we note that the one which commands highest prices is Mr. Conrad's '*Typhoon*' 4*l.* 10*s.*' A good black letter book is edition of Latimer's '*Sermons*' (1562 Houbaken and Vertue's '*Heads of tritious Persons of Great Britain*,' with and '*Characters*' by Thomas Birch original edition and containing the portion (1747) is offered for 6*l.* 10*s.* We that Series 1 and 3-6 with the Indexes volumes) of '*N. & Q.*' are offered for The two tracts which form Nos. 3 and 4 four tracts printed by Nicholas Bour making the First Collected Edition of Voyages (11*l.*) make an attractive item, is a first edition of Carey's '*Life in* with 21 full page plates by George Shank (1822: 20*l.*) Several Works of finer value might be extracted for from an interesting and carefully compi We wondered, by the way, whether th piler had any reason for preferring th "*Juvenilia*" to the more usual "*Juve*

Obituary.

ALFRED BEAVEN BEAVEN

WE learn with regret that the Rev. B. Beaven died on the 15th inst., at Lawn, Leamington Spa, in his 77th year and *Q.* loses in him an old and greatly contributor. He was a stalwart representative of the severer side of the studies which paper exists to serve. Occupied with his subjects, especially on their biography, he worked to an ideal of absolute accuracy, impatient of error or omission in the particular. His own soundness as a made him, and gave him a right to searching critic of other people's statements especially in works of reference. '*The Library of National Biography*' has been in to him for considerable castigation of sections. Our readers will remember his laborious and admirable work on the *Al* of the City of London, which is doubtless will longest preserve his name. He was a similar one on the Aldermen of Bristol probably these books have brought him wide recognition than have his frequent to the Press on a variety of historical where he found himself able to give a tion or exact information. A glance entries under his name in our Indexes last fifty years will reveal how many correspondents have owed to him. At the of his death he was Principal of the Grammar School at Leamington. He had been at King's School, Bristol, and at W. Cathedral School, and from 1874 to 1891 master of Preston Grammar School, by birth a Bristol man, who went up exhibition to Exeter College, Oxford, and passed the following year as scholar at Pembroke. He took Orders in 1875.

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NOTES AND QUERIES.

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THIS WEEK:

's Shew Stone.

rcasses of Cromwell, Ireton and
shaw.

l Serpent Poem.

Southcott's Box.

able of Contents see opposite page.

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Notes.

DR. DEE'S SHEW-STONE.

As collected for record in 'N. & Q.'
information I have been able to find
Dr. Dee's magical speculum. I hope
reader will be more successful than I
am in suggesting some theory to cover
present facts. It is an interesting and
new, if not over important, line of

himself nearly always refers to the
stone as the "shew-stone" or as "the

There are occasional references to
the "Crystaline Globe,"* the "Stone
in a frame (which was given me of a
"† the "principal stone," "this
stone," the "first sanctified stone,"
"usual shew stone," and the "holy

The marginal sketches in Dee's
give the stone a globular form.‡ All
which is the whole of our first-hand

Dee's *Mysteriorum Libri Sex* (sic),
188, f. 10a.

, f. 9a.

Dee, 'A True Relation' (1659), 47 (1st
edn. O. M. Dalton, *Proc. Soc. of Anti-
quaries of London*, xxi. 382-3; *Proc. S.P.R.*,

no 3188, 3677; Cotton App. XLVI.

evidence, is enough to show that Dee pos-
sessed more than one speculum, and that one
stone—a crystal globe (the one he claimed
to have had brought to him by angels?)—
was the most important. During the years
that Dr. Dee was on the continent he
became suspect of magical dealings, and a
mob invaded his house at Mortlake, many
of his books and other possessions liable to
be misunderstood being destroyed. It is
very probable, therefore, that Dee's prin-
cipal stone, the one he carried with him on
his travels, was the only one left to him in
his later years, and the only one that could
have come down to us.

In the Cottonian collection, acquired in
1700, came to the British Museum a globe
which has been variously described as "a
piece of solid pink tinted glass, size and
form of a full-grown orange;"* as "a
piece of rock crystal;"† and as "a smoky
ball;"‡ but which is in fact a spherical
piece of some slightly opaque vitreous sub-
stance, probably that known as cairngorm or
morion.§ It has been equally emphatically
asserted that this ball is,* † § and is not ||
Dee's speculum. I have not been able to dis-
cover how it got with the Cotton MSS.

In a letter to Sir Horace Mann, dated
Mar. 22, 1771, Horace Walpole wrote: ¶

Among other odd things, he [Lord Frederick
Campbell] produced a round piece of shining
black marble in a leathern case, as big as the
crown of a hat, and asked me what that could
possibly be? I screamed out, "Oh Lord, I
am the only man in England that can tell
you! it is Dr. Dee's black stone!" it certainly
is; Lady Betty [Germaine] had formerly given
away or sold, time out of mind, for she was
a thousand years old, that part of the Peter-
borough collection that contained Natural
Philosophy. So, or since, the black stone had
wandered into an auction, for the lotted paper
is still on it. The Duke of Argyle, who
bought everything, bought it. Lord Frederick
gave it to me. . . .

He goes on to say, contradicting himself,
that the stone is "only of highly polished
coal." So there is at once doubt regarding

* G. Ellis, 'N. & Q.' 7 S. iv. 306; *cp.*
'Encyc. Brit.' (11th ed.), vii. 921.

† 'D.N.B.' xiv. (1888), 277; H. S. Cumming,
Journ. Brit. Arch. Assoc., v. 52

‡ J. Raine, *Archaeological Journal*, xiii. 372

§ 'D.N.B.' *loc. cit.*

|| W. A. Clouston, 'On the Magical Elements
in Chaucer's Squire's Tale,' 311.

¶ Mrs. Paget Toynbee's ed., viii. 22-3; *cp.*
the letter to the Countess of Upper Ossory, 12
Jan., 1782, xii. 145.

the material of which it is made, a doubt not resolved by the various descriptions of it existing: the stone has been declared to be anthracite (? *schottischer Steinkohle*),* cannel-coal,† a "polished mass of jet,"‡ obsidian.§ and, more precisely, Mexican obsidian.|| It has also been said, though this is evidently mistaken, that the speculum put up at the Strawberry Hill sale was "a crystal globe (pierced through the middle)." (MR. A. R. BAYLEY, 10 S. i. 16). The entry in the sale catalogue reads:

84. *A singularly interesting and curious relic of the superstitions of our ancestors—THE CELEBRATED SPECULUM of KENNEL COAL, highly polished, in a leathern case. It is remarkable for having been used to deceive the mob, by the celebrated Dr. Dee, the conjuror, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. It was originally in the collection of the Mordaunts, Earls of Peterborough, in whose catalogue it is called the black stone, into which Dr. Dee used to call his spirits. From the Mordaunts it passed to Lady Elizabeth Germaine, and from her to John, last Duke of Argyle, whose son, Lord Frederick Campbell, presented it to Mr. Walpole.—(A Catalogue of the Classic Contents of Strawberry Hill [1842], 167. Incidentally, I draw the attention of the Oxford lexicographers to this spelling of "cannel.")*

The stone was apparently purchased by Mr. J. H. Smythe Piggott (though according to some accounts it first passed through the hands of a Mr. Strong, of Bristol),¶ and we are thereby enabled to know what it really looked like:

At the sale of the effects of J. H. S. Piggott, Esq., at Brockway Hall, Somersetshire, in Oct., 1849** . . . the Shew-Stone of the celebrated astrologer Dr. Dee was one of the curiosities disposed of . . . [here follows a cut of the stone] . . . we cannot do better than quote the notice written and pasted at the back of the stone, by Horace Walpole. . . . "The black stone into which Dr. Dee used to call his spirits by his book. This stone was mentioned in the catalogue of the

collection of the Earls of Peterborough whom it came to Lady Elizabeth G. H.W." The stone is eight inches by seven inches and a half across in its part.—(*Ill. Lond. News*, March 9, 1850 (I am indebted for this reference to M. Dalton).

This speculum has been as described in these pages in a passage reproducing if only to compare the of Horace Walpole's label:

This magic speculum of Dr. Dee is of a flat black stone of very close texture, a highly polished surface, half an inch thickness, and seven inches and a quarter diameter; of a circular form, except top, where there is a sort of loop for a hole for suspension. It came from Strawberry Hill; and Horace Walpole attached a statement of its history in his own hand writing on the back of the original leather case, in which it is preserved:—"The black stone into which Dr. Dee used to call his spirits, &c. his book. This stone was mentioned in the Catalogue of the collection of the Mordaunts, Earls of Peterborough, and passed into the hands of Elizabeth Germaine; from whom it came to John Campbell, Duke of Argyll, who presented it to Lord Frederick Campbell, presented H.W.†

At the Piggott Sale the stone was by Lord Lonsborough,‡ from whom it apparently passed to Prince Alexi Koff (*cp.* Dalton and Kunz). But "the mirror, also of Mexican obsidian, said to have belonged to Dr. Dee, was at the Jeffrey Whitehead sale at Sotheby's, March, 1906"! And to complicate the tangle, the following passage will be found in writing in 'N. & Q.' (9 S. xii. 46). J. T. PAGE reminds us that Dr. Dee's mirror "was included in the Tudor collection in 1890. There were indeed three relics on view. One was a pear-shaped polished black stone, which would perhaps be the 'disc of highly polished cannel coal.' It is catalogued as 'The Shew-Stone or Speculum . . .'. The other was a crystal globe, described in the catalogue as 'Dr. Dee's Divining Crystal Globe' latter was lent by G. Milner-Gibson Esq., but no owner's name was appended to the first-mentioned exhibit."—See

* J. C. Adelung, 'Geschichte der menschlichen Natur' (1785-9), vii. 80.

† J. Berkenhout, 'Biographia Literaria' (1777), 427n; Sir R. F. Burton, 'Pilgrimage to Al-Madinah' (1906), i. 387; 'D.N.B.,' *loc. cit.*; Cumming, *loc. cit.*

‡ W. Gregory, 'Animal Magnetism' (1896), 163.

§ G. F. Kunz, 'The Curious Lore of Precious Stones' (1913), 190; Dalton, *loc. cit.*

|| C. Fell-Smith, 'John Dee' (1909), 63.

¶ 'D.N.B.,' *loc. cit.*; Cumming, *loc. cit.*

** This date was wrongly given as 1853 by W.C., 3 S. iv. 155, and the mistake was copied by 'D.N.B.' and Kunz.

* I have not been able to see a copy of the catalogue and hope a reader will be able to supply the text of this entry.

† W.C., *loc. cit.*

‡ T. Wright. "Miscellanea Graphica" remains in the possession of Lord Lonsborough' (1857), 81-2; *cp.* W.C., 'Kunz.

the] Exhibition of the Royal House (New Gallery, 1890), 205 (no. 8 (no. 1064*).

Goodrich-Freer records having seen stal at the Stuart Exhibition, but doubt a slip of the pen.* Still in Hazlitt's edition of Brand's 'Antiquities,' Dr. Dee's crystal is have been in the possession of Mr. luth.† In conclusion, it may be ting that in many early writers,† sculum, in common with Roger is described as being constructed to the rules of perspective.

who care to pursue the subject may following additional references use- rison Ainsworth, 'Guy Fawkes,' A. Lang, *Longman's Mag.* (1895), 0; W. Godwin, 'Lives of the icers' (1834), 376-7; 'N. & Q.' 09, 155; D. G. Morhof, 'Polyhistor s' (1742), II. iii. 460.

THEODORE BESTERMAN.

SCROPE AND GROSVENOR CONTROVERSY.

relating to the great heraldic ersy of the fourteenth century

Sir Richard Scrope and Sir Grosvenor over the right to bear is, a gold bend on a blue shield, erally known, owing to the publi- n 1832, by Sir Harris Nicolas, of

The Court awarded the arms to and condemned Grosvenor in the ile assigning to him the arms he but differenced by a plain silver

Grosvenor appealed to the King udgment was given on May 27, le confirmed the arms to Scrope, elled the award of the differenced

Grosvenor because a plain border a sufficient difference between s in blood, and moreover Gros- id never asked for such arms, and and Scrope wished the award to lled. On Nov. 28, 1390, the

s in *Psychical Research* (1899), 127; ang has the same mistake, 'Cock Common-Sense' (1896), 217. No al is recorded in the [Catalogue of bition of the Royal House of Stuart' ery, 1889).

i. 46, s.v., "Beryl."

Naudé, 'Apologie pour tous les sonnages' . . . (1625), 490.

King appointed commissioners to tax the costs and to see that Grosvenor paid them. These costs were not paid and a further fine seems to have been imposed upon Grosvenor on Oct. 3, 1391, for contumacy. Nicolas adds that this latter fine was subsequently forgiven at the intercession of Scrope and that the parties were reconciled before the King in the Parliament House.

The publication recently of a *Calendar* of the Close Rolls, 1389-92, enables the last stages of the dispute to be stated more fully in detail, and it seems worth while to do so, as few writers on the subject appear to have been acquainted accurately with the final result of this lengthy litigation. The final scene at Westminster Palace where, by command of Richard II and in the presence of John of Gaunt and Henry of Lancaster, and many other magnates both spiritual and temporal, Sir Richard Scrope embraced Sir Robert Grosvenor and promised him friendship, is of great historical interest.

Memorandum that on the morrow of All Souls, to wit 3 November, [1391], the first day of the parliament holden in 15 Richard II, in his palace of Westminster, Sir Richard Lescrope found Sir Robert Grosvenour in the parliament chamber, and there in the presence of my lord of Guyen and Lancastre [John of Gaunt] requested the king to command Sir Robert not to leave the court until he should hear and do what reason required in regard to the costs and damages wherein he is condemned in the cause pending between them concerning his arms; at which request the king commanded Sir John Devereux steward of his household to give warning accordingly, and so he did; and Sir Richard sued my lord of Guyen and other the lords who were commissaries in the business of taxing the costs and damages, to cause Sir Robert to come before them or two of them according to their commission, and at his suit my lord of Guyen caused Sir Robert to come before him, sitting in parliament on Thursday, 9 November, and in presence of the lords of parliament commanded Sir Robert to be before him and other the commissaries in his lodging in the manor of the bishop of Ely in Holburne the same afternoon; at which time and place Sir Robert came in person before my lord of Guyen, the bishop of London, lord Cobham, Master John Barnet, and Master Richard Ronhale com-

missaries, and in their presence, in presence of my lord Derby [afterwards Henry IV] and many other bannerets, knights and esquires, Sir Robert with his own mouth said that Sir Richard had recovered of him 500 marks for costs and damages; that he had not the money to pay it, and that he would pay it if he had, wherefore he requested Sir Richard to forgive him the money and for his friendship; to which Sir Richard answered that he would give his answer in presence of the king, if the king pleased, and of my lords of Guyen and Derby; and on Saturday following, to wit November 11, in presence of the king in his palace at Westminster Sir Richard came and craved oyer of his answer in presence of my lord of Guyen, and to command Sir Robert to be present at such hour as the king pleased; and the king commanded Sir Richard to be there on Monday following [Nov. 13], and caused like command to be given to Sir Robert; on which day before the king in his palace at Westminster, in presence of my lord of Guyen, the Archbishop of Dyvelyn, the bishops of London, Cestre and Cicester, the earls of Derby, Rotelond, Marche, Arundell, Huntynghoun and Northumberland, the lords Roos, Neville and Cobham, Sir Matthew de Gournay, and knights and esquires in great number, Sir Richard and Sir Robert being there in person, Sir Richard by word of mouth rehearsed the request of Sir Robert, and how he would give his answer in the king's presence and in presence of my lords of Guyen and Derby, and then told him that the highest and most sovereign things a knight ought to guard in defence of his estate are his troth and his arms, and that in both of them Sir Robert had impeached him; nevertheless concerning his arms he had a good issue, thanks to God and the king's righteous judgment; and further that in process of the cause in divers places Sir Robert had averred against him falsehood, fraud and deceit; to which Sir Robert replied that what he did was by advice of his counsel, instructing him that otherwise he might not prosecute his appeal, and that he had no knowledge of such defaults to the reproach of Sir Richard; and then Sir Richard said that at the friars preachers of London on a day when the acts in the cause containing those villanies were delivered and read in the presence of the Commissioners, Sir Matthew de Gournay and others, he gave the lie to any person who averred against him such falsehood and reproach,

and that Sir Robert then and there answer gave him the lie, saying that matters in the acts so read and delivered were true; and this being rehearsed before the king and my lords above named, with high reverence Sir Richard said that he ought not and would not ever be friend with Sir Robert, who had averred against him such villany, unless due amends were made him to save his honour, and if he would not be friends, it were folly to forgive him his goods; whereto Sir Robert said plainly that he had no knowledge of falsehood, fraud, deceit or reproach of Sir Richard, and thereupon made his request as before: and Sir Richard prayed the king that, whereas the other acts containing the villanies and reproaches aforesaid were entered of record in the process, these words should be clearly entered likewise, to remain for making manifest his truth and honour which request the king granted; and then Sir Richard freely forgave Sir Robert the costs against him recovered, and by command of the king embraced him, promising his friendship, so that the foregoing words be entered of record to remain as aforesaid.

Memorandum that on 16 November the year in full parliament, Sir Richard Lescrope and Sir Robert Grosvenour knights appearing before the lords, etc., there being Sir Richard bore in his hand a schedule containing the whole tenor of the foregoing memorandum, and in their presence the substance thereof was by John duke of Aquitaine and Lancastre laid before Sir Robert in his mother tongue, and being particularly asked whether he had knowledge or information of any falsehood, untruth or reproach now or at any time past in or against the person of Sir Richard with a calm countenance Sir Robert confessed that he knew or heard of none word or deed, and further averred that the dishonourable words in the schedule contained were spoken not out of his own heart but merely at the instigation of his counsel, informing him that otherwise he might not observe the form and order of law in his cause; and being further asked whether his will and petition was that his confession and the rest therein contained should be enrolled upon the chancery rolls, he said that such was his will and pleasure, that they should remain for a record in time to come; and by assent and petition of the parties, both acknowledging the same, the schedule was delivered to Thomas archbishop

the chancellor to be enrolled as
(Close Roll 1391, m. 23 d).

R. STEWART-BROWN.

CARCASSES OF CROMWELL, IRETON AND BRADSHAW.

Pearson's Magazine of January, 1897,
article by A. A. Taylor on 'How the
Acts of Parliament are Recorded,'
title of the record (preserved in the
library) of the resolution concern-
ing the bodies of Cromwell and others:—

Carcasses of Oliver Cromwell Henry
Ireton & Thomas Pride whether
buried in Westminster Abbey or elsewhere be with all
expedition taken up and drawn upon a hurdle to
be hang'd up in their coffins
after that the said Gallows

is given a copy of the above,
as appears in the printed Journals of the

: That the carcasses of Oliver Crom-
well Ireton, John Bradshaw, and
Pride, whether buried in Westminster
Abbey or elsewhere, be with all expedition
taken up and drawn upon a hurdle to Tiburne,
hanged up in their coffins for some
time after that buried under the said

number last I wrote to the Speaker
that "in their coffins" belonged
to the above, and drawing his attention
to that there is no caret, and that
the bodies in their coffins would appear
odd or almost impossible. With my
sent a copy of the article.

What was the accepted reading.
I received a courteous reply from the
Secretary, that in the Speaker's
the accepted reading must be taken to
be the printed Journals, issued by
order of the House, which is followed
in the text of the article.

It remains a question whether the ac-
cepted reading is the right one, or whether the
"in their coffins" should be regarded as
referring to the line above, as you suggest,
or to the line below, as in the accepted
reading. It seems impossible to settle this
with certainty. As against your view
in order to hang the "carcasses up in
their coffins" is almost absurd, may it not
be that Cromwell, having been dead for

two years, decomposition might have gone so
far as to make the hanging up of the bodies
without some such support impossible? Again,
omitted words are generally placed over, not
under the line to which they refer. There
appears to have been plenty of room to place
them over the first line, if they really referred
to it, whereas they are now placed over the
second, as if they should be taken with it.

There is, I suppose, no doubt that the
carcasses were not hanged up in their
coffins, but taken out and then hanged up.

It appears to me that the absence of a
caret under the lower of the two lines is
some argument, though negative, in favour
of "drawn in their coffins upon a hurdle."
It is, I think, not an invariable practice to
write a correction or an addition above the
line.

In the warrant for the execution of
Charles I there is a caret under the space
between the words "last" and "pro-
nounced," bringing down the word "was"
which is written above.

There appears to have been carelessness
in the wording, or the original writing, of
the Resolution. At least one can scarcely
suppose that four bodies were to be drawn
upon one hurdle. Of course, only three
were exhumed, that of Pride being left in
its grave.

Further the marginal entry as given in
the printed Journals differs from the orig-
inal writing. In the margin of the original
is the following, "Cromwell Ireton and
other carcasses to be taken up & buried at
Tiburne." This is the reading given by the
Speaker's Secretary of the writing partly
obliterated.

In the printed Journals this becomes
"Regicides Carcasses to be taken up." This
appears to suggest carelessness.

There is no interpretation of the marginal
entry in the article to which I refer, though
it appears in the reproduction.

The writer of the article in *Pearson's
Magazine* says nothing about the resolution
of which he, or the Magazine Editor, gives
the facsimile.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

"N. E. D." OR "O. E. D."

Our correspondents will have noticed some
recent communications about the proper
initials to designate the New English Dic-
tionary on Historical Principles, which we
owe to Oxford, and for which we have
hitherto used the letters "N. E. D." For
these some writers in our columns substitute

"O. E. D.," and as LIEUT.-COLONEL LESLIE shows (13 S. i.493), this form is blessed by the compelling sanction of Dr. Bradley, and, we gather, of the Compilers of the Dictionary. It has been objected to "N. E. D." that somebody once supposed the letters meant a Dictionary of New English. This sort of objection might also lie with somewhat greater force against "O. E. D.," as suggesting a Dictionary of Old English, since a combination with "O" denoting "old" is much more common in linguistic studies than one with "N" denoting "new." However, the weight of authority seems in favour of "O. E. D." and we are much inclined to adopt it in future. Before deciding to do so we should, however, be glad to hear further opinions on the subject from any correspondent who is interested.

THE SULGRAVE BRASS TO LAURENCE WASHINGTON (1564).—Over thirty-four years ago two of the six plates comprising this brass disappeared. One of the plates represented the four sons, the other the seven daughters of Laurence Washington, by his second wife Amee Pargiter. About twelve months ago the whereabouts of these missing plates came to my knowledge. I was informed by Mr. William C. Wells, originally a native of Sulgrave and author of a pamphlet on George Washington's ancestors, that the brasses had come into his possession. Mr. Wells stated that he bought one of plates from a labourer and that he found the other himself in a ditch near where the labourer found his. In correspondence with Mr. Wells I found that he hoped that the plates would some day be returned to Sulgrave Church, and that he was willing to surrender them with this object in view. Through the generosity of Dr. J. R. Ratcliffe of Moseley, Birmingham, and T. G. Barnett, Esq., of Rednal, nr. Birmingham, the brasses have now been obtained from Mr. Wells.

Immediate steps are being taken to have the plates refixed to their original stone in Sulgrave Church, and the advice and experience of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings is being sought in the matter.

I should be grateful if any reader could give me information as to when the effigy of Amee Washington disappeared.

FRANCIS J. THACKER.

Public Reference Library,
Birmingham.

STATUS OF YEOMAN.—In 'The Comp Parish Officer,' 16th edition, 1772, p. 1, a good example is given under the head of 'The form of a rate assessment for poor.'

			l.	s.	d.
A. B., Gent.	...	...	0	10	0
C. D., Yeoman	...	...	0	5	0
E. S., Merchant	...	...	0	7	6
G. H., Linendraper, &c.	...	...	0	6	0

HERBERT SOUTHAM

WEATHER-VANE ANECDOTES (See cx. 188).—Like history, hoaxes, or stories about hoaxes, repeat themselves. Mr. Pe Fitzgerald tells us in his Life of Sterne that when staying at Skelton Castle with hypochondriacal John Hall-Stevenson, who adjusted his health to the quarter from which the wind blew, Sterne "sought an active urchin of the place, encouraged him overnight, by a sufficient bribe, to scale the weather-cock tower, and tie down the arrow, in a due-west direction, with strong cord." Fitzgerald adds in a footnote that "this device is also related of the ingenious 'Tom' Sheridan."

In Professor W. L. Cross's 'Life and Times of Laurence Sterne,' p. 122, the legend runs thus: "On a night, says the tale, he climbed the clock-tower [? like steeple-jack], or engaged a boy to do so, and tied down the weather-cock in a westerly direction." The end of the story is that the cord snapped and Hall-Stevenson, seeing that the wind was in the east succumbed again. Neither biographer refers to the anecdote to its source.

I was not aware that this trick, in reversed form, was supposed to have been played on Porson. Porson's asthma might have made him nervous, but he ought to have been early inured to east winds, as his birthplace was not far from the coast of Norfolk.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

"TRUE BLUE."—The following is taken from P.R.O., C.O. 258/2, Jan. 26, 1849.

"Everybody has heard and made use of the phrase 'true blue'; but everybody does not know that its first assumption was by the Covenanters in opposition to the scarlet badge of Charles I, and hence it was taken by the troops of Lesley and Montrose in 1639. The adoption of the colour was one of those religious pedantries in which the Covenanter affected a pharisaical observance of the Scriptural letter, and the usages of the Hebrew; and thus, as they named their

children Habakkuk and Zerubabel, and their chapels Zion and Ebenezer, they decorated their persons with blue ribbons, because the following sumptuary precept was given in the law of Moses—"Speak to the children of Israel and tell them to make to themselves fringes on the borders of their garments, putting in them ribbons of blue" (Numbers xv. 38)."

E. H. FAIRBROTHER.

MEMORABILIA OF THE MOMENT.

The meeting of the Society of Antiquaries which took place on Thursday, 20th inst., had before them the concluding report on the discoveries in the Saxon burial-ground at Bidford-on-Avon, Warwickshire—trophy of the activity of members of the Birmingham Archæological Society. 214 burials are recorded—principally of young persons. The observers have noted that the skulls are dolichocephalic and that the teeth, though worn down to the nerve chambers and then protected by a hard dentine of repair, showed no sign, (or but most rarely) of caries, and were symmetrical and uncrowded. The men lay with their spears and long knives beside them, and on the left breast the *umbo* of their shield. The women had elaborate bronze brooches, and beautiful necklaces of coloured glass beads, and at their right hand a food pot and small food knife. The designs which ornament the brooches and other jewels are intricate and finely carried out, and these, with the bowls and urns discovered, illustrate the high artistic skill and imagination of the pre-Christian Anglo-Saxon craftsman. The date of the cemetery is probably the sixth century A.D. It is singular that it should not have been discovered before, and also that its contents are so well preserved, the burials being only from 2ft. 6in. to 3ft. below the surface.

On March 21 there appeared in *The Times* an eloquent letter signed by Lord Grey, Lord Buxton and Mr. R. B. Cunningham Graham appealing for support in the erection of a simple memorial to the late W. H. Hudson in the bird sanctuary in Hyde Park, the whole to be then dedicated to his remembrance. H.M. Office of Works have adopted a design by Mr. Epstein and Mr. Pearson for a birds' pool, to be placed at the entrance to the sanctuary, which is to have a sculptured panel on a stone screen as a decorative background. This sculp-

tured panel—the figure of Rima from Hudson's 'Green Mansions' amid a flight of birds—will be inscribed with the words: "This Sanctuary for birds is dedicated to W. H. Hudson, writer and field-naturalist." (We take it for granted the full name, not merely the initials, will appear on the stone). The whole will cost but £2,000. In its simplicity and exact appropriateness, it will form a peculiarly graceful tribute to a man who, caught like the rest of us (though later and less closely than most) in the toils of civilization remained at heart a child of the untamed wilderness.

There is an old wooden battleship of the line, now the *Empress*, once H.M.S. *Revenge*, which lies safely berthed in Mr. Hinks's yard at Appledore, after a stormy voyage from the Clyde—a stiff sea-struggle and her last. For she is gone to Appledore to be broken up. She was laid down at Pembroke in 1855—one of the last of her kind to be built, and carried the Rear-Admiral's flag in the Channel and in the Mediterranean in the 'sixties. She had a tonnage of 5,625, and engines nominally of 800 horse-power, which left recourse to sail frequently necessary. She was originally of 91 guns, but being rather an old-fashioned thing from the very start, she had her armament frequently changed. In the 'seventies her guns were cut down to 32—but heavier pieces than she was launched with—and she served as the port admiral's flagship at Queenstown for several years. She was assigned to the Clyde Industrial Training Ship Association in 1889, and there her somewhat undistinguished career of usefulness terminated. But she had an adventure to wind up with, for in the rising sea and increasing wind her lofty sides with their portholes caught the gale and it was all the two powerful tugs which had her in tow could do to hold her, through seven hours of beating about off Milford. It was fine seamanship which brought her round into the shelter of Hartland Point, and, again, took her across Appledore Bar. *The Times* correspondent, from whose lively account in that paper of March 26 we have taken these particulars, says that for a time she will be thrown open to the inspection of the public.

Perhaps some correspondent learned in naval matters could give us particulars of what wooden battleships yet remain to us, and what are their present uses and prospects.

Queries.

We must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

THE OLD BAILEY "IN THE SUBURB."—A question from Japan asks what is meant by "Suburb" in the wording of the Summons of the Sheriffs of Old Bailey, as follows:—"To appear before His Majesty's Judges and Justices at the Central Criminal Court in the Old Bailey in the Suburb of the City of London," and I should be glad if some of your readers will throw a light on the matter.

H. SATO.

"LADY IN THE LOBSTER."—Can any reader give the meaning of the expression "Lady in the Lobster"? It occurs in Shirley's 'Witty Fair One', iii. 4 (Mermaid ed., p. 44), and in Shadwell's 'Sullen Lovers', iii. 1 (Mermaid ed., p. 61).

In the latter case it is given as the title of a play by Sir Positive At-all, and it has been suggested that it may refer to Sir Robert Howard's 'Indian Queen.' (Allardyce Nicoll, 'Restoration Drama').

D. M. WALMSLEY.

AN INTERNAL PALINDROME.—Once upon a time there was a great cavern said to be horribly haunted at night by demons. A sceptic who lived near by scoffed at the popular belief, but was convinced, and converted, when this awful hexameter suddenly appeared in great black letters on the white roof of the cavern.

In girum imus nocte et consumimur igni.

It is not a very good hexameter, nor is the Latin quite above reproach. But the verse is none the less rather an appalling one; and as a palindrome its diabolical ingenuity is beyond question.

I long for some light on the legend. Can any one supply it?

OSWALD HUNTER BLAIR.

Fort Augustus Abbey.

LONDON ANNUALS: 'WIMBLEDON AND MERTON ANNUAL.'—In 1904 was issued the first number of this *Annual* under the editorship of Mr. Henry V. D. Copeland. How many issues appeared? There ought to be recorded in 'N. & Q.' for future use, details of any of these *London Annuals* which have from time to time appeared and disappeared. I think

an *Annual* used to be published for Hampstead in my London days (1884-5). Is this still issued? When did it begin?

T. CANN HUGHES, F.S.A.

Lancaster.

PAUL RODGERS, SHEFFIELD.—Dating from Sheffield, Nov. 13, 1835, Paul Rodgers wrote the preface to the 'Memoirs of Mr. Matthias D'Amour' (London: Longman, 1836). In fact, Rodgers seems to have written the book, which is dedicated over the joint signatures of D'Amour and himself to James Montgomery, "the ornament of literature." The volume which is a most entertaining one, was printed by Whitaker and Co., Sheffield. What is known of Rodgers? Did he belong to the cutlery family?

J. M. BULLOCK.

45, Doughty Street, W.C.1.

DR. SALMON'S HOUSE.—This building was erected shortly after the great fire of 1666; it was on the east side of the Fleet river, at the junction with the Thames. Can any reader give me information about the house of Dr. Salmon?

S. P. Q. R.

UNMOUNTING OF OLD PHOTOGRAPHS.—Can any of the Companionship of 'N. & Q.' give me a recipe for taking old photographs off cardboard mounts without damage to the photographs? I have tried weighting and putting them into a basin of water for the night without effect. The paste or gum with which photographs were mounted fifty years ago appears to be impervious to water.

WILLIAM BULL.

BELVOIR PRIORY REGISTER.—In Nichols's 'Leicestershire' (Vol. ii. pt. i. p. 79) mention is made, on the authority of Dugdale, of a register of this priory, then in the possession of Thomas, Lord Brudenell. Does this manuscript still exist? I am very anxious to refer to it.

JERMYN.

JOHN AND WILLIAM REYNOLDS: EXTRAORDINARY CONVERSION.—Jeremy Taylor, in his 'Dissuasive from Popery,' recounts what he calls "a most wonderful instance" of conversion. Two brothers, John and William Reynolds, the former a papist and the latter a protestant, "met and disputed with a purpose to confute and convert each other." This they did, with the result that "the papist turned protestant and the protestant became a papist, and so remained till their dying day."

I should be much interested to know if these brothers have been identified, and if any particulars are extant with regard to this remarkable disputation, which is referred to by Taylor as a story quite well known.

H. J. AYLIFFE.

PORTRAIT OF A CLERIC.—I have in my possession a very fine life-size three-quarter length portrait of a cleric, inscribed at the top in Roman capitals as follows:

LDV A MVRATORIUS MVT AET. 63.

If any reader is able to help me in tracing the subject of the picture I should be so much obliged.

C. J. Fox,

GAMBLE: NAPOLEON III'S MASTER OF HORSE.—I should be glad to have references to, or biographical sketches from, the literature of the time of Napoleon III as to Alexander Gamble, who held the post of *chef des piqueurs* under Napoleon III. He was born in 1817 and as a groom attracted Napoleon's attention at the Eglinton Tournament, 1839, near Irvine. In 1846 he entered his service and remained with him to the end at Chislehurst. He was with the Emperor in the Italian campaign, saw the crowning disaster of Sedan, and was present during the interview with Prince Bismarck at Land. Possibly there may have been published interviews with Gamble. Gamble died at Chislehurst in 1880. The only reference I can find is a brief note in 'The History of Chislehurst,' by Webb, Miller and Beckwith, published in 1899.

R. M. HOGG.

FIELD NAMES.—Herewith a few names of fields in this parish the meanings of which are somewhat obscure. Can any reader suggest from what they are derived or how they originated?

I have been told that "Bear Garden" is a corruption of *Beau regard*.

Ballyace.	Langland.
Burleigh.	Leap.
Chayels.	Ramble.
Ditland.	Sarch.
Dormer.	Shrabbits.
Dowland.	Sleep or Slape.
Dyngmede.	Twitchings.
The Hamble.	Verberie.
Heechynge.	Vospool.
Lampley.	

H. C. BARNARD.

Yatton, Somerset.

"A FAIR COW."—The following is an extract from an article in the *Observer* by its Australian correspondent:

The late Lord Northcliffe was much struck when in Australia with the use of the words "fair cow." "Cow" is a pet Australian expression attached to anything that is a nuisance or causes trouble. A maid drops a plate. It is at once a "cow" of a plate. "Cow of a train," "Cow of a job." On Sunday last I was greeted by a well-known Macquarie-street surgeon with the expression, "Cow of a day, isn't it?"

"Cow," of course, derives from the homely but vacuous beast that supplies our milk and beef, and the application is in reference to having to milk the beast at all unpleasant and inconvenient hours.

Can the origin of this phrase be traced? I am under the impression that it hails from Yorkshire or Lancashire.

R. HEDGER WALLACE.

SIR THOMAS BLUDWORTH.—Lord Mayor, 1665-6, d. 1680. What was his extraction, whom did he marry, and when did his wife die? Does any portrait exist of him at Vintners' Hall or elsewhere?

M. C. B.

SERGEAUX: ST. JOHN: NEVILL OF HORNBY: VERDON.—Would some one kindly give me the data wanted on the following families, which are inaccessible to me?

Sergeaux: The generations of this family earlier than Sir Richard Sergeaux, of c. 1350, who married Philippa Fitz Alan.

St. John: The six generations intervening between William St. John of Faumont, Glamorgan c. 1300 and Sir Oliver St. John of Bletsoe and Lydiard Tregoz, d. 1437.

Nevill of Hornby: The marriages of the four generations of Nevill earlier than Margaret Nevill who married Sir William Harrington, d. 1439.

Verdon: The pedigree intervening between William de Verdon of Brisingham of 1100 and John de Verdon of 1350.

HESPERIAN.

COMPOSER WANTED.—Can any musical correspondent tell me what oratorio (possibly by Handel) contains several lines from the end of 'Paradise Lost,' Bk. vi? A chorus begins at line 602, "Great are Thy works, Jehovah!" The music was composed before 1809.

G. S. GIBBONS.

"SR" IN PROPER NAMES.—I have come across the surnames Srawley and Sreeves: how does the initial sound originate? Is it a variant of "Shr," as "shrimp" is sometimes pronounced "srimp"? Initial *Sr* occurs in place-names in the Balkans, India

and Japan. *Sron* occurs in Gaelic, meaning "nose," but in place-names appears as "stron."

G. S. GIBBONS.

BARLOW AND SHARP FAMILIES.—Can any descendant of Richard Barlow of Long-gate, in the parish of Orton, in Westmoreland, whose ancestors were the Barlows of Barlow Moor, in Lancashire, and whose son Thomas born in 1607 became Bishop of Lincoln, give any information as to the connection of this family with that of Barlow Sharp, who married Mary Holme of Holmes House, Sedbergh, West Riding of Yorkshire, on March 14, 1716?

The writer would also welcome any information as to the family of Mary Holme. Were the following who also lived at Sedbergh related to her?

Richard Holme son of James Holme of Sedbergh, who was Prebend of Carlisle in 1727.

Marmaduke Holme, son of John Holme of Sedbergh, born in 1681, who entered St. John's Coll., Cambridge, 1700, and died in 1760.

Henry Holme, son of Henry Holme of Sedbergh, who entered S. John Coll., Cambridge, 1690, and became rector of Warburthwaite, Cumberland.

E. M. WILLIAMS.

14. Pulteney Mansions. Bath.

BONNELL GEORGE THORNTON was admitted to Westminster School in September, 1912. I should be glad to learn the particulars of his parentage and the date of his death. Was he a grandson of Bonnell Thornton?

G. F. R. B.

GEORGE SMALE was a Steward of the Westminster Anniversary Dinner in 1840. Any information concerning his parentage and career is desired.

G. F. R. B.

NEWNHAM: MYLREA.—Some few years ago a diligent search was undertaken by some person with regard to the Newnhams in the Isle of Wight; should this reach his eye, or indeed that of any other person interested, I would be pleased if they would communicate.

Can any reader give me information as to the surname of Mylrea? from whence it hails, etc.

A. J. NEWNHAM.

Silchester Road, Portsmouth.

AUTHOR WANTED.—"He only deserves to be remembered who treasures up and preserves the history of his ancestors." Can anyone tell

me whence this comes? I have seen Ed. Burke quoted as the author, but have failed to trace it in his Works.

JOHN A. GIBBS.

Replies.

BELL AND SERPENT POEM.

(13 S. i. 430, 470).

The Bell of Justice occurs in the real history of Japan. In the 'Annals of Japan,' completed A.D. 720, tom. xxv, it is recorded that, in the second moon of A.D. 646, patterning after the Chinese monarch Yü (fl. c. B.C. 2200), who is said in the 'Kwan-tsze,' written in the seventh century B.C., to have made his reign very peaceful and happy by setting up a drum in his court, ordering the people to beat it whenever they had a concern that needed his personal audience, the Japanese Emperor Kôtoke had a bell hung and a box placed before his palace. Anyone who wished to present him a complaint or a remembrance was to commit it to paper and drop it in the box, that had to be searched every morning by an especial servant. When found, he would lay it before the emperor at once, and the latter would deliver it over to his councillors for deliberation. In case they neglected their duties thereabout, or administered inequity by plotting, or the emperor proved himself heedless of his protest, he had to resort to the ringing of the bell in order to oblige them to reconsider the matter.

The earliest mention of such oriental practices is met with in the book of Yuh-tsze the philosopher, a contemporary and instructor of the emperor Yü, and reads thus:

Yü governed his realm so well only by paying attention to the five several sounds. Over the gate of his palace he had hung a bell, a drum, a hand bell, and a slab of phonolite [for the figure of which see Carl Engel's 'Musical Instruments,' which forms No. 5 of 'South Kensington Museum Art Handbooks,' 1875, p. 39]. Besides, there was placed a tympanon, and the bars, upon which those instruments were suspended, bore these inscriptions, inviting all wise men from four quarters of the land to his presence:—"Anyone who wishes to instruct me in principles, let him beat this drum; anyone who wishes to instruct me in duties, let him ring this bell; anyone who wishes to inform me of events, let him wave this hand bell; anyone who wishes to tell me grievances, let him strike this clink-stone; anyone who wishes to ask me justice, let him jingle this tympanon."

The twenty-fourth book of the 'Lü-lan,' written in the third century B.C., contains the subjoined passage:

Yau (A. C. B.C. 2357) had his Drum of Admonition; Shun (A. C. B.C. 2255) had his Pillar of Censure; Tang (A. C. B.C. 1766) had his Officer of Fault-Finding; Wu-wang (A. C. 1130) had his Tympanon of Reproof; thereby they earnestly sought to correct their own errors; yet they ever feared lest they might perchance pass in ignorance their own misdeeds. Very unequal to those emperors are the wise men of these days; add to which they have in readiness every means to cover their own faults; and then, how could they know all their own spots?

Whether it was first employed by Yau or by Yü, the Drum of Admonition (Chinese *Kien-ku*, Japanese *Kanko*) is the best known of those appliances with which the wise monarchs of the Far East are credited to have endeavoured to redress any affliction whatsoever of their subjects, and is frequently mentioned in their literatures as a symbol of the ruler's zeal for a stainless government (cf. 'Yuen-kien-lui-han,' 1703, tom. li. fol. 24). In Japanese paintings and pageants, we see not seldom represented a large drum overgrown with herbs and roosted on by domestic fowls, which symbolizes a long-flourishing reign of peace—that has made the drum of admonition completely useless, owing to the total absence of murmurers and malcontents (cf. Gyôyo, 'Tinten Ainôshô,' 1532, tom. v. ch. 3; Yamaoka, 'Ruiju Meibutsukô,' 18th cent., tom. cccxx).

That some Arabian as well as European travellers in China did not leave such a usage unrecorded is evident from this passage:

Dans chaque ville, il y a ce qu'on appelle Cdarâ,* c'est une cloche, placée sur la tête du gouverneur, et qui est attachée à un fil, lequel s'étend jusque sur la voie publique, afin qu'elle soit à la portée de tout le monde indistinctement. Quelquefois ce fil a une parasange de long. Il suffit que quelqu'un remue tant soit peu le fil pour que la cloche se mette en mouvement. Celui donc à qui on a fait une injustice, remue le fil, et la cloche s'agite sur la tête du gouverneur, afin qu'il expose lui-même ce qu'il désire, et qu'il fasse connaître le tort qu'on lui a fait. L'usage de la cloche existe dans toutes les provinces.

Reinaud's note runs:

Comparez ce passage avec ce que dit Edrisi . . . Autrefois, près du palais de l'empereur à

* This word is very near Japanese *dora*, derived from Chinese *tung-lo*, both signifying gong.

Peking, il y avait un salon avec un tambour, des mandarins et des soldats y montaient la garde jour et nuit. Quand quelqu'un ne pouvait obtenir justice, ou qu'il était vexé, il allait frapper le tambour; à ce bruit, les mandarins étaient obligés d'accourir, d'examiner les griefs du plaignant, et de lui procurer satisfaction. Aujourd'hui cet usage est aboli. —Reinaud, 'Relation des Voyages faits par les Arabes et les Perses dans l'Inde et à la Chine dans le IX^e e, Siècle de l'ère chrétienne,' Paris, 1845, pp. 40-41.

Fernandez Navarette, in his 'Tratados historicos, politicos, ethicos, y religiosos de la Monarchia de China,' Madrid, 1676, p. 12, narrates:

Todas las audiencias de China, usan tener un tambor, major, o menor, segun la calidad de la Audiencia; tocan in él, quando ay algun negocio; el que està en la Audiencia principal desta Corte, es tan grande, que un cuero de elifante sirua de parche; el palo con que tocan, es un madero grande, pediente en lo alto con gruesas cuerdas.

And in 'A Description of China,' in Astley's 'Voyages and Travels,' vol. iv. p. 266, London, 1747, we read:

When a Man has any Business, after setting it down in a Paper of a prescribed Form and Size, he goes to the Palace of the Tribunal, and beats upon a Drum, which he finds at the Second Gate. Then falling on his Knees, and raising his Petition with both Hands as high as his Head, an Officer, appointed for the Purpose, takes it from him. He carries it to the Mandarins of the great Hall, who give it to the Chief President, or, in their absence, to their Assistants. If these reject it, they send the Petitioner his Paper again, and often order him to be soundly whipped for troubling the Court with an impertinent Suit. . . .

Hence we see, in the modern China, the Drum of Admonition of classical renown, originally devised for so noble an end as it was, had degenerated into a mere formality, it having long ceased to be listened to by the monarchs themselves, and become an ordinary signal of application for the capricious judgments of their subordinates.

In Yule's 'Cathay and the Way thither,' 1866, vol. i. p. cvi., Pallegoix is cited to the effect that a Siamese king once adopted this usage in his court, but later on the pages succeeded in abolishing it.

These particulars I have reproduced from my article on 'Traditions and Folklore concerning the Barndoor Fowl,' in the *Taiyô*, vol. xxvii, no. 14, pp. 138-139 (Tokyo, 1921). Now let us proceed to examine the stories of Theodosius and of Charles the Great given at the second reference by PROFESSOR BENSLY, and see if they contain any inci-

dents that bear comparison with some oriental stories.

Of a grateful serpent presenting its benefactor with an article of extraordinary virtue, there are legion of tales in the Orient, of whom I can now produce only the following examples:—

An ancestor of a Japanese, Shidzuta Hikobci by name, whilst walking the streets, happened to come by a number of boys just going to kill a white snake. Upon pity he made every effort in persuasion and succeeded to have it released. On his way home he met a man and his wife with a little girl, who had been awaiting him. Pointing to the girl, the man heartily thanked him for his benevolence to have saved her life. Much amazed with the unexpected address, he replied, "Certainly, you are mistaking me for some other person, I have never done such a good deed in my life." "This little damsel, indeed," spake he, "is the very snake you have rescued from imminent danger; to reward you, therefore, I shall instruct you how to ward off the fascination by wicked snakes." So saying, he delivered to him a talisman, which, he said, was very efficacious in repelling the evil, if worn in a bag tied to the neck. Thus it became an heirloom of his family, and to this day many parents use to apply for its facsimiles with which to protect their daughters from enchantment by snakes.—Iasetsu, 'Shin Chomon-shū,' 18th cent., lib. iii. ch. 3.

Anciently, while a Chinese Marquis of Sui was travelling to the kingdom of Tsi, he beheld on the roadside a little snake squirming in hot sand with its head bleeding. Excited with much compassion, he dismounted himself, and transmitted it with his whip into a near water. He went his way after addressing it, "If you are really a dragon's son, pray protect me hereafter." He reached Tsi and stayed there for two months, after which he took the same route homewards. One day on his way there appeared suddenly before him a little boy, who offered him a bright jewel. He asked him whose son he was, and was answered, "You have rescued me the other day; as a token of my thanksgiving I present you this little thing." Uttering it unbecomingly for him to get anything from an infant, he declined it and went off. That night he dreamt the same child again bringing the jewel and speaking, "Know you that I am the snake resuscitated by you; now believe me and accept this present;" which caused him much to wonder after awakening. When the day dawned, he found the jewel on the head of his bed. Now he took it soliloquizing, "Even a wounded snake understands how to pay a debt of gratitude, and then, can man live without understanding it?" After returning home, he presented the jewel to the king, telling in detail how he had come to its possession. Then the king settled on him a large endowment as a return for this splendid present, and he lived thereon in affluence many years till his end.—Yü Pau, 'Sau-shun-ki,' written c. A.D. 1000.

iii.

This jewel must have been of superlative value, as is implied in the still current phrase, "He shoots the Marquis of Sui's jewel at a sparrow eight thousand feet distant," in allusion to one who gains a very little by losing a great deal—its earliest use occurring in the philosophical work, 'Chwang-tsze,' 4th cent. B.C., tom. xxviii.

There is a variant giving the account thus:

Walking abroad, the Marquis of Sui found a huge snake wounded and helped to retrieve it; as a requital of his kindness, it brought in its mouth a bright jewel as a present to him; it was full an inch in diameter, pure white, and nightly shining enough to light up the dark.

KUMAGUSU MINAKATA

Tanabe, Kii, Japan.

(To be concluded).

BOOKS FROM JOHN DEE'S LIBRARY (cxlvi. 170).—Another book from this library has just been recorded in the sale catalogue of the Britwell Court Library, with an illustration showing a characteristic specimen of Dee's signature. I give the title and particulars from the sale catalogue (Sotheby: S. R. Christie-Miller Library, April 74, 1924).

No. 196. Flacius Illyricus (Matthias Parapomene Dialectices . . . Basilæ (1558).

With autograph signature "Joanna Dee, 1559" on title, and a few marginal notes in his handwriting.

May I add, in amplification of my former note, that "Aurelia" used alone as the name of a town stands for "Orleans," and my suggestion is that in the book referred to it stands for "Aurelia Allobrogum" which means "Geneva."

W. R. B. FARMER

JOANNA SOUTHCOFF'S BOX (13 S. i. 494; cxlvi. 86, 124, 159).—At the last reference CURIOUS expresses surprise at Mr. STUART's statement that there are no Southcottians in existence, because he found "J. Tozer's" letter in *The Observer* of Oct. 30, 1814, in which he (Tozer) wrote that "he renounces all the wicked impositions of his former disordered brain."

It is curious that a gentleman

should have written

that "he renounces

all the wicked impositions

of his former disordered

brain."

RCR 29, 1924.

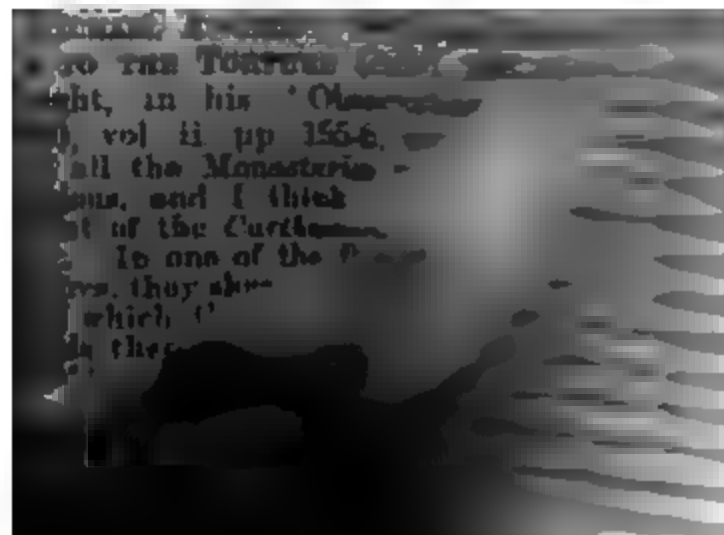
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Monday, Oct. 31, 1814.

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prising that the expression thus obtained was one of *reluctant* agony, and not the patient suffering it was hoped to portray.

GILBERT JOHN ANDERSON.

Sanderstead, Surrey.

PICKWICK, ORIGIN OF THE NAME (12 S. iv. 12, 51, 89, 162, 221; cxlvi. 99).—As to the last reference I wrote to the Vicar of Corsham, asking him whether there is "an entry dated 1694 in the church register of Corsham, Wilts (in which the hamlet of Pickwick is situated), showing Pickwick as the family name of the Bath coach proprietor." He replied, "I can find no entry in Register for 1694 of the name."

In my letter to the Vicar I mentioned that I had ascertained from his predecessor that there was no workhouse at Corsham. (This assertion I had quoted at the 4th reference). In his reply he says "with regard to the Corsham Workhouse my predecessor was misinformed, as there was a Corsham Workhouse which was done away with c. 1840, when a new one was built on Rowden Hill, near Chippenham, for the joint parishes of Corsham, Chippenham and Lacock."

The supposed non-existence of the workhouse was but a small point in my argument, but I should like to correct the error.

I fail to see that the alleged entry in the Corsham Register of 1694, if it were there, would have any bearing on the "Foundling" story. The arguments against the story are set forth at length at 12 S. iv. 162, 221.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

In reply to an inquiry, Mr. T. Sturge Cotterell, of Bath, writes: "The parish register at Corsham, Wilts, for 1694, records that a child 'Moses' was christened. Over the entry is inserted in the same handwriting: 'So called because found at Pickwick.' This child was the founder of the Bath family of Pickwick, and Moses Pickwick of the White Hart Inn, Bath, was his grandson." Mr. Sturge Cotterell's discovery makes it clear that the legend reproduced in its many variant forms in 'N. & Q.' for 1918 really relates to the grandfather of the Bath coach proprietor mentioned by Dickens.

A. B.

ERASMUS SHORTER (cxlvi. 47).—The following will give the information asked for.

He was appointed Cornet to Major Herbert Lawrence, Queen's Own Regt. of Dragoons (3rd Hussars), 18 Nov., 1708; ex-

changed to the Duke of Schomberge's Regt. of Horse, 1709; Lieutenant, Major-General Charles Sybourg's Regt. of Horse (7th Dragoon Guards); commission renewed by George I, June 1, 1715; serving in 1717; Died 23 Nov., 1753.

Second son of John Shorter, by Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Erasmus Philips, Bart., and was brother to the first lady of Sir Robert Walpole.

W. E. GOVIER,
Sen. Lib. Attendant.

War Office.

GREENE'S MUSEUM, LICHFIELD (cxlvi. 191).—The 'D. N. B.' should be consulted, which devotes over two columns to Richard Greene (1716-1793). The article is by the late W. P. Courtney. Greene, a brother of the Rev. Joseph Greene, the head-master of Stratford-upon-Avon Grammar School, did not keep an old curiosity shop. He was in practice as a surgeon and apothecary. His curiosities were kept in the ancient registry office of the Diocese, and the building was "open gratuitously on every day except Sundays." As is well known to readers of Boswell, Johnson visited the museum and expressed his great admiration. A second edition of the catalogue appeared in 1782, a third in 1786. "A few years after Greene's death the collection was broken up." Particulars of the subsequent fate of various parts are given by Courtney. The arms and armour, it appears, were eventually added to the collections of Sir Samuel Meyrick and the Tower of London.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

Richard Green (sic; 1716-1793) was an apothecary at Lichfield, a friend and relative of Dr. Johnson's. His museum was certainly a private one. A note by the Rev. A. Napier, quoted in the "Globe" edition of Boswell's 'Life of Johnson' (p. 347), says that a full account of the museum and of the ultimate fate of its curiosities will be found in *The Art Journal* for December, 1872. Some of the armour is now in the Tower of London. Boswell describes his visit to the museum on 23 March, 1776. He revisited it on 19 Oct., 1779 (as mentioned in his letter of 22 Oct. to Johnson). Green is mentioned in letters of Johnson's in the 'Life' under date 4 May, 1779, and 2 Dec., 1784.

In Roger Ingpen's illustrated edition of Boswell (1907) there will be found on p. 594 a picture of Richard Green's Museum at

Lichfield, from an engraving by Cook after a drawing by Stringer; and on p. 593 there is a reproduction of Green's engraved portrait, a copy of which he gave to Boswell, with its motto "Nemo sibi vivat." According to Ingpen there is a record in Johnson's diary under July 7, 1774, of a visit to Mr. Green's, when the museum was much admired. (This was when Johnson was travelling to North Wales with the Thrales: see R. Duppa's edition of the "Diary of a Journey into North Wales, in the year 1774; by Samuel Johnson LL.D.," London, 1816, p. 5). Ingpen also quotes a letter of Johnson's to Mrs. Thrale, from Lichfield, June 13, 1775, in which he says: "Mr. Green has got a cast of Shakespeare, which he holds to be a very exact resemblance."

L. R. M. STRACHAN.

Birmingham University.

PROVERBS AND PHRASES OF THE DAIRY (cxlvi. 192).—

"As Walsh as blue milk" = As weak (or unsatisfactory) as milk which has been twice creamed or churned.

"As dry as a drape cow" = Connoting "drained dry."

"Gittin' vexed nivver made butter ti come" = The irritation caused by slowness of butter coming in the churn neither helps that or any other operation.

Ah laat a lass, Ah laat a lass,
'At ho'ds 'at muck wants shiftin'

'At scowers her skeeals till t'milk won't
change (i.e., turn sour)

An' like white wash her kits keep so

—Old Mell-Supper act.

"She's a bad wench when t' mistress has to foller her an' strip t' cows" = A girl who does not milk the cows "clean" and whom her mistress has to follow and "strip" them is not to be recommended. Nevertheless many of the old-time Yorkshire mistresses insisted on doing this, to the annoyance of competent milk-maids.

"It's no use putting t' cow-tie on when t' milk pail's been bunched over" = Too late to fasten the cow's legs when it has already kicked over the milk pail.

"Hotched milk" = Milk with blood streaks in it, supposed to have been caused by hedgehogs ("pricky-back," "hotchens,") sucking cows when lying in the pasture.

"Sha's like t'awd coo at ho'ds its milk back frae them it dissn't like" = She is suspicious, secretive, or irresponsible to

strangers or those whom she does not like. In Yorkshire bulls "beller," cows "blair," and calves "beeal."

J. FAIRFAX-BLAKEBOROUGH.

Grove House, Norton-on-Tees.

I have taken the following phrases from Bridge's 'Cheshire Proverbs' (Chester: Phillipson and Golder, 1917), which Mr. HEDGER WALLACE should consult for other proverbs and phrases of a dairying interest.

"As much use as a cow has for side pockets."

"A cow will not clem if there are three blades of pink grass in the field."

"A red cow gives good milk."

"As surly as a cow's husband."

"Cheat, and the cheese will show."

"Cheese and money should always sleep together one night."

"Curst cows have short horns."

"Like stopping an oven with butter."

"The old brown cow laid an egg."

"To come home like the parson's cow with a calf at her foot."

"To tip the cow's horn with silver."

"Who would keep a cow when he can have a pottle of milk for a penny."

"You'll have to wait till the cow comes up for it."

"Buttermilk instead of beer,

So I'll be hanged if I stay here."

"That cauf never heard church-bell."

"To lick one's cauf over again."

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

With the phrase "A poor hap'orth of cheese" we may compare Lord Smart's remark in Swift's 'Polite Conversation.' Dialogue II, "Come, hang saving; bring us up a halfp'orth of cheese."

EDWARD BENSLEY.

THE REV. JAMES PRICE (1756-1850) (cxlvi. 151, 199).—This man is without doubt peculiarly elusive. At the first reference I show that some authorities consider him only as half a personality, but evidently (cf. the second reference) other authorities consider him as two personalities. The Clergy List for 1829 I have never seen, but I take it that it is a re-issue (or third edition) of 'The Clerical Guide' (First edition 1817, second 1822). I have the 1822 edition. It is plain to me that in this 'Guide' the Rev. James Price is left as if still at Cerig-y-drudion even in 1829, for "Karecredin" is undoubtedly an Englishman's effort to spell

Cerig-y-drudion. The 1822 'Guide' has exactly the same form for the name of the place, and has James Price as its Vicar. But the 1822 'Guide' has 1800 as the year of his institution to Llanfechain (or Llanvechen, which of course is again an English effort). The 1808 in the 1829 'Guide' is a mistake.

The meaning of all this is that the James Price No. 2 and the James Price No. 3 in MR. L. H. CHAMBERS's note, *ante* 199, is the same person, who was Vicar of Cerig-y-drudion 1784-1800, and Rector of Llanfechain, 1800-1850.

T. LLECHID JONES.

Llysfaen Rectory, Colwyn Bay.

TEA AND COFFEE CUPS (cxlvi. 47, 106, 140, 181, 199)—The following extracts from letters, which I have permission to publish, are of interest:

(1) From Sir Algernon Tudor-Craig.

The earliest Armorial services are *c.* 1710 in the Kang-he period and both tea and coffee cups at that period had no handles. I conclude that prior to that date coffee must have been drunk out of pewter mugs. . . . I have had one service dated *c.* 1720, in which the coffee-cups have handles though the tea-cups had not, and all my Armorial Services up to *c.* 1760 had tea-cups without handles, while the coffee-cups invariably had them. The biggest service of coffee-cups without handles I have seen was made *c.* 1715 for Lord Willoughby de Broke. I should imagine that handles were first placed on coffee-cups *c.* 1720 and on tea-cups *c.* 1760.

The writer of the above states that his opinion is not worth much, "except with regard to the Chinese Armorial Porcelain."

(2) Worcester Royal Porcelain Company, Limited.

We are afraid we cannot answer your question as to the date when china cups were first used for tea and coffee, nor when these cups were first made with handles. As far as our own manufactory is concerned, we may say that during the earliest years, from 1751 onwards, tea-cups were made both with and without handles, coffee-cups being always made with handles. Earlier than this we cannot go, but possibly you might obtain some light on the subject in some of the books on Earthenware and Pottery made in Staffordshire before the porcelain period, viz., previous to 1745.

HERBERT SOUTHAM.

SWIFT'S WELSH TRAVELS (cxlvi. 193).—Exactly how often Swift crossed from Ireland to England and back again I do not know. Excluding his first journey, when he was one year old, with his nurse to White-

haven, whence he did not return for three years I find that he must have done the double crossing at least eight times; and, if his usual route was *viâ* Holyhead, he must have been fairly well acquainted with the coast-road through North Wales to Chester. On his final return to Ireland, in September, 1727, he left Chester on Friday, Sept. 22, at 11 in the morning; slept that night at Ridland (Rhyddlan); the next night at an inn on the Anglesey side of the ferry; and reached Holyhead after various adventures (riding, walking, and sailing) about 3 o'clock in the afternoon of Sunday, the 24th. He had missed the packet boat; the ship that was ready to sail on Monday waited for fairer weather, or more passengers, and Swift was consequently obliged, sorely chafing, to stay at Holyhead until Thursday the 28th. Even then the weather was so stormy that the ship had to turn back, and the "Journal" which Swift wrote at Holyhead closes with the Dean in his chamber again at the inn—"where I must stay, and get in a new stock of patience." The MS. is in the Forster Collection at the South Kensington Museum, and has been printed by Churton Collins (in *The Gentleman's Magazine*, June, 1882), by Sir Henry Craik (in his 'Life of Swift'), and in Temple Scott's edition of Swift's 'Prose Works,' vol. xi, pp. 391-403 (Bell and Sons, 1907). It must be admitted that Swift was in no gracious mood while at Holyhead on this occasion. His remarks about "the Welch" are therefore not at all complimentary. "I am in the worst part of Wales under the very worst circumstances," he says, "and this rain has made these parts unwalkable." Nevertheless he did walk on the rocks for exercise on Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday; and on Wednesday he ascended "the monstrous mountain properly called Holy Head, or Sacrum promontorium by Ptolemy."

L. R. M. STRACHAN.

Birmingham University.

There is no doubt of Swift having been in Wales. Appendix ix in Sir Henry Craik's 'Life of Swift' contains a journal written by the Dean in the autumn of 1727, in which he narrates his adventures on the way from Chester to Holyhead, and his dreary stay for over a week at the latter place till he got a ship to Ireland. Swift left Chester on Sept. 22, and reached Holyhead on the 24th. On his journey he made a point of visiting the church at Llandegai

because of the monument there to Archbishop Williams.

Fourteen years earlier, at the end of the *Journal to Stella*, Swift, dating from Chester on June 6, writes, "I resolve on Monday to set out for Holyhead."

EDWARD BENSLY.

MONTACUTE BARONY (cxlvi. 192).—Simon De Montacute had two sons, William and Simon. The elder, Sir William, K.B.—2nd Baron, summoned 1317, Steward of King's household, Seneschal of Duchy of Aquitaine—married Elizabeth De Montford.

Drogo de Montacute, who came with the Earl of Morston at the Conquest, was succeeded by his grandson Richard.

Richard was succeeded by his son Dru, who married Aliva Basset of Wycombe. He had two sons, Dru and William. Dru's line ended in two granddaughters.

Richard was succeeded by his younger son, William; who was succeeded by his only son, William; who was succeeded by his son, Simon, the 1st Baron, who married Aufrick, sister of Orry, King of the Isle of Man, and was the father of William, the subject of the enquiry. Cf. Burke's *'Extinct Peerage'*, 1831.

L. F. C. E. TOLLEMACHE.

"TWO FACES UNDER ONE HOOD" (cxlvi. 191).—Is not this idiom sufficiently explained and illustrated by the *'Oxford English Dictionary'*? "To have two faces" is there defined as meaning "to be guilty of duplicity," and, when applied to speech, "to be ambiguous." The obsolete "to bear or carry two faces under one hood" is given as having the same sense. Examples are quoted under *Face* and *Hood*; the earliest from a political poem of about 1475, "Two faces in a hooche is neuer to tryst."

Two hedes in one hood at ones, quoted from the *'Romaunt of the Rose'*, 7388, refers to kissing.

EDWARD BENSLY.

With reference to this allusion it is interesting to note that an old name for the pansy (seventeenth century or earlier) is "three faces under a hood."

G. S. GIBBONS.

SCHOOL MOTTO FROM ST. JEROME (cxlvi. 191).—I have consulted two earlier editions of St. Jerome than those cited by Mr. Flint, namely, Reatino's great edition issued from the Plantinian Press in 1579, and reprinted in Paris in 1643. In these

the epistle to Paulinus is numbered 103 (not 53), and the words of the passage are as he quotes them, the order, however, being slightly different: "Discamus in terris, quorum scientia nobis perseveret in celo."

Migne (*'Patrolog. Latina'*, tom. xxii. col. 549) prints the passage as Mr. Flint gives it.

OSWALD HUNTER BLAIR.

Fort Augustus Abbey.

THE "FALDETT" (cxlvi. 191).—The "Faldetta," the national head-dress of the Maltese women, is said to be a survival of the Arab domination of A.D. 870.

Some say it was introduced as a sign of national mourning for the calamities brought to Malta by the armies of Napoleon in 1798.

This would appear incorrect, as women, before that date, were forbidden to appear in the Strada Reale without a "Faldetta."

MURIEL HAMILTON SCOTT.

SIR WILLIAM CHAMBERS (12 S. xi. 290, 357) is stated by the *'D. N. B.'* to have a supposed origin from the Barons of Tartas in France. Is there any confirmation of this? The Lyon Register contains an entry of arms to "Mons. . . Chambers, Baron of Tartas, France." Is this family connected with Chambers of Cleadon?

Sir W. Chambers left the following children:—

1. George, m. 6 July, 1784, Jane, eldest dau. of the first Baron Rodney.
2. Salina, m. William Innes.
3. Lavinia, m. Josiah Cottin.
4. Cornelia, m. 1775, John Milbanke (see ante).
5. Charlotte Augusta, m., firstly, Charles Harward, of Hayne House, Devon (see Burke's *'Commoners'* under Archer of Trevelaske), and m., secondly, Chas. Gordon, Esq., of Wiscombe Park, Devon.

Is anything known of the issue of George, Salina, Lavinia, or Charlotte Augusta by her second husband?

T. R. THOMSON.

JOSEPH MILSAND (cxlvi. 193).—Born at Dijon, 1817. He first of all wished to be a painter, and journeyed to Italy and England, to this end, but finally settled in Paris, where he became known for his critical and philosophical writings. He died in Dijon in 1886. Consult *'Nouveau Larousse Illustré'*, Mrs. Orr's *'Life and Letters of Browning'*, and Griffin's *'Life of Robert Browning'* (Methuen, 1910). Portraits of

him will be found in *Harper's Magazine* for 1892 (Vol. lxxxiv, p. 843), and in *Scribner's Magazine* for 1896 (Vol. xx, p. 108). A portrait of him was also painted by Barrett Browning, according to Whiting's 'The Brownings, their life and art' (1911).

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

"KNEE-CAPS": EIGHTEENTH CENTURY (cxlvi. 173).—Could they have been leggings? Though in modern days they usually reach from ankle to knee, they are sometimes longer. The 'N. E. D.' quotes an example dated 1809—"a pair of leggings or pantaloons," and another 1869—"long leggings reaching over the knees, made of leather." I cannot trace their use with a dress suit, but if the clergyman was a sporting parson may he not have used long leggings with breeches in the hunting field?

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

THE WEDGWOOD FAMILY (cxlvi. 132).—In reference to Mrs. E. E. COPE's remarks about the occurrence of the name Wedgwood appearing in the Coxwold Parish Registers, it may be interesting to record that a person or persons of that name carried on a pottery at Yearsley, near Coxwold, on the estate of the Wombwell family.

In the issue of the *Yorkshire Weekly Post* for Jan. 26, 1924, a correspondent supplied the following note:

A Yorkshire branch of the future famous Burslem Wedgwoods carried on the business, as recorded in the old distich:—

At Yearley there are pancheons made
By Willie Wedgwood, that young blade.

A John Wedgwood also made pottery in Walingate, York, early in the 18th century.

It is also on record that John Wedgwood, of Yearsley, was "buried in wollen" in 1682, and William Wedgwood in 1692, the latter possibly the father of the Willie of the couplet. The famous Josiah's great-uncle was John Wedgwood, but, as he died in 1705, he could not be identified with the Yearsley John, buried in 1682. It is possible Gilbert Wedgwood, who married Margaret Burslem in 1612, and was ancestor of Josiah, had a brother, from whom the John of Yearsley was descended.

H. ASKEW.

Spennymoor.

"EREHWON" OR "EREWHON"? (cxlvi. 173).—That "Erewhon" in the right form is proved conclusively by the Preface to the 1st edition,—“The Author wishes it to be understood that Erewhon is pronounced as a word of three syllables, all short—thus, E-re-whon.”

DAVID SALMON.

Narbeth.

That the spelling *Erewhon* was a slip of the writer's pen, or a mistake in the first edition of the book, is a suggestion that cannot be entertained for a moment. The author's manuscript is in the Museum. The second edition (1872) is "revised and corrected." The reason Butler gave *wh* the preference over *hw* is fairly obvious: "One of my New Zealand correspondents has since told me that only in one township called Erewhon, but that people sometimes call their township after Butler's book, and sometimes 'Erehwon,' which is not what the author intended. In reversing the letters 'wh' he treated 'wh' as an irreversible symbol, as one would treat 'qu.' " Henry Festing Jones, 'Butler,' vol. i. p. 153.

EDWARD BIRCHALL.

In no edition of this book is the word spelt otherwise than "Erewhon." It has been translated into Dutch with the name, and into German as "Ergin."

THEODORE BESTER.

CARLYLE ON THE CONSTELLATIONS (cxlvi. 150).—This lament appears on p. 150 of Richard A. Proctor's 'Myths and Legends of Astronomy.' Mary Proctor, daughter of the author, states that her father derived it either from a conversation or a letter.

THOMAS I. BAKER.

LISP AS RENDERING OF JEWISH (cxlvi. 157).—Dickens, I think, was responsible for this caricature: see ch. 36 of 'Great Expectations'—published in 1861 for one of Mr. Jaggers's clients. As Thackeray and Dickens were practically contemporaries through life, I do not think Dickens derived it from Thackeray. As a matter of fact, Hebrews do not lisp more than other languages. H. C—N (Hebrew).

PHRASES FROM THE DAIRY (cxlvi. 173).—Your correspondent's reference to the moon prompts me to mention the popular saying about the moon being composed of this indigestible substance; and it is not generally known that this owes its origin to Rabelais ('Works,' ch. 11), who tells us that one of his characters "thought the moon was made of green cheese." It is not clear exactly what is meant by this, but a century later, in the *floruit* of Samuel Butler, the expression had become one of disparagement for we read in 'Hudibras' (Pt. II

261) of the efforts made to prove a lady "was not made of green

GILBERT JOHN ANDERSON.

JOBS WANTED (cxlvi. 193).—1 (b)

Man angrer ofte sin tale,
Men sjelden sin taushed"
(unshed) is Danish, meaning "One often
one's speech, but rarely one's silence."
thor may be either Danish or Norwegian.

G. M. GATHORNE-HARDY.

A. Kendall was the author of 'Burford
, and its Robin Red-Breast,' as well as of
r's Travels in search of her Master,'
'English Boy at the Cape,' 'The Swallow,'
, and 'A Pocket Encyclopædia,' besides
works.

N. W. HILL.

he author of 'Burford Cottage, and its
'Red-Breast' was Edward Augustus
1 (1776?-1842), and it was first published
. A new edition was issued with the
s name in 1861, and edited by Mrs. R.
ne. For list of his writings see

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

Notes on Books.

es of Travel. By Sir Thomas Graham
on. (Cambridge University Press. 10s.
6d. net).

ook abounds in delightful pictures which
double value. First, they have been
by a cunning hand, directed by an eye
in discovering the inner conditions of
and secondly, they record scenes, and
of places, which modern modes of travel
industrial progress have modified or even
ed. Here and there, too, is a precious
something destroyed—as in the mention
basilica of St. Demetrius at Salonica,
down in an accidental fire which
the city during the war. Sir Thomas
could not, of course, write of so many
without putting in here and there illum-
remarks about their architectural
s, but, having already given to the world
ults of his examination of these build-
formal treatises, he purposely omits
or technical account of buildings.
reliminary essay on Travel—contrasting
veller's opportunities in the nineteenth
with those of to-day—concludes with
sing story of an Italian gentleman (and
lived the greater part of his life in
b) who, when regret was expressed that
ld not walk freely about in some parts
because of brigands, replied, "But
you would never think of doing so in
places in England, for instance in
re."

sketching as, most frequently, the
of his visit, our author stayed long
in this place and that, to observe the

life carried on there. It comes out clearly
that his geniality won people's hearts—often,
one may guess, through his kindness for child-
ren. Having kept a well-filled diary he is able
to bring the customs and sights and characters
of a countryside before us with vividness and
intimacy. The chapter on Maggiore and the
Borromean Islands, with its charming pictures
of local industries—the *fornello* or vat for boil-
ing chestnuts in which the fishing-nets are
steeped once a month; the women sitting and
singing as they pick the *canape* which they will
spin into cord for the nets; the story of the
boat *La Parigi* and its courteous owner—is, in
this respect, the richest. But the description
of flood in the Dolomite country, and the
chapters on Eastern Europe are perhaps of
greater importance, especially the account of
Dalmatia.

The easy style contributes much to the
reader's pleasure, and so does the occasional
appearance of a happy quotation from the
classics. Here and there we find ourselves on
the track of Ruskin. Ruskin and his influence
on theories of art and architecture will probably
prove a good theme for late twentieth century
research; and perhaps, now disparaged, will
then be re-habilitated. Meanwhile, it is inter-
esting to observe that the earlier of these
travels were undertaken when Ruskin was yet
a great force, and to surmise his effect upon
the development of a vigorous young mind.

The illustrations are reproductions of the
author's sketches and include a most beautiful
water-colour of Mostar Bridge as frontispiece.
Our author begins with pleasant reference to
Bacon's counsel on Travel and has certainly
followed it; we may congratulate him on hav-
ing followed also the philosopher's counsel upon
discourse—in that he has happily varied and
intermingled tales with reasons, and jest with
earnest—and shown how much knowledge can
indeed be gathered by applying his questions to
the skill of the persons whom he asketh and
giving them occasion to please themselves in
speaking.

*The East India House, its History and Associa-
tions.* By William Foster. (John Lane.
12s. 6d. net).

MR. FOSTER can claim acquaintance with the
records of the East India Company for a
period of forty years, and has had them for
sixteen years in his charge. Probably he is
right in supposing that now-a-days to most
people the chief fact associated with the East
India House is Charles Lamb's employment
there, alongside of whom many will also call
to remembrance Peacock and the two Mills,
Strachey and Macaulay. Mr. Foster devotes
a whole chapter to Lamb, and under 'The
Examiner's Department' relates much that is
of interest about those others, but although this
part of the book is delectable enough we turn
with yet higher appreciation to the pages which
relate the earlier history of the Company, the
vicissitudes of its fortunes and its housing and
the characters and careers of the men who
built it up and kept it going. It was not
without difficulty it found itself a domicile.

First settled in Philpot Lane, Fenchurch Street, in the mansion of the Governor Sir Thomas Smythe, then, for some seventeen or eighteen years in Crosby House, Bishopsgate Street, the Company came to the neighbourhood of the Leaden Hall in 1638, taking up their abode in the house of the newly-elected Governor, Sir Christopher Clitherow. Ten years later, in 1648, they moved into the neighbouring house belonging to Lord Craven—the hero of the days of the Plague and the Fire—who, as the most uncompromising of Royalists could not occupy it during the Commonwealth. Their tenancy under him was an uneasy period, which yet was marked by a steady expansion of their trade, and in 1710 (after the old Company had amalgamated with its rival the New East India Company) they effected the purchase of these premises. As time went on they expanded them by purchase or lease of neighbouring houses and addition of warehouses, till, in the twenties of the eighteenth century, it was decided to erect a new East India House to the plans of Theodore Jacobsen. Mr. Foster gives copious illustrations of the different buildings, both of exterior and interior. The most pleasing of any are the three views of the old house, the “Dutch,” the “Overley,” and the attractive “Vertue”—of which last our author believes himself to have recovered the original drawing.

Ned Ward, in ‘The London Spy,’ relates how the East India Company was described to him as “a Corporation of men with long heads and deep purposes.” Their power to hold their own amid turbulent opposition was evinced in Leadenhall Street no less than in the distant East—witness their cheerful conduct of affairs during the times of the Weavers’ Riots when Parliament was induced to prohibit the use of ‘all wrought silks, Bengalls, and stuffs mixed with silk or herba, of the manufacture of Persia, China or East India, and all calicoes painted, dyed, printed or stained there’—a measure designed to protect industry, but calculated to depress the East India Company who dealt largely with this commerce. The chapter about the staff of the East India House in the seventeenth century is interesting not from the point of the House only but as illustrating the conditions of work in a London place of mercantile business at that date. The hours of work were very long; clerks were required to attend during winter from eight to twelve and from two to seven, and during summer from seven in the morning till eight at night with the two hours interval, it may be presumed, at mid-day.

In the eighteenth century we have two notable figures: Charles Du Bois, the Treasurer, whose service was chequered at the end with misfortunes for which he was not entirely free from blame, but whose life gains its chief interest from his botanical pursuits in his garden at Mitcham, and John Hoole, the Auditor, familiar to every reader of Boswell as a friend of the great Doctor. The chapter on Hoole brings together the particulars of his doings as a poet; gives a sketch of his character and a short outline of his

official career, which was troubled during the six years when he was Governor. Like the rest of the book these biographical sketches are readably written, and with matter, and the writer’s pleasant style serves him equally well when dealing with notes from the petty cash books of the Royal East India Company. A chapter on the East India Company would have been rather amusing—must be allowed that Joe Sedley and his kin have less obvious connections with the East India House than with India House. Mr. Foster’s criticism so expert as Mr. Foster’s criticism of the treatment of the Company and its history would make good reading.

Modern Polish Literature. By Roman Ingarden. (Oxford University Press. 6s. net.)

THIS book is designed to stimulate interest in the subject of Polish literature and to serve as a guide for the translation of Polish works. It covers the recent history and development of the modern Polish novel, and of Polish lyrical poetry, giving sketches of a some account of the influence on Polish literature of Western Europe. This is a book of great interest and great importance, and it gives an outlook upon life of the Polish spirit which is instinctive judgement of values different from our own. It seems unlikely that we shall ever wear to us the friendly, familiar face presented to any fairly well-read man by French and Italian literature, but it lurks in it, as in Russian literature, more terrible, more inhumane, and at the same time more pitiful than is native to the English or Latin peoples. Its pessimism is more to exceed Russian pessimism, and it is more of ghastliness to know no limit, so that the old awful banquet of Cyaxares seems more congruous with it even now. But, on the other hand, it opens up views of human life touched with a peculiar beauty, and it is a comedy which, for Western readers, probably mean a real extension of the range of vision and possibilities of comedy. Sienkiewicz is the one Polish author who has made ‘Quo Vadis,’ the one Polish book which in this country may be assumed to be known. Poland Sienkiewicz has begun to read a numerous line of younger writers, and the literature of Poland at least is no longer in abundance; and without much exaggeration might call Professor Dyboski’s task of giving a position of these lectures gigantic, and the difficulty of the mass, he could not have had little previous acquaintance with the subject in his audience. He has acquitted himself skilfully and well, and when more translations begin to bring Polish literature nearer to us the framework of ideas and suggestions derived from these pages should be read, popularly, the more interesting and enjoyable.

CORRIGENDUM.

At *ante*, p. 196, col. 1, line 10, for *Attollis*.

APR 18 1924

NOTES AND QUERIES

FOR READERS AND WRITERS, COLLECTORS AND LIBRARIANS.

Seventy-Fifth Year.

Vol. 146. No. 40.

APRIL 5, 1924.

SIXPENCE.

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THIS WEEK:

hibition of French Painted Glass in London.

on 'Sir Gawain and the Green Knight.'

y's Burial.

and Serpent Poem.

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Notes.

AN EXHIBITION OF FRENCH PAINTED GLASS IN LONDON ABOUT A.D. 1802.

In 1791, when the French Government sold the churches, all but a few were sold for secular purposes. La Quérière 'Description historique des Maisons de Dieu' vol. i (1821), p. 213, says that in 1802, during the Peace of Amiens, the painted glass in the closed churches of Rouen, S. Nicholas, S. Cande-le-vieux, les Carmes, and part of that in S. Herbier, was taken away by an Englishman. The glass, which filled seventeen great crates, was transported to Calais, thence to Norwich. In vol. ii (1841), p. 249 of the same work La Quérière gives further information about it, told to him by an Englishman, R. Van Hamp, who visited Rouen in 1826.

Twenty years ago two persons, an Englishman from Norwich named Stevenson, a dealer for Indian fabrics, and a Dutchman, R. Van Hamp, decided to go to France to collect the painted glass in the closed churches. In Rouen they obtained the greater part of their collection, the whole enterprise costing them "200,000 livres sterling." To effect the resale of the glass it was exhibited in London, admission one shilling. The buyers, however, were scarce and the exhibi-

tion remained open about 18 years. Most of the buyers were amateurs and very little of the glass was set up in churches.

Is there any English description of this exhibition in London, any list of the exhibits, any record of the ultimate fate of the glass? One may make a fairly safe guess that the Norfolk man was either Seth Stevenson, the antiquary, then about 20 years old, or his father William, the proprietor of the *Norfolk Chronicle*.

Among this glass were three windows from S. Nicholas which the old writers on Rouen claimed to rank among the finest painted glass in Europe. Farin gives a description of them in his 'Histoire de la Ville de Rouen,' 1668. Two were in the Lady Chapel: the first, the Assumption after Raphael Sadlair, given by M. Jean Vasselien, Sieur de Bourdonnière and Dame Catherine de Cormoles his wife in 1529 (? misprint for 1629); the second, the Visitation after Raphael Sadlair given by Canon Giles Dandré, rector of the church from 1622 until his death in 1651. The third window, in the chapel of S. Reine, had as its subject the Miraculous Draught of Fishes, after Rubens, and had been given to the church in 1645 by Nicholas Creval and Marguerite le Marchand his wife. Is anything known of the present location of the Assumption and the Miraculous Draught? The Visitation will be found in York Minster, in the south aisle of the Lady Chapel, having been given to the Cathedral in 1804 by Lord Carlisle, who presumably bought it at Stevenson and Van Hamp's exhibition. The identity is certain, for Canon Grossier of Rouen, who knew the window in S. Nicholas, identified it at York. It will be noticed that Farin speaks of the design as "after Raphael Sadlair," who was not a painter but an engraver: modern authorities describe this Visitation as after a picture by Frederigo Baroccio.

Of another window removed at the same time from Rouen I also seek information; whether it be still in existence, and, if so, where is its present home. This one came from the Chapel of the Conception in the Church of S. Jean. It represented the history of Canon Théophile, apostle of the feast of the Immaculate Conception—the full story will be found in the 'Légende Dorée' (ed. 1531). The window, which was a work of the sixteenth century, consisted of two lights. In the one was shown Théophile in a boat in midstream: one demon raises huge waves by means of a pair of bellows, and

another overturns the boat with a pitchfork. On the further bank of the stream the unfaithful wife, with whom Théophile has sinned, sits at the door of her house contemplating the scene. Below was the quatrain:

Come un clers en mortel péchié
En aourant de Jhésus la mère
Au tond de l' unde horrible et fiere
Fu par les faulz mauvaiz neiié.

The other light showed Théophile at the bottom of the river, on one side of him Mary, on the other side the Devil, contend for his soul. Above, Jesus Christ seated on a cloud, terminates the dispute in favour of His Mother. Below was the quatrain:

Coment la benoiste Marie
Encontre Sathan qui l' aherd
Debattit de l' ame du cler
Et la reprint en sa baillie.

According to La Quérière the design of this window has been engraved and described by E. H. Langlois in his account of the Institutions of the Palincds and the Feast of the Conception. The same writer says that he has seen drawings of the three windows in S. Nicholas in a bound volume of MSS. relating to that church. This volume, which belonged formerly to the *Ancienne Bibliothèque de la Cathédrale* was when La Quérière saw it (1841) in the *Archives du Département*.

RORY FLETCHER.

NOTES ON 'SIR GAWAIN AND THE GREEN KNIGHT.'

(See *ante* p. 203).

9. as bare as I sitte (line 290).

This has the appearance of a proverbial or conventional phrase. It is interesting to find the expression "to sit bare" in a metaphorical sense in Layamon's 'Brut' ll. 3419-21:—

Nu ich habben ibiden þat ich bare sitte,
wunnen biræued (=bereft of possessions).

10. as wroth as wynde (line 319).

Parallel passages for this phrase are:—

He was as wroth as þe wynde towarde oure lorde

(*'Patience,'* l. 410).

Also wroth as þe wynde wex Mede in a while
(*'Piers Plowman,'* B. iii. 328).

þei woll be wroth as þe wynde and warie hem
þat it made

(*'Richard the Redeles,'* iii. 153).

And he wrothe as the wynde to his wale eme
(*'Destruction of Troy,'* l. 13091).

as wroth as wynde
is kyng herownde (*'Ludus Coventrie,'*
E.E.T.S., p. 7).

As wynde wrothe

Knyghtys now goht [=goth].

(*Ibid.* p. 315)

The quene was as wrothe as wynde

And to syr gawayne sayde she than . . .

(*'Le Morte Arthur,'* E.E.T.S., 1144).

Than schir Golograse for greif his gray ene
brynt,

Wod wraith as the wynd, his handis can
wryng.

(*'Golagros & Gawane,'* 770).

Most of these are cited by Prof. Bruce in his edition of *'Le Morte Arthur.'*

11. He brayde his bluk aboute (line 440).

I suggest that we have in *bluk* an early (miswritten) example of the word *bulk*, which, in the sense of trunk of the body, ousted the old *bouk* (Old English *būc*) in English areas in the fifteenth century. A scribe to whom only *bouk* was familiar might boggle at *bulk* or *bolc*, if he found such a form in his exemplar.

12. He sperred þe sted with þe spurex (line 670).

If we may assume that the *rr* in *sperred* is significant, this form cannot be interpreted as the past tense of "to spear," apart from the fact that this verb is not authenticated earlier than Johnson's Dictionary. I suggest that it is an early variant of the verb "to spar," the first meaning of which is "to dart," "to thrust (with a spear)," hence, in the sixteenth century, "to strike with the spurs" (said of fighting cocks). It is to be observed that the earliest examples of *sparre* are found in the alliterative *'Wars of Alexander'* and *'Destruction of Troy'*: see the *'Oxford Dictionary.'*

13. & heȝly he þonkeȝ

Iesus & say[nt] Gilyan (lines 773-4).

The saint is, of course, St. Julian, to whom there are familiar references as the patron of hospitality in Chaucer's Prologue to the *Canterbury Tales* and the *'Hous of Fame'*. This allusion in the *'Ancren Riwe'* may be added:—

Heo iuindep, iwis, Sein Julianes in, þet
weiuerinde men ȝeorne secheþ.

(ed. Morton, p. 350)

14. Sere seggeȝ hym seced by sadel, quel h
lyst (l. 822).

Mr. Thomas Knott (*Modern Language Notes*, vol. xxx. p. 804) deprecated the change of the MS. reading *quel* to *quil* (as in recent editions of the text) on the ground that, if similar alterations were carried out

the poem, complete normalization involved. But there is a more com-
 reason for the retention of *qucl*. It
 is an established unstressed form of
 junction *while*. The following
 are to hand:—

If grantyt to the forsad Paton and
 tak of Rechy Jak quhel it ma vake
 n or as soon as it is free]. 'Rental
 Cupar-Angus' (1879), vol. i. p. 209,

m [i.e., wheelks] in Water and Salt be
 & fyrst wyth Ale & Salt, and do so
 ben slepyr [i.e., as long as they are
 'Two Fifteenth Century Cookery
 E.T.S., p. 23.

tymes syttyng at the alle housse
 or duthe do ther bussynysse. 'South-
 Court Leet Records' (1905), part i. p.
 1551.

modern dialects *whel* and *wel* are
 confined to the north of England.
 pressed form of another type, *whol*,
 found in South Lancashire and York-
 This has an early predecessor in
 which is extant in a letter of Queen
 of Scotland, of 1524:

best to put them both in the castel
 trou, vhol that they fynd a vay how
 rz may be vel reulyd. 'State Papers
 VIII,' vol. iv. p. 129.

per oper in armez con felde (line 841).
 elde (line 890).

monology of the form *felde* requires

It represents the Anglian variant
 Saxon *fieldan*, which occurs mainly
 in the forms *-fildan*, *-fyldan*. It is the
 form of the stem *fald-*, to fold.
able felde, cf. late O.E. *getwīfeld*.

ymbled ouer hir blake chyn with
 yte vayles (line 958).

is deemed necessary to perfect the
 ion, *mylke-quyte* may be altered to
 yte. Cf. "Chalk-whyte chymnees per
 innoze" (line 798).

C. T. ONIONS.

ISH FAMILY HISTORY.

LDs OF LOUGHSCUR, CO. LEITRIM.

Following extracts from Wills and
 cuments, which were deposited in
 ic Record Office at the Four Courts
 n, are perhaps worthy of being
 record in the columns of 'N. & Q.'
 xtracts from the 'Book of Deposi-
 41,' have not, I believe, appeared in
 before They are interesting as
 a little light on the sufferings
 by some in the Rebellion of 1641;

and the names of the persons and places
 given may be of use to some from a genealog-
 ical point of view.

The Funeral Certificate of Sir James
 Ware, whose daughter Russell married Hum-
 phrey Reynolds of Loughscur, and is men-
 tioned in his Will dated July 26, 1660,
 shows how the funerals of the nobility and
 gentry were carried out in those days.

1632. REYNOLDS, Thomas.

Memorand, that the one and twentieth day
 of November, 1632,

Dated 21 Nov., 1632. I, Thomas Reynolds
 Proved 1 Dec., 1632. of Clunties in the

County of Leitrim,
 Esq., make this my last Will, having first
 appointed my well beloved Brother Hum-
 phrey Reynolds of Loughfinn in the afore-
 said County, Esq., to be my Executor,
 Administrator and disposer of all my
 Goods, Lands, Chattels, etc.

Witness our hands that the said THOMAS
 REYNOLDS, Esq., uttered the aforesaid words.

(Signed) John Ryan, 'Ter. Connolly.

Probate granted Dec. 1, 1632, to Hum-
 phrey Reynolds.

1636. REYNOLDS, Charles.

I, Charles Reynolds of Seaghan, Esq.,
 bequeath my body
 Dated 10 Sept., 1636. to be buried in the
 Proved Parish Church of
 flynagh. I bequeath

to my brother Humphrey Reynolds all my
 Patent lands to the use of my son Christo-
 pher Reynolds, and after his death to my
 brother Humphrey Reynolds, and after his
 death to my brother Thomas Reynolds, then
 failing heirs to my uncle William Reynolds.
 I leave and bequeath unto my wife a plow of
 6 garrons, etc. To my dau. Mary £. . . ster-
 ling. Unto my dau. Gen £100, to my dau.
 Rose £100, to my son Cahill Reynolds the
 Cartrons of Land called Leitrim. To my son
 George right and title to the Cartron of
 land called Trewleagh, etc.

(Signed)

1660. REYNOLDS, Humphrey.

I, Humphrey Reynolds of Loughscur, Co.
 Leitrim, bequeath my
 Dated 26 July, 1660. body to be buried in
 Proved ffenagh Church. I

leave to my wife
 Russell Reynolds alias Ware during her life
 my Manor of Loughsour and the twenty
 Cartons of land as it was granted to my
 father and to me by general Letters Patent
 from his Majesty. She shall have disposal

of the rents, etc., until the next May after her death, and then my son and heir James is to enjoy the said Manor of Loughacur. I leave to my said son and heir James Reynolds the Abbey of Derrin in Co. Roscommon. I give him my parsonage of Manteroly in Co. Leitrim. I give to my son James my interest in the Manor of Laghin as the same was granted to my brother Charles by Letters Patent, except the quarter of Laghin which I leave to my son William Reynolds. My cozen Henry Fitzwilliam Reynolds. My dau. Susanna's children [unreadable.—H.F.R.] her two daughters and 10£ to her son Owen. My dau. Mary Cefallge. My dau. Katherine 10/- because she married without my consent. My dau. Elizabeth unmarried. Mary my son John's daughter 100s. when 18 years old. To my son William the quarter of Laghin and for want of heirs to my son James. I leave my son Charles the Carton of Edenmore and of Dromcroman. My nephew Christopher Reynolds (his father dead) the Carton of Leitrim near Laghin. My wife and my son James to be Executors, and my cozen Henry Warren and my cozen Brian Jones to be overseers.

(Signed) H. REYNOLDS.

(N.B.—There was no note as to the proving of the Will.—H. F. R.)

1699. REYNOLDS, John.

I, John Reynolds of Loughacur in the Co. of Leitrim. My body
Dated 14 Aug., 1699. to be buried in the
Granted 8 Dec., 1699. parish Church of
Honoch in the tomb
of my Ancestors. My farm in Honoch,
Ballynoghroch and Kileronnan. To my son
John Reynolds the lease of the townland of
Ballyclare in Co. of Antrim, being part of
my said wife's portion. To my dear mother
Mrs. Jane Pottinger, the sum of £62 now
in the hands of my mother. Douvalan to
pay unto my sister Sandy the sum of £200
sterling in full discharge of her marriage
portion. My executors to sell my blacke
cattle horses and sheep and with the assist-
ance of John Patton, James Patton and
James Reinolds. To Mrs. Katherine Pey-
ton and Mrs. Jenny Peyton. My cozens
James Reinolds and Charles Reinolds. My
dear Mother-in-law Mrs. Jane Pottinger
and my wife to be sole executors.

(Signed)

Signed at Carrickfergus, Aug. 14, 1699.
in the house of his mother-in-law Mrs. Jane

Pottinger. Granted Dec. 8, 1699, to his
wife Jane Reynolds alias Pottinger.

1747. REYNOLDS, George.
126 - 558 - 88945.

REYNOLDS, George,

v.
Gallagher
Dated 29-30 Oct., 1747.
Regd. . . .

A Memorial of a
Lease and Release
dated 29th and 30th
October, 1747. Be-
tween George Rey-
nolds of Letterfyan
in Co. Leitrim, and

Mentions:—Ann Reynolds widow and relict
of James Reynolds, the said George Rey-
nolds' father.

[From Registry of Deeds Office, Dublin.]

1757. TAYLOR, Mary Ann.

To Swear George Reynolds, Esq., the natural
and lawful brother
Dated 27 Sept., 1757. and next of kin of
Granted 7 June, 1758. Mary Ann Taylor,
otherwise Reynolds,
late of Letterfyan in the Co. of Leitrim,
widow, deceased.

Intestate directed to Toby Payton, Esq.,
and Roger Rorke, gent. Dated 27th Sep-
tember, 1757.

Admon. granted to above George Reynolds,
7th June, 1758.

[Prerogative Grant.]

1769. REYNOLDS, Ann.

Ann Reynolds late of Letterfyan, Co.
Leitrim, deceased,
Granted 8. Feb., 1769. intestate.
Admon. granted 8th
February, 1769, to her daughter Ann Rey-
nolds.

1776. REYNOLDS, John.

I, John Reynolds of Drumcrommon, Co.
Leitrim, Esq., be-
queath to my eldest
Dated 7 March, 1776. son William Rey-
Proved 31 Jan., 1777. nolds the Town and
Lands of Drumcrommon, Edenmore, Drum-
parsons and Gurteen, subject to an Annuity
of £20 for support of my second son John
Reynolds, and daughters Mary Ann
Susanna and Frances and my wife Margery
Reynolds. I give to my son John Reynolds
my tolls customs and profits from the Fairs
and Markets of Kescargin, Co. Leitrim, but
his heirs failing then to his son William. I
bequeath to my beloved wife Margery Rey-
nolds otherwise Egan the yearly sum of
£10. I give to my Trustees £200,—remain-
ing due to me by George Edmd. Howard or

is Agent George Peyton gentⁿ. and I hereby nominate John Bryan the younger now of Drummin and John Peyton of Laheen, Co. Leitrim, Esq., Trustees of my Will, and nominate my wife Margery Reynolds, my son William Reynolds, and the said John O'Brien and John Peyton Exors.

Proved Jan. 31, 1777, by William Reynolds.

783. REYNOLDS, George Nugent.
28-82-278647.

The Last Will and Testament of George Nugent Reynolds, of Loughscur in Co.

Leitrim, Esq. To my dear Wife Jane Reynolds otherwise Connell. My eldest son George Reynolds. My two daughters Bridget and Mary Reynolds.

John Geoghegan, Christopher Pallas and Richard Cooban Carr to be exors.

(Signed) . . . , May 4, 1783.

Thomas Philips, Maria Jones, Elizabeth Stafford, Mary Keon. My wife's sister Mary Dungan. Hugh Connell brother of my said wife.

[From Registry of Deeds Office, Dublin.]

787. REYNOLDS, Elizabeth.

Elizabeth Reynolds of Letterfian in Co. of Leitrim, spinster.

Dated 20 Oct., 1787. To my maid Catherine Reynolds. My late brother George Reynolds of Loughscur in Co. of Leitrim, Esq., deceased.

To Miss Bridget Reynolds and Miss Mary Reynolds Daughters of My Nephew George Neugent Reynolds late of Letterfian, Esq., deceased, on their Marriage days or sooner if their Mother Jane Reynolds shall think fit, . . . or to her son George Reynolds. My grand-nephew the said George Reynolds, brother of the said Bridget and Mary. Dated 20th October, 1787.

Witnesses:—Christopher James Nesbitt, Thomas Houltaghan, Henry O'Connell.

Proved 23 June, 1791, by Jane Reynolds.

785. REYNOLDS, George Nugent.

In the Name of God, Amen. I, George Nugent Reynolds of Loughscure in the County of Leitrim, Esq., being of sound mind and memory, blessed be to Almighty God for the same, but considering the uncer-

tainty of this mortal life, do make and publish this my last Will and Testament, in manner following, first revoking all Wills heretofore made by me, I leave, devise and bequeath unto my sisters Bridget and Mary my several real and personal Estates in the County of Leitrim to be divided share and share alike between them upon their respective Husbands taking the name of Reynolds, but always reserving the House and Demesne of Letterfine to my sister Bridget, as the same shall be in her half and proportion of said Estates, and in case my sister Bridget shall happen to die without issue, I leave and bequeath her half and proportion of said real and Personal Estates to her Husband Richard Young during his life, and to descend immediately upon his death to my sister Mary and her issue.

And in case my said sister Mary shall happen to die without issue, then her half and proportion of the said Estates to descend upon her death to my said sister Bridget and her issue, and if she has no issue to the said Richard Young her husband during his life, and in case my said sisters shall happen to die without issue I leave, devise and bequeath said Estates to Hugh Connell of Cranary County of Longford, and his Heirs, always reserving thereout Ten pounds per annum for my servant Patrick Brennan during his life. I order myself to be decently buried in Fenagh in the Co. of Leitrim. And of this Will I appoint John Geoghegan, Esq., and said Richard Young my executors. Dated this thirtyeth day of April, 1795.

(Signed) G. N. REYNOLDS.

Witnesses:—

Andrew Carleton	The 18th day of May, 1802. Sworn before us. Stamp, £4 0s. 0d.	Deceased Four Months. Patrick Dungan.
Patrick Gildea		
Will Archer		

Lodged May 11, 1855, in the Public Record Office, Dublin.

HENRY FITZGERALD REYNOLDS.

(To be concluded).

THE ZOONS (PLACE-NAME).—This is one of the specially interesting field and farm names to be met with in Gloucestershire; and, if we except the occasional "Zisseter" for Ciceter (Cirencester), it is the sole survivor beginning with the heavy form of S: so characteristic of Wessex. The name occurs as that of an important farm below

the western flank of Churchdown (DS. *Circesdon*), and, with scarcely a doubt, it has originated in the abundant presence there of jurassic sand-gravel washed down from the denudated hill above it. There is to be noted the absence, or rather, natural dropping out, of the *d* from *Sond* for *Sand*. The earlier forms of neighbouring *Sandhurst* and *Saintbridge* are both constantly found to have been *Sond* (cf. 'Place-Names of Glos.'). Here at Churchdown local properties include "Sandy-hill," "Sandy-lawn," "Sandy-well," and "Sandy-field." But, to find the doubled *o* = *oo* in *Zoons* we have to turn to 'Promptorium Parvulorum,' where we find "the Soond-hylle" glossed *arena* = gravel. In accepting this my interpretation, Prof. A. Mawer aptly reminds me of the Cheshire *Loons* for "lands."

ST. CLAIR BADDELEY.

VOLTAIRE'S BRAIN.—The subjoined cutting from the "Miscellany" column of the *Manchester Guardian* seems worthy of insertion as a fitting pendant to MR. PIERPOINT'S exhaustive note on 'Voltaire's Heart' (ante p. 183):—

The story was told recently in 'Miscellany' of the wanderings, supposed loss, recovery, and final restoration to its proper place in the pedestal of the Houdon statue of the heart of Voltaire. At the same time it was recalled that another relic, the brain of Voltaire, which was known to have been long preserved in the family of the chemist Mitouart, by whom the task of embalming had been carried out, had not been heard of for something like half a century. But the discussion of the subject in the French press has now revealed the fact that Voltaire's brain has never passed out of the hands of the Mitouart family, and its present representative, M. Alfred Mounold, has promptly handed it over to the Comédie Française. There, in the crystal urn in which Mitouart placed it, the brain is to have its resting-place in the *Salle du Comité*. It has had over a century and a quarter of wandering, has been spurned by at least two Governments, and been contemptuously rejected by the Académie Française.

J. B. MCGOVERN.

St. Stephen's Rectory,
C.-on-M., Manchester.

NEWTON'S HOUSE, ST. MARTIN'S-STREET.—The Rev. Isaac Hartill, in a recent lecture, gave some useful information about this historical building. It was condemned by the L.C.C. in 1914, was bought by a Mr. Phillips who had it conveyed to Hitchin, and if a suitable site is given by anyone in London, Melbourne, or New York, he will re-erect it.

J. ARDAGH.

CREAM-COLOURED HORSES (See 12 S. vi 338, 396; ix. 159).—Seven cream horses from the Royal Stud at Windsor give a display in "Lord John Sanger's" circus.

A. H. W. FYNMORE.

Littlehampton.

MEMORABILIA OF THE MOMENT.

It is not to be wondered at that a proposal to touch Waterloo Bridge has evoked some vehement protest. On the one hand people dwell on the beauty of the present structure and the lamentable results that have followed improvements and restorations; on the other there are the facts that the bridge is sinking and that, for the traffic it has to carry, it is too narrow. "The foundations of the piers," says Mr. Andrew Taylor in a letter appearing in *The Times* of Apr. 2, "rest upon timber piles, which, by the scour of the river accentuated by the formation of the Embankment, are now partly exposed and are gradually rotting and crushing under the enormous weights." The chief engineer of the L.C.C., who is supported by Sir Basil Mott, declares it to be impossible to strengthen the bridge as it stands. It must be taken down and rebuilt. The proposal is now to take this opportunity and widen it—preserving and numbering every stone for replacement, so that the new granite in the middle required for increasing the width will be all the fresh material inserted, and the general appearance of the arches and piers will be the same as now. A long, narrow bridge has, we think, a peculiar charm and interest, so that, other things being equal, we would not vote for widening Waterloo Bridge: but the "grim facts" and London's needs being what they are there is, perhaps, something too much of the dilettante in opposing the scheme before us. Two new bridges have been proposed to relieve the pressure on Waterloo Bridge: we have not noted on the part of those concerned for the beauty of London any consideration as to whether the multiplication of bridges is not rather to be avoided from their point of view. Undoubtedly numerous or too near neighbours bridges are apt to diminish or destroy one another's architectural effect. So far as beauty is concerned there are quite as many of them from London Bridge to Vauxhall as the Thames can well bear.

Observer of March 30 are accounts of king inventions. The one comes from China, where it appears that Dr. Limführ has made a new airship means of "pulsating carrying-on force itself upwards vertically start and independently of wind. A state of equilibrium" renders it fully secure against rushing down—it is claimed that it can land almost vertically.

Observer's other invention is twenty times sensational—being Professor R. Darnley's rocket, with which, in the summer of 1900, he hopes to hit the moon. Professor is a director of the Department at Clark University, Massachusetts, and has been experimenting with the rocket for several years. The rocket is loaded with small combustion chambers, and on its being fired, carry it, by discharges of explosives to a great altitude, when a second rocket is fired at a velocity sufficient to carry it through the resisting medium of the earth's atmosphere. "Once free of terrestrial resistance," says the account quoted, "the discharges of the internal engine by means of an ingenious re-load mechanism will do the rest." The rocket is to strike the moon in a quantity of Victor flash powder, which it is calculated that less than a pound is sufficient to make a flash visible through a telescope. The rocket is to be fired in the early summer and probably when the moon is crescent so as, on the edge of the disc, to increase the size of the flash. It is expected to take six hours to reach its goal.

Our correspondent at Baghdad (see *Notes* for Apr. 2) reports that among the ruins at Kish is a bone stylus for writing in cuneiform which is the oldest existing in the world. It is six inches long, and has a triangular cross-section and a sharp point, and Professor Langdon (Director of the Weld-Blundell and Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, and Field Museum of Natural History Expedition working at Kish) has been able to use the practice found himself able to use it in cuneiform on clay with facility. The stylus solves one of the problems of scholars, many of whom have been without success to re-construct the characters with which the cuneiform tablets were made.

Queries.

We must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

DARNLEY'S BURIAL.—Mr. J. L. Law, in his 'Scottish Portraits,' p. 28, writing of Darnley, states:—

It is known that James VI had his Father's remains re-interred in Westminster, and Lord Hailes tells how, in his day, Darnley's thigh bone was shown for money there.

Can any reader help me by quoting any evidence of this re-interment of Darnley in Westminster Abbey or by telling me in which of Lord Hailes' numerous works the note about Darnley's thighbone is to be found?

WALTER SETON.
Lecturer in Scottish History.

GENERAL CHARLES DE PREUX.—In Brit. Mus. MS. Add. 21,181, p. 20b, the following inscription is given as found (c. 1820) on a stone in St. Mary Magdalene's Churchyard, Bridgnorth:

HIC JACET
STRATEGUS CAROLUS DE PREUX
ELVETI FRANC. IBERUS
Q.S. LUD. FRANCIE
NUPER HISPANICI ORDINIS EQUES
VIR PRÆCLARUS
MILITARIBUS NECNON CIVILIBUS
VIRTUTIBUS PRÆDITUS
QUEM CAPTIVITAS NON HUMILIAVIT
NEC MORS PERTERRUIT
DECESSIT DIE 29 Maij ANNO SALUTIS
MDCCC XIII
ÆTATIS 76.

The stone is still in the Churchyard; the last five lines have perished from exposure to the weather, but the rest is quite clear and agrees accurately with the MS. In the Parish Register is the entry, under June 2, 1813, of the burial of "General Charles de Preux, prisoner on parole."

Can any reader supply (1) any information concerning General C. de Preux? (2) Any interpretation of lines 3, 4 and 5? Does l. 3 express his nationality? And what does "q.s. Lud. Franciæ" stand for? One conjectures a reference to Louis XVI, at whose death the General would have been 55 or 56, but the initials puzzle me. And what was the "Spanish Order" of which he was a knight? It may be merely imag-

ination, but it looks to me as if the lettering were not of British workmanship.

W. G. CLARK-MAXWELL,
Rector of St. Leonard's, Bridgnorth.

T. J. HORSELEY CURTEIS.—For any information concerning this writer I shall be exceedingly grateful. At present I have obtained only a few details. In October, 1805, he was living at Vale Place, Hammer-smith Road. He is the author of the following novels: 'Ancient Records, or, The Abbey of St. Oswyth'; 'The Monk of Udolpho' (1805-6); 'St. Botolph's Priory, or The Sable Mask' (1806); 'Ethelwina, or, The House of Fitz-Auburne.' Most of these romances were published by J. F. Hughes, Wigmore Street. They seem to have been very popular; and several, probably all, were translated into French. There is a laughing allusion to "that eminent antiquary," Mr. Horseley Curteis, in 'The Spectre of Tappington' ('Ingoldsby Legends').

MONTAGUE SUMMERS.

WOODEN AUTOMATA: "ROBOTS." I wonder if any reader can tell me of any legends or fairy stories introducing wooden automata? There is an old Indian story in which a lonely wanderer finds an uninhabited city and through loneliness, in the course of time, populates the entire city with wooden figures.

I would also like to know if there is any literature on the "Robots," and how the idea originated.

B. K.

BYRON'S ARMENIAN TRANSLATIONS. — I have a small book, the cover of which has on the back: "Lord Byron's Works;" but the title-page reads: "Beauties | of English Poets | (2 lines Armenian*) | Venice | in the Island of S. Lazzaro | 1852." The half-title reads: "Lord Byron's | English and Armenian | Handwriting | Lord Byron† | (two words Armenian)." This is followed by pp. iv to xv, which are occupied by extracts from three letters written by Byron, containing references to his study of Armenian; the English text and (presumably an Armenian translation are printed on opposite pages. The verso of xv is blank, and the next page is a new half-title, reading: "(two lines of Armenian) |

* I assume it is Armenian, but I know nothing of the language.

† In facsimile.

Lord Byron's | 'Translations.' The next pages contain sundry prose pieces, in Armenian and English. Another blank page, followed by Lord Byron's | Poets (two lines of Armenian);" and pp. 44 to contain poems and extracts from poems by him. The rest of the book, which runs to p. 233, is devoted to poems by other English authors. Everything is in the two languages, but whilst in the 40 pages occupied by "Lord Byron's Translations," Armenian is to the dexter and the English to the sinister, in the rest of the book positions are reversed.

Perhaps some reader would kindly inform me:

(1) By whom were the translations attributed to Byron made?

(2) By whom was the book prepared for publication?

I believe my copy was bought in Venice when my mother and her parents were living there, only eleven years after the date of publication.

G. H. WHITE,
23, Weighton Road, Anerley.

'THE CITY JESTER, OR FESTIVAL OF MOMUS'.—Can any kind reader tell where I can find a copy of a very rare book sold some few years ago by a second-hand bookseller? He described it in his catalogue as "City Jester or Festival of Momus with engraved front and title page drinking party, 8vo.," adding the "This is a very curious and scarce collection, as the jokes, etc. are quite exclusive and appear in no other jest books, including anecdotes of the Drama, John Shakespeare, etc."

It is the Shakespeare anecdote I wish to see. Possibly it is another version of the Manningham story, which certainly exists somewhere, as Charles Lamb quotes it as a different version, before the Manningham entry was discovered.

C. R. HAINES, F.R.S.

CHRISTMAS CAROL, "AWAY IN A MANGER".—There is a very popular Christmas carol known as 'Luther's Cradle Hymn,' the stanza of which runs:

Away in a manger, no crib for a bed,
The little Lord Jesus laid down His head;
The stars in the bright sky look'd down
As He lay,
The little Lord Jesus asleep on the hay,
I have not been able to identify its au-

either as a carol or as a work of . Can anyone give me the original (n) words, source, translator, etc.? I should like also either to a copy of the original musical set- else to learn from what source I get such music. The usual modern is by W. J. Kirkpatrick. Who is he?

A. D. OSBORN.

ET BUNN."—Is there any information re latter working years of the "Poet (Alfred Bunn)? After the period with in his book he was engaged both as a manager and, afterwards, I think, as a manager at one of the patent s. Are there any details?

T. McD. KENDLE.

IS ILLUSTRATING BAYEUX TAPESTRY.—My reader help me to trace the identity of three sheets, each 17in. x 13in., illustrating the Bayeux Tapestry, and extracted from a French book of Mémoires, iii, pp. 610-611, 641, and 650-651. The book is French and the engraver is Jean Le Beau.

BURTON GREEN.

OF WALTER DE LANGTON, BISHOP OF ELY, 1296-1321.—Bedford's 'Blazon of Arms,' following Shaw's 'History of the County of Bedfordshire,' attributes to this prelate, a coat of arms composed of azure and gules, which he who was no infallible copyist, took from Dugdale's 'Church Notes' (incorporated in a MS. at the College of Arms) as a window of Lichfield Cathedral after the Cromwellian devastations. Can you very kindly inform me whether any authority can be found for attributing this, or any other coat, to this prelate?

S. A. GRUNDY NEWMAN.

11.

S SIMEON BELLE.—Can anyone inform me whether any portraits by this artist are to be seen in England, either in public or private collections? I have an interesting painting of the Chevalier St. George as a companion picture of his sister, which I am inclined to believe are by him. They were presented to an ancestor of mine by [I], whom he accompanied to Verdun. They are pleasing portraits, and I think the Chevalier would have been about 7 years of age.

M. GRIFFITH.

Deal, Kent.

SIR ROBERT CLAYTON.—Can any reader kindly inform me at what time of year (1678) Sir Robert Clayton, Lord Mayor of London, 1679-80, became M.P. for the City of London? Also, what foundation is there for Dryden's lines upon him ('Absalom and Achitophel,' part 2):

Yet his ambition once was found so bold
To offer talents of extorted gold;

Could David's wants have been so bribed to
shame

And scandalize our Peerage with his name;
For which, his dear sedition he'd forswear,
And e'en turn loyal, to be made a peer.

Is there any evidence that he sought a peerage, and if so, when—and for what services?

M. C. B.

SYLLOGISM MNEMONIC LINES.—In *Mind* for July, 1882, Mr. Carveth Read criticised the familiar hexameters "Barbara Celarent etc.," pointing out (1) that they provide no means of reminding us, without reciting the whole, to which Figure any Mood belongs; (2) that four letters, *l, n, r, t*, have no significance; and (3) that there are no names to indicate the direct reduction of Baroco and Bocardo by means of obversion and contraposition. Mr. Read goes on to suggest an alternative version, which he afterwards reproduced in his 'Logic' (1898).

In a copy of the late Professor Alexander Bain's 'Logic' Part I (1870), I find inserted in MS. a version differing from and perhaps preferable to that of Read. It is not clear whether the version was taught by Bain in his lectures at Aberdeen. He resigned his chair in 1880. I should be glad to know if it has ever before been reproduced in print. In it

- (1) There are no non-significant letters;
- (2) The four liquids, *l, m, n, r* indicate the four Figures;
- (3) *t* indicates transposition of the premises;
- (4) *k* indicates obversion;
- (5) *s, p* have their old meaning of simple, and *per accidens* conversion.

The modified lines are:—

Balala, Celalel, Dalii, Felioque, prioris;
Cesame, Catesmes, Fesimo, Faksmoko, secundae;

Tertia, Danapi, Disatins, Danisi, Fenapo,
Doksatnosk, Fenison habet; quarta insuper addit

Batarip, Cateres, Ditaris, Fesapro, Fesisor.

P. J. ANDERSON.

University Library, Aberdeen.

THE MANSION HOUSE PLATE.—The late W. P. Treloar, in his 'Wilkes and the City,' states that this cost £11,531 16s. 3d. Has any inventory of this been published?

C. J. P.

THOMAS CARLYLE.—Title and date required of a magazine article in which there is some information *re* life of above; and mention made of one of his domestics named Southam, who, it is said, belonged to Lambeth.

HERBERT SOUTHAM.

PEEL.—Joseph Peel (son of Joseph Peel of Fazeley, Staffs) married at Tonge Church, Salop, Aug. 5, 179—, Margaret, daughter of John Stubbs. They had children: Mary, Martha, Lawrence, John, George, Robert J., Jonathan and Joseph. I should like to have any information of the descendants of this family.

A. B. CODDINGTON.

Metchosin Street,
Victoria, B.C., Canada.

VICARS OF ASHBURTON, DEVON.—Information is sought as to the following who were Vicars of Ashburton, Devon, at the dates shewn:

- (1) Dr. Fulwood (1660-1680).
- (2) John Bastard (1680-1721).
- (3) Platel (1753-4).
- (4) Thomas Naylor (1754-1803).
- (5) William Marsh (1836-1861).

I can find no trace in the usual University lists of Nos. 1, 3 or 4. I think No. 2 was probably of Christ's College, Cambridge, and No. 5 of Magdalen College, Oxford.

The Rev. William Sherlock Carey was Vicar from 1825 to 1836; he then resigned. Where did he go to and where is he buried? A copy of any inscription would oblige. Please reply direct.

T. CANN HUGHES, F.S.A.
78, Church Street, Lancaster.

CHEESE IN NURSERY RHYMES.—Halliwell in 'The Nursery Rhymes of England' (Percy Society) notes the following:

Green cheeses, yellow laces,
Up and down the market places,
Turn, cheeses, turn!

An explanatory note states that two or more girls walk or dance up and down, turning when they say "turn cheeses turn." Two girls (I suppose the leaders), are said to be "cheese and cheese." Are there any other nursery rhymes which refer to cheese or butter?

R. HEDGER WALLACE.

HEAL FAMILY.—I shall be glad if any reader of 'N. & Q.' can enlighten me as to the relationship between John Heal of Kingston Deverill and Ambrose Heal of Maiden Bradley, Wilts, who died in the year 1717. References to any recorded Ambrose Heal before this date will be gratefully acknowledged.

AMBROSE HEAL.

JAMES STEVENS was Steward of the Westminster Anniversary Dinner in 1780. I should be glad to learn any information about him. The address given in the Steward's book is "8, Lincoln's Inn."

G. F. R. B.

THE LONG S.—Can anyone tell me how it came to pass that in 1800 or thereabouts the long s was no more used in printing? There must have been some general agreement and instruction to cause its use in the middle of words to cease, and it would be interesting to know what took place, especially the date.

ROBERT PEARSALL.

AUTHOR WANTED.—Whence are the lines:—

Tiphysque novos

Detegat orbes; nec sit terris

Ultima Thule.

Quoted thus in a novel called 'Lewis Rand' by Mary Johnston.

CHARLES A. COOK.

Replies.

BELL AND SERPENT POEM.

(13 S. i. 430, 470; cxlvi. 232).

Similar Chinese stories are told of a fish that gave a pair of jewels to the Emperor Wu-ti (reigned B.C. 140-87) as a token of its thankfulness for his having freed it from a hook; and of a crane that presented one Hwui San with a precious stone to remunerate his cure of its wounds (Chang Ting-Sze, 'Lang-ye-tai-tsui-pien,' 1597, tom. xxxviii). For other stories of the Grateful Beasts, including the Serpent, see Clouston's 'Popular Tales and Fictions,' 1887, vol. i, p. 320 *seqq.*

The famous Bell of Mii cathedral in Japan has a legend attached to it, which may be considered as a mixture of the tale of the thankful serpent with that of the Mélusine type. A youth, having saved the life of a snake, is visited by a comely maid, whom, not knowing to be the serpent's transformation, he espouses, and shortly after

she became pregnant. When she expected soon to become a mother, she had her husband construct behind the house a hut, which she enjoined him never to see *pendant sa gésine*. Impelled by curiosity, however, he peeped and was terror-stricken with the sight of a huge serpent coiling around the just-born baby. At this moment the serpent vanished leaving a letter behind, stating that it had assumed a woman's shape to serve its benefactor as his wife, but now that its real figure had been discovered, it had forever to flee from him thence. Further, the letter told him that the baby had in its hand a jewel, through whose virtue it would never cry, but should it, in spite of that, happen to cry peradventure, he should come to the beech and there clap his hands thrice, which would unfailingly bring about the reappearance of its mother. Indeed, the baby had been born grasping a jewel. When the news reached the ears of the lord, he deprived the infant of its jewel, whereupon the baby began to cry unceasingly and greatly troubled its father. Reminding himself of the letter, he betook himself to the beech, and clapped his hands thrice. All of a sudden, the serpent appeared before him, and at his request resumed the woman's form. After being told about the loss of the jewel, she spoke to him: "That jewel, in truth, has been one of my eyeballs. Now I have but one left; I must become totally blind on its loss. Still, I shall give it to you in the baby's behalf, only, if you will, make a bell hung at the Mii Cathedral, so as to enable me to distinguish the day from the night by listening to its hourly rings." Thus he received the second eyeball from the serpent and caused the bell to be hung at the Cathedral, where it remains to the present time (Takagi, 'Nihon Densetsushû,' Tokyo, 1913, pp. 169-170). Cf. Grimm, 'Deutsche Mythologie,' 2nd ed., pp. 116-8), where the "Erchanstein" is said to have been believed to originate in the human eye.

Of all precious stones credited with the power of restoring man's lost sight, the one most highly renowned is the Buddhist *Maha Mani* (Great Jewel), the Treasure of Heaven, which some authorities aver to occur in the dragon's brain, and to which many miraculous virtues are attributed; e.g., it makes every blind person see clearly and forget every trouble at once when laid on his eye (Fah-yun, 'Fan-yih-ming-i tsih' 1143, tom. vii, 'Fuh-muchuh-sang-san-fah-

tsang-pan-jah-po-lo-mih-to-King,' trans. Shih-hu, 5th cent. A.D., tom. iv). This belief has doubtless been the outgrowth of the stories of the Snake Jewel still current in India.

The snake, like the "toad ugly and venomous," wears on his head the Mani or precious jewel, which is a stock subject in Indian folktales . . . It is sometimes metamorphosed into a beautiful youth; it equals the treasure of seven kings; it can be hidden or secured only by cow-dung or horse-dung being thrown over it; and if it is acquired the serpent dies. It lights the hero on his way to the palace under the sea . . . Its presence act as an amulet against evil, and secures the attainment of every wish. It protects the owner from drowning, the water parting on each side of him, and allowing him to pass over rivers dry-shod. —(Crooke, 'The Popular Religion and Folk-Lore of Northern India,' 1896, vol. ii. pp. 143-144; cf. Kingscote, 'Tales of the Sun,' 1890, p. 185; Cowell's 'The Jataka,' vol. ii. p. 198, Cambridge, 1895; Skeat, 'Malay Magic,' 1900, p. 303).

That the Indian belief closely connects human eyes with the snake is manifest from this passage:—

Leprosy, ophthalmia, and childlessness are supposed by Hindus to be the punishment of men who in a former or present birth may have killed a serpent, and to be relieved of these the worship of the serpent is enjoined.—(Balfour, 'The Cyclopædia of India,' 1885, vol. iii. p. 580).

Without any connexion with the snake, some precious stones are held in the Orient efficaciously to cure the maladies of the eyes. So, the undated Persian work, 'Khawâs-ul-hejar,' says the turquois brightens the eye and remedies ophthalmia (Katikoshen, 'Oriental Accounts of the Precious Minerals,' *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, vol. i. p. 36, Calcutta, 1832). The same virtue is attributed by the Chinese, apparently after their lustre or clearness, to numerous precious stones, including the jade, the lazuli, the agate, the crystal, and the amber (Li Shi-Chin, 'Pan-tsau-kang-muh,' 1578, toms. vii, ix and xxxvii). Twan Ching-Shih, in his 'Yü-yang-tsah tsu,' 9th cent., A.D., tom. ix, writes about a bowl of some precious stone possessing so wondrous properties that through the summer no fly would approach it, and it kept water for many months without deterioration or decrease, add to which it empowered the water to suppress whatever pains in the eye as soon as the patient's mouth was filled with it.

To the stone or ring narrated to have magically fixed the affections of Charlemagne on its wearers, I have been unable to

find a single instance of exact analogue. But the following quotations will suffice to show some peoples in Asia and Europe to have had somewhat of such a fancy:—

In Poland, a plant called *Troisicle*, which has bluish leaves and red flowers, has the reputation of causing love and forgetfulness of the past, and of enabling him who employs it to go wherever he desires. Helmontius speaks of a herb that when held in the palm of the hand until it grows warm, will rapidly acquire the power of detaining the hand of another until it not only grows warm also, but the owner becomes inflamed with love. He states that by its use he inspired a dog with such love for himself, that he forsook a kind mistress to follow him, a stranger. This herb is said to be met with everywhere, but, unfortunately, the name is not given. — (Richard Folkard, 'Plant Love, Legends, and Lyrics,' 1884, p. 108).

In the Ku-yan Mountains a daughter of the Emperor in Heaven died and turned to the *Yau*-herb. Its leaves are imbricate, its flowers yellow, and its fruits shaped like those of the dodder. It makes one who wears it ever beloved by others.—('Shan-hai-King,' ascribed to the Chinese emperor Yü, c. B.C. 2200, tom. v.)

The *Hoh-tsau* (lit., Crane-Herb) is a climber with cream-coloured corollas and pale purple calyces, and the leaves resembling those of the willow, but shorter. It blossoms in summer, each flower having the form of a flying crane, with its respective parts closely simulating the bill, the tail, and wings and legs of the bird. It grows in Nan-pai and is reputed a love-charm. There lives upon it a worm, which when grown old moults into a reddish-yellow butterfly. Woman keeps it as a charming butterfly, trusting in its potency to make her husband ever dote on her. — (Ki-Han, 'Nan-fang-tsau-muh-chwang,' c. A.D. 300, tom. i.)

For the same purpose, the Japanese wife of yore used to keep in her mirror case the so-called *Omoiba* (lit., Remembrance-Feather), or the chestnut and black "fan" formed by the decurved innermost secondary, of the mandarin-duck, a bird celebrated for its conjugal fidelity, its flesh being opined by the Chinese to possess the faculty of inducing harmony between discordant husband and wife, if fed with it without their cognition, and its tail being deemed by the Buddhist magician indispensable for accomplishing a powerful incantation to Avalô-kités'vara for the same end (Li Shi-Chin, *op. cit.*, tom. xlviii; 'Ta-peï-sin-to-lo-ni-king,' trans. Tsun-Fah, 7th cent. A.D.).

There is a famous Wishing Rock in Kláng called Báu Tré, to which the Mintirá have, from time immemorial, been in the habit of resorting. . . . On the rock grows the flower *Chin Kxi*, which is not found elsewhere, and can only be gathered by a woman. Whoever possesses even a little of this flower acquires

great power. If a woman, she is for men, and if a man, by women. It is a piece of small bambu, and placed in the ear, or fastened by a string round the neck. . . . If the flower be carried to the virtue is lost. It is much sought after by the Malays. . . . — ('The Superstition Mintirá,' *Journal of the Indian Archipelago Eastern Asia*, vol. i. no. 6, suppl. p. 31, Singapore, 1847).

The Chinese account I am now producing shows that the Celestials believed in certain articles which, contrariwise to the precious stone that Charlemagne with mad passions wearers, made whatever person who displeased others.

Under the reign of the emperor Miao of the dynasty of Sung (A.D. 465-472), Yü was very proficient in the art of telling character by inspection of his sceptre. Hiu Yu, the king of Shan-yang, often to the emperor's displeasure on account of employment of words, he called on Yü to submit to his examination his own sceptre under pretence that it belonged to some person, and requested him to disclose the character of its owner. "This sceptre is noble," replied Yü after looking into it, "it is sure to inflame many men's hatred against its wearer." To put this dictum to a king inter-changed his sceptre and that of Chu Yen-Hwin, whom he had known a circumspect man, least likely to speak impudently to the emperor. Some day, however, Chu styled himself "low" (hia-Kwan) in his talk with the emperor, who was displeased the latter exceedingly. He was given only after the king explained to the emperor what had given occasion to his remark. — ('Yuen-Kien-lui-han,' 1703, tom. cccl; Chung-Chi, 'Wu-tsah-tsu,' c. 1610, tom. i.)

Thus, the sceptre of Hiu Yu appears to have had the peculiarity of turning whatsoever of it hasty and heedless in the possessor. This puts us in mind of the Japanese sword of Aoe Shimosaka, which tradition turned every possessor of it so excitable that, once drawn, it could not be sheathed without his committing himself to some deed of violence with it. For its good parallel, the sword Tirsing of the Scandinavians, see Keightley, 'The Fairy Myths of Scandinavia,' in Bohn's Antiquarian Library, pp. 188-189.

When the empress consort Kien (3rd century A.D.) was established in the Palace, there was in its courtyard a green snake always with a red jewel of the size of the seed of the *Sterculia platani folia* in its mouth. It would injure men and vanished whenever one was about to wrong it. Every day, while the empress was dressing her hair, it showed her a model of coiffure by coiling itself before her. Becoming curious after it, she dressed

by imitating it, and her art soon excelled the work of nature. Thus, her headdress daily varied in styles; they were called *Ling-Shie-Ki* (lit., Miraculous Snake Knots). Ladies strived to copy them, but could not attain any more than one or two out of ten different styles."— ('Yuen-Kien-lui-han,' tom. cdxix).

It is noteworthy in this paragraph that here the snake itself, not its jewel, as if it were her tutelary spirit under animal form, helped her forward to captivate her husband, the emperor Wan-ti of the Wei dynasty (reigned A.D. 220-226), to the exclusion of all other women, through the peculiar charm of her coiffure, the jewel being apparently an emblem of the mystic power possessed by the snake.

KUMAGUSU MINAKATA.

Tanabe, Kii, Japan.

MAJOR-GENERAL MANSELL (cxlvi. 213). — Killed in action on 26 April, 1794—*vide* the Duke of York's despatch of that date, from the "Heights above Cateau." The action is generally known as "Cateau," but it actually took place nearer to Bethencourt.

John Mansell was at the time Lieut.-Colonel of the Third Dragoon Guards, with the rank of Major General in the army—28 April, 1790.

He had served continuously in that Regiment from 1751, the dates of his various commissions being:

Cornet, 20 April, 1751.

Lieutenant, 25 December, 1755.

Captain, 20 January, 1759.

Major, 11 May, 1770.

Lieut.-Colonel, 27 April, 1775.

Colonel (army rank), 16 May, 1782.

J. H. LESLIE.

Cornet, 3rd Dragoon Guards, 20 Apr., 1751.

Lieut., 3rd Dragoon Guards, 25 Dec., 1755.

Capt., 3rd Dragoon Guards, 20 Jan., 1759.

Major, 3rd Dragoon Guards, 11 May, 1770.

Lieut.-Colonel, 3rd Dragoon Guards, 27 April, 1775.

Colonel, Army, 16 May, 1781.

Major-General, Army, 28 April, 1790.

Killed in action, 26 April, 1794.

Extract from Historical Record of the Third Dragoon Guards (Cannon), 79.—The Austrian Regiment of Cuirassiers of Zetchwitz, the Blues, the 1st, 3rd and 5th Dragoon Guards, the Royals, Archduke Ferdinand's Hussars, and 16th Light Dragoons, who attacked and defeated the principal column of the enemy on the right, have all acquired immortal honour to themselves.

His Royal Highness the Duke of York expressed his admiration of its conduct and inserted the following paragraph in the General Orders issued on this occasion:—

Heights above Cateau,
26 April, 1794.

Sir,

It is from the field of battle that I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, for His Majesty's information, with the glorious success which the army under my command has had this day.

At daybreak this morning the enemy attacked me on all sides. After a short but severe conflict, we succeeded in repulsing them with considerable slaughter.

The enemy's General Chapuy is taken prisoner, and we are masters of thirty-five pieces of the enemy's cannon. The behaviour of the British Cavalry has been beyond all praise. It is impossible for me, as yet, to give a full account of the loss sustained by His Majesty's troops; I have reason to believe that it is not considerable. The only officers of whom I have any information as yet, and who I believe are all that have fallen upon this occasion, are Major-General Mansell, Captain Pigot, and Lieutenant Fellowes, of the Third Dragoon Guards.—(Extract from the Duke of York's Despatch).

Major-General Mansell, having served in the 3rd Dragoon Guards during the whole of his service, reference could be made to the Historical Records for previous engagements, in which he no doubt took part.

W. E. GOVIER,

Sen. Lib. Attendant, War Office.

In the Army List for 1783, now before me, John Mansell appears as Lieut.-Colonel of the 3rd (Prince of Wales's) Dragoon Guards, the date of his commission being given as 27 April, 1775. His army rank was that of Colonel, dated 16th May, 1782.

HERBERT MAXWELL.

Monreith.

'LETTERS FROM A PERSIAN' (cxlvi. 213). —The author of this book was George, first Baron Lyttelton (1709-1773),—"poor Lyttelton" or "the good Lord Lyttelton," according to one's Johnsonian sympathies. It was originally published in 1735, when three editions appeared, the first of which is neither in Bodley or the British Museum.

As Lyttelton's model Montesquieu's 'Lettres persanes' (1721, eight editions) were "augmentées de Lettres Turques" (1731), so the 'Letters from a Persian' had their continuation in 'Persian Letters continued; or The Second Volume of Letters from Selim at London, to Mirza at Ispahan.' (Third ed., 1736, 120). This "continuation" was not, I think, by Lyttelton,

as Watt, 'Bibliotheca Britannica' and Halkett and Laing state. The anonymous author says in his Preface, "The Reader will soon perceive, . . . that our Persian has changed his stile as well as Sentiments with regard to some Things, in the first Volume of Letters, said to have been written by Selim at London, to Mirza at Ispahan." And further "If the Translator of the first Volume thought fit to mold his Persian after the European Cut, I think I have as much Right to new model mine, as by Brother Translator had to fashion his. And when he is pleas'd to shew the Originals from which his were translated, I shall be willing to produce mine." Finally he announces that "his chief intention was to give a modest Check to some unnecessary Reflections in the former Volume of Persian Letters." It is almost unnecessary to add that this second collection is not included in Ayscough's quarto edition of Lyttelton's works (1774).

Johnson, in the 'Life of Lyttelton,' which if it did not fill much paper made great stir, described the 'Letters from a Persian.' He said

His 'Progress of Love' and his 'Persian Letters' were both written when he was very young; and indeed the character of a young man is very visible in both. The Verses cant of shepherds and flocks, and crooks dressed with flowers; and the Letters have something of that indistinct and headstrong ardour for liberty which a man of genius always catches when he enters the world, and always suffers to cool as he presses forward.

Some idea of the commotion caused by "this here question of Lord Lyttelton" (Mme. D'Arblay's Diary, ii. 48) may be obtained from R. Blunt's 'Mrs. Montagu, Queen of the Blues' (Constable, 1923).

L. F. POWELL.

George 1st Baron Lyttelton (1709-1773) was the author of 'Letters from a Persian in England to his Friend at Ispahan,' first published in 1735. It was of these Letters that Dr. Johnson wrote in his 'Lives of the Poets,' "[they] have something of that indistinct and headstrong ardour for liberty which a man of genius always catches when he enters the world, and always suffers to cool as he passes forward." Dr. Birkbeck Hill reminds us in his annotated edition of Johnson's 'Lives' that Lyttelton lived to draw the protest against the repeal of the American Stamp Act.

Lyttelton's political views in these letters provoked a reply in 'The Persian strip'd of his Disguise: or Remarks on a late Libel,

intituled, Letters from a Persian in England to his Friend at Ispahan,' 1735.

EDWARD BEN.

The author was George, first Baron Lyttelton (1709-1773) who published the edition in 1735, in imitation of the 'I Persanes' of Montesquieu; but the latter's work was written mostly from to correspondents in Ispahan, Lyttelton written from London by "Selim" to imitate "Mirza" in the same city, and embraces purely English subjects: an entertaining work. A continuation published in 1736 is by another hand.

Lyttelton became successively Lord of the Treasury, Privy Councillor, and Chancellor of the Exchequer. He was an opponent of Walpole, and was a member of the Whig party with Pitt and the Grenvilles. He is known as "the good Lord Lyttelton," his political advancement suffered mainly from his unprepossessing appearance and disagreeable voice and mode of address. He was a friend of Pope and a patron of literature. Besides some poems, he wrote 'Logues of the Dead,' 'A History of the reign of Henry II,' and other works.

N. W. F.

ASSIZES IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY (cxlvi. 213).—The following excerpt from 'Pie-Powder,' By a Circuit Tramp (London, 1911), probably supplies the information your querist seeks:

There was a time . . . when the Comyn barrister who did not go circuit was a phenomenon . . . the great majority of the profession looked to circuit as the main part of their livelihood . . . Two judges visited assize town twice a year, and the common law courts in London were closed, as they had been for centuries, for six weeks, while the judges toured in the provinces.

J. PAUL DE CAS.

Peter Mundy, traveller, arrived at Gloucester on July 16, 1639. He wrote "Here I saw the proceedings of a assizes . . . There sate Judge John Trevers [Trevor]."

L. M. AN.

CHRISTIAN NAME (cxlvi. 156, 218).—Texel being an island and not a town, Tesselschade, the daughter of the poet, owner, Roemer-Visscher, was named after the loss he sustained near the Texel. —I don't think he was on board his ship and for which, he fancied, *her birth* repaid him—a point that Mr. E. V. does not seem to have grasped, and

remember rightly, misrepresents. She grew up to be a woman of great culture, and, as PROFESSOR BENSLEY mentions, became a poetess.

If *Helegenwagh* is supposed to be Dutch, it should read *Heiligenwegh*, the Holy Way or Saintly Road—not, as A. D. T. suggests, Holy Week.

Holy Week in Dutch spells: *Stille week* = Quiet week, or better, the Week of Stillness.

Probably there used to be at "The Brill," in those days, a lane, leading to a much venerated shrine in the past; where, maybe, Sir Edward Conway had resided. One of the main thoroughfares at Amsterdam is still named: *Heiligenweg*; the *H* having been dropped in modern spelling.

W. DEL COURT.

Chalet Meryem, Arcachon, France.

"BUTTER-MILK WEDDING" (cxlvi. 214).—I learn from the 'English Dialect Dictionary' that the word "buttermilk-man" has been used in Cheshire as an opprobrious term for a trooper of the Cheshire Yeomanry. Similarly "a buttermilk wedding" was a contemptuous description of a wedding at which no "ball-money" was distributed. Such money was originally spent on a football for the parish, not only in Cheshire but in the North generally and in Scotland. It was demanded and might be forcibly exacted at the church gates from the bridegroom and other men of a wedding party. Knutsford is one of the places at which the boys raised the cry of "a buttermilk wedding" if money was not thrown to them by the bridal party on leaving the church. Milk is a good thing, better than butter-milk, but as a symbol of pallor, weakness, insipidity, and cheapness it also enters into the vocabulary of abuse: e.g., "milk-sop," "milk and water," "milk-livered." So in German: *Milchbart*, *-bärtig*, *-gesicht*, *-knabe*, *-suppen-gesicht*.

L. R. M. STRACHAN.

Birmingham University.

"FOLLY" IN PLACE-NAMES (13 S. i. 371, 411, 453, 471, 496, 515; cxlvi. 32, 49, 144, 180).—From the correspondence elicited by this name it seems reasonable to conclude that whatever the significance it bore in regard to the castle or manor-house of the Norman or Early-English possessors, it connoted nothing distinctly military, but possibly (1) a place for pleasure or games. Whereas, in later periods, down to the nineteenth century, the term often bore (2) the

meaning of some caprice in structure, or even of a sheer want of common-sense. There are, I find, examples in Gloucestershire where the name has become applied to old cottages that were placed too far from their nearest water-supply, or too far up the hill from it. Local conditions, as usual play a large part in ascertaining the source of names: but they are, it is safe to say, too often unexamined.

ST. CLAIR BADDELEY.

STATUE OF CAIN AND ABEL BY JOHN OF BOLOGNA (cxlvi. 172, 218).—So much having been told about a leaden group of two figures, one armed with a jaw-bone (said to be copied from an original by Giambologna), that formerly stood in Brasenose College Old Quadrangle; may I add a little about the great Fleming, in this connection?

There is a spirited terra-cotta group of several figures by Giambologna, in the Douai Museum, showing Samson slaying the Philistines. This sculptor executed a group in marble, of Samson striking down a Philistine, for Prince Francesco de' Medici, in 1559. The work was presented by the Grand Duke Ferdinando to the Duke of Lermo, and so passed into Spain: but it has disappeared. Baldinucci says that the artist surpassed himself in this creation. A terra-cotta model of the group, it is stated, remained in Florence. Among the many freely-drawn sketches by Giambologna in the Uffizi are three of Samson and the Philistine.

Charles Perkins, in his 'Italian Sculpture,' p. 339 (London, 1883), refers to "a colossal group of Samson killing a Philistine [by Giambologna], at Hovingham Hall, Yorkshire, the seat of S. W. Worsley, to whose grandfather it was presented by George III."

One would like to know something more about this latter work, especially if it showed the characteristics of the artist of movement and force.

G. N. COUNT PLUNKETT.

Dublin.

'SAM HALL' (cxlvi. 174, 221).—Dicky Doyle's picture with description by Percival Leigh is to be seen in the book, 'Manners and Customs of ye Englyshe,' 1849 (Bradbury and Evans). It is No. 23, and the sketch is entitled 'A cydere cellare Duryng a comyck Songe.' The description is a gruesome one. An old friend described the scene to me as horrible, but an evidently true por-

trait of a coarse ruffian going to execution in a cart to Tyburn. Leigh says, "Yet his cursing was very horrible, albeit to not a few it seemed a high Joke, but I do doubt that they understood the Song." Of course, the whole thing was an anachronism, as going to the gallows in a cart had not occurred for many years. Still from what my old friend told me, so forcible was the picture that it had some effect in modifying the penal code in after time, owing to its influence on the thinking part of those who heard it. The words were, with those of other songs sung at the Cellars, sold in a sixpenny book in the Room.

F. WILLIAM COCK, M.D.

LORD CHANCELLOR JEFFREYS AND HIS HOUSE IN GREAT QUEEN STREET (cxlvi. 192). This was Conway House. It was demolished in 1743. The western part of the site now being occupied by the Freeman's Hall buildings. Lord Keeper Guildford died Sept. 5, 1685. Lord Chancellor Jeffreys on his appointment as successor at once took over the house, but in 1687 removed to the new mansion he had built in Westminster, overlooking the Park.

I recommend M. C. B. to consult the book issued by the L.C.C. and the London Survey Committee in 1914, entitled 'The Parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields,' Part ii, p. 81, where he will find a history of Conway House, Gt. Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, and from which the foregoing particulars have been taken.

ROBERT PEARSALL.

"Avondale," Uxbridge Road,
Hampton Hill, Middlesex.

LADY FISHER AND CHARLES R. (cxlvi. 174, 219).—I am much obliged for the information furnished by Mr. ASKEW. But there is no doubt the letter is by Charles II. A comparison between the handwriting in this letter to Lady Fisher, with other letters of Charles II in the possession of the British Museum removes all doubt.

With regard to her husband, described as Sir Clement Fisher, Bart., of Packington Magna, is it not strange that I cannot find his name in a baronetage published in 1769? I had also an idea that Jane Lane's husband was Sir Eustace Fisher. I should be glad to know whether it was Sir Clement, and what was the date of his death, also whether he left issue.

M. GRIFFITH.

Deal.

[This baronetcy became extinct w. death of Sir Robert Fisher, s.p. in 173 had succeeded his brother Sir Clement the two were nephews of Sir Clement husband of Jane Lane, who died six before his wife and s.p. The name does not occur in this pedigree as g Burke's 'Extinct Baronetcies.]

GREENE'S MUSEUM, LICHFIELD (cxlvi. 236).—A reference of Shaw's 'His Staffordshire,' vol. i, pp. 331-335, accompanying plates, will afford much information. The owner of this museum an Apothecary in Lichfield, and a collector not a dealer. On his death some years ago the citizens to their last credit, declined to purchase the contents of the Museum, which was broken up and sold but if E. B. O. K. L., who I surmise his query has not yet the delight of visiting Lichfield, will visit the Public Museum there he will find a few of Greene's curiosities which have been presented by their owners into whose hands they had fallen.
S. A. GRUNDY NEW

Walsall.

CADENCY IN HERALDRY (cxlvi. 213).—The sole value of cadency marks is to denote the sequence of birth, thus a second son is marked by a second son whether his elder brother or not, and so on.

E. E. C.

It may be stated as a general rule reported by the best modern authorities that marks of cadency are hereditary and are retained as a permanent addition to the shield. If, however, the eldest son dies without issue during the lifetime of his father, the second son is entitled to be labeled as the mark of the eldest son.

A. ALBR.

TOOTHENAQUE (cxlvi. 212).—"Tutana," "toothanag," "toothanague," corrupted to "tintanagall," probably by association with the word "tin." Indian *tootnague* the Marattu *tuttinag*, the Tamil *tutunag* forms being very similar, is said by Indians to be derived from Sans. *toothanag* blue vitriol, sulphate of copper + *na* or lead. It is a metal resembling tin, but is finer in color and is often mistaken for silver and contains arsenic. It is a white alloy of copper, zinc, nickel and iron, first brought from China in the seventeenth century and was used to cover the exterior and interior of tea canisters. Teapots were also made of it.

it, which were mistaken for hardened earthenware vessels.

Hobson-Jobson distinguishes two kinds of the metal:

a. Chinese alloy of copper, zinc and nickel, with some iron, arsenic and silver known as "white copper" (the *peh-tung* of the Chinese), and approximating closely to German silver. It is employed in the East for coining as an alloy.

b. That known loosely in the Indian trade to denote zinc, or pewter. It became popularly corrupted into "tooth and egg" metal.

N. W. HILL.

21, Montague Street, W.C.

Among books announced as forthcoming from the Oxford University Press I notice "Tutenag and Pakong, a complete collection of all that is known about these strange metals, with notes on other alloys in domestic use during the 18th century. By A. Bonnin. Shortly. 42s. net."

F. S.

LEADS FOR CREAMING MILK (cxlvi. 136, 179).—Flat rectangular leads for the reception of milk, with an orifice in one corner, were in use on a farm in Oxfordshire, on the borders of Gloucestershire, in 1888, and may be still. As stated, the milk was allowed to stand for a time and the cream was skimmed off before the plug was removed from the orifice for the butter-milk to flow into a pail. During the 'seventies I often assisted with the skimming, but I cannot recall that the plug was ever removed before the cream had been skimmed off.

A. J. W.

'TEMPLE BAR' (cxlvi. 214).—According to 'The Times Handlist,' *Temple Bar* was born in 1860, and died in 1906.

S. F.

This magazine commenced publication in 1860, the first six volumes being edited by G. A. Sala, who was succeeded by Edmund Yates, George Bentley, and others. It ceased publication with the December number of 1906.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

At No. 122, Fleet Street, on Dec. 1, 1860, was published No. 1 of *Temple Bar*, a London Magazine, conducted by G. A. Sala, price one shilling monthly. It was subsequently published by Richard Bentley and Son, New Burlington Street, W. Sala's 'Travels in the County of Middlesex' made

its appearance in the first number, but remained incomplete. I think about sixty half-yearly volumes were published.

J. A.

SWIFT'S WELSH TRAVELS (cxlvi. 193, 238).—MR. ANEUBIN WILLIAMS will find matter of interest in Swift's 'Holyhead Journal,' 1727, to which attention was first drawn by John Forster in the preface to his 'Life of Swift.' The note-book in which Swift wrote the 'Journal' is now in the Forster Collection in the South Kensington Museum.

The contents of the note-book first appeared in *The Gentleman's Magazine*, June, 1882, and were later included in the appendix to Sir Henry Craik's 'Life of Swift.' The text of the manuscript is also printed in Temple Scott's 'Prose Works of Jonathan Swift,' vol. xi., pp. 391-403.

HAROLD WILLIAMS.

SOME SUBSCRIBERS TO THE ALBERT MEMORIAL (cxlvi. 208).—COMMANDER RUFERT-JONES says that James Glaisher, F.R.S., is still (1924) a member of the Council of the R.A.S. He was born in 1809, so would be (if alive) a very old gentleman. It is his son, J. W. L. Glaisher, the distinguished Cambridge Mathematician, who is being confused with his father.

A. E. S.

"JOIN YOUR FLATS" (cxlvi. 193).—This is not included in Mr. R. H. Thornton's 'American Glossary.' The metaphor comes from the theatre. The special meaning of *Flat* may be seen in the 'O. E. D.'; or in the 'Century Dictionary,' where it is defined as "one of the halves of such scenes or parts of scenes as are formed by two equal parts pushed from the sides of the stage and meeting in the centre."

EDWARD BENSLY.

WEDDELL AND RIDSDALE (cxlvi. 213).—In Ripon Cathedral, according to Eli Hargrove, 'History of Knaresborough' (1809), there is a memorial bearing the following inscription:—

To the Memory of | William Weddell, Esq., of Newby, | in whom | every virtue that ennobles the mind | was united | with every elegance that adorns it, | this monument, | a faint emblem of his refined taste, | is dedicated | by | his widow:

[Here follow six lines of verse.]

OBIT 1789.

From this it appears that the Weddells

were located at Newby, lying a short distance to the S.E. of Ripon on the Ure.

The Ridsdales were a Nidderdale family, and were seated mainly at Hampsthwaite, lying southward of Ripon, in the eighteenth century. William Ridsdale, by will dated Nov. 21, 1711, devised to his eldest brother, Edward Ridsdale, various pieces of property in Hampsthwaite, and William Grainge ('History of Knaresborough,' 1871) records the following inscription on a headstone in front of Hampsthwaite Church.

In memory of Jane Ridsdale, daughter of George and Isabella Ridsdale, of Hampsthwaite, who died at Swinton Hall, in the parish of Marsham, on the 2nd day of January, 1828, in the 59th year of her age. Being in stature only 31½ inches high.

H. ASKEW.

Spennymoor.

SIR WILLIAM TURNER (cxlvi. 213).—Sir William Turner (knighted in 1662) and who held the offices of Lord Mayor and Sheriff of London, was the third son of John Turner, who married the daughter of Robert Colthurst, of Upleatham, and purchased Kirkleatham from Sir William Bellasis in 1623. Sir William was the brother of John Turner who became Sergeant-at-Law in 1669. Going to London when a young man, William became an eminent woollen draper in St. Paul's Churchyard. He died without issue in 1692.

In Kirkleatham Church, in the chancel, there is a marble tomb to the memory of Sir William Turner, opposite to a full length marble statue of his brother, John Turner (d. 1688).

In the chapel belonging to Kirkleatham Hospital, founded by Sir William in 1676 there is a fine east window representing the Adoration of the Magi. On one side of this window is shown John Turner, Sergeant-at-Law, in a scarlet robe, and on the other Sir William Turner in his robes of office as Lord Mayor. In the Hospital there is an effigy of the knight in wax-work, on which are the identical wig and band worn in his life-time. The library contains Sir William's ledger, a good specimen of neatness, accuracy, and thoroughness. In it Charles II appears as a creditor for large sums of money lent to His Majesty. Sir William filled the office of Lord Mayor during the municipal year 1668-9.

The Sir William Turner mentioned as an advocate in the Lord Grey trial (1682) was evidently a different person, as he had a

son who had been used as a tool by Lord Grey in the latter's illicit intercourse with his sister-in-law Lady Henrietta Berkeley.

H. ASKEW.

Spennymoor.

ASTRONOMICAL BLUNDERS IN FICTION (13 S. i. 487; cxlvi. 53, 66, 125).—Joseph Conrad makes one in 'Lord Jim,' Ch. viii, p. 92:

He appealed to all sides at once—to the side turned perpetually to the light of day, and to that side of us which, like the other hemisphere of the moon, exists stealthily in perpetual darkness, with only a fearful ashy light falling at times on the edge.

The above would appear to imply that the moon rotates round its axis in about 365 days thus always turning the same side to the sun, instead of in about 28 days as is actually the case.

A. R.

RUSKIN: REFERENCE WANTED (cxlvi. 214).—The passage M.L.N. is thinking of is probably that in 'Ethics of the Dust,' section 78, O.L. log.

R. R. A. WALKER.

Notes on Books.

The Westminster City Fathers (the Burgess Court of Westminster), 1585-1901. By W. H. Manchée. (John Lane, 16s. net).

IN January, 1901, by the coming into force of the Government of London Act, there disappeared from the administration of Westminster the old Burgess Court which had governed that city under an Act of Queen Elizabeth since 1585. The public were denied perusal of any of the records of this Court so long as it existed, whereby the historian of Westminster has suffered some deprivation. However, this jealousy preserved to the destined hand and eye the rare delight of examining a long series of documents hitherto untouched, and it is to our correspondent, Mr. W. H. Manchée, that the enviable task has fallen.

Until the dissolution of the Monasteries Westminster, in spite of the number and importance of its residents, continued under government from the Abbey. When the Abbey was converted into a Collegiate Church its Dean took the Abbot's place, and the civic administration of Westminster was brought somewhat into line with that of the City of London by the setting up of a Burgess Court. The President of this was the Dean, whom, if he chose to behave autocratically, no one was in a position to withstand. Next him came the High Steward (his office was in the Dean's gift), usually a noble

ho acted through his Deputy, and who led the High Bailiff and the Town Clerk. High Constable—next in dignity—was appointed either by the Dean or the High Steward, chose the twelve Burgesses number was presently increased to six—who, in their turn jointly with the chose an equal number of Assistant Constables. These high personages, however, of interest to the humbler constables and the watch whose duties and doings are fully set out in the entertaining pages of the chapter on the Court officials. About two and a half centuries we see the Court controlling the lives and businesses of the citizens of Westminster, dealing with accidents and the difficulties which all the records abound in. There is plenty of evidence, if any more were needed, of the insanitary conditions of towns in the eighteenth century. In the chapters on the Poor and Sanitation, on Streets and on the Nuisance Jury we follow, by the aid of quotations, the more or less effectual measures made to keep the city reasonably well ordered and free from obstructions. The question of obstruction comes up upon the dispute before the Court between the Churchwardens of St. Margaret's and the Carmen in the Church of Westmr. and a famous Passage to Saint James Park for the convenience of the Members of Parliament by pulling down the brick wall next the Road Sanctuary and erecting instead a row of stone posts; but these improvements were nullified if the Carmen continued to use the Sanctuary and have their stands for their horses here. The Carmen, who held fast to their rights, were ordered to attend at the Court and upon their duly doing so it was decided to appoint a Committee to enquire into the matter and make a written Report. This, however, in the Records, the matter

the discipline administered by the City to refractory characters we get a lively picture in the chapters on Residents, Lodgers, Payfarers, on Drunkenness, Theft and Disorderly and on Domestic Servants and Apprentices. Scolds have a chapter to themselves in which are brought before us four or five ill-behaved women, all from the early part of the seventeenth century, and the picture that some of them endured is made vivid by a fearsome picture of the scold's bridle." We may take occasion here to mention that the numerous and well-chosen illustrations, including facsimiles of documents, is a valuable feature of the book. Two of humble public servants for some long time in the employ of the Westminster Burgh were the official waits (who insisted on a monopoly as street musicians), and the Porters—understanding by "Bridge" the Westminster Stairs.

Towards the middle of the nineteenth century the interest of the documents shifts to the question of the relations between the Burgess

Court and the development of civic administration in the whole area of London. Before its abolition the Court had sunk into something like decay.

A word should be said as to the form in which the Records exist. They are in twenty-three volumes foolscap size, some bound in leather—but the majority having no appearance of being specially made for the Court minutes. It is much to be regretted that the volumes from 1585 to 1610, and again from 1615 to 1705 are lost; as are also those for 1720-23 and 1759-63. Nevertheless, here is something solid added to our knowledge of the ordinary life of London—fresh material worked over by a competent researcher who has been most happily mindful of the value of curious detail; and the reader, who will find much in these pages to amuse him, will likewise have the satisfaction of gaining information which, if not of a startlingly new sort, will prove most useful as instance and illustration. Not least will be its value to lovers of the eighteenth century novel, as adding authentic detail to the background in one's mind—useful, especially, for Fielding. We may note in passing that we are given the portrait of the blind Sir John Fielding to illustrate one of the interesting appendixes—that on the Court Regalia—Sir John wearing the Westminster Badge.

A Song to David, with other Poems. By Christopher Smart. Chosen with biographical and critical Preface and Notes by Edmund Blunden. (Cobden-Sanderson. 6s. net).

LIFE is so short and thronged so thick with things and books that it is impossible but that some part of what one prizes most should drop into neglect. This neglect, though, is sometimes rewarded instead of punished—as now, when having for many years given hardly a thought to 'The Song of David,' it falls to the present writer to read it in this beautiful edition and under the auspices of an editor so truly worthy of his delightful task as Mr. Edmund Blunden. Did he not, show us a year or two ago, how best to rejoice over the verse of 'John Clare?' Through neglecting an author—if he be but great enough—for a considerable time, one gets the extraordinary pleasure of comparing what enchanted one most before with what enchants most now. Mr. Blunden, in his introductory Address, recalls items of the praise that has been bestowed upon Smart's masterpiece, and adds something of his own, but he does not mention what, on this reading, seemed to us a dominant secret of its force and beauty. It is one not easy to convey, being chiefly a secret of movement and of position. Take it that in most poetry we have our feet upon the earth (it may be on a mighty mountain) and so submit to the pull of gravity and the ordinary conditions and resistances of the ground as we change from place to place, then 'The Song of David' may be described as having its being in the air, darting this way and that, free and graceful and, if it will, sudden, choosing for contemplation what vantage-ground it will. In this

it shows its kinship with the Psalms from which first its inspiration was derived. Readers of 'The Way of All Flesh' will recollect how Butler's hero is made to cry down the Psalms as over-rated; and, in fact, whoever is insensible to this quality in them will not grasp by what right they count as the greatest religious poetry in the world. Smart's own way of expressing the effect he felt and himself sought was by calling it *impression*, which, however, hardly conveys the secret.

Mr. Blunden has taken a handful of lovely things from Smart's translations of the Psalms, from 'Hymns and Spiritual Songs' and from 'Miscellaneous Poems' to round out the reader's acquaintance with the poet, and adds in an appendix the text of the notices of Smart to be found in contemporary letters. The story of the poet's life of misfortune is told with much grace and sympathy.

An Address to the Moretonhampstead Literary Society. By Cecil Torr. (Cambridge—printed by Mr. Lewis at the University Press).

EMMA WOODHOUSE, we all know, looked down upon Miss Bates, and was presently brought to conviction and repentance of that fault. But the author requires perhaps too little of her: she is to admire Miss Bates's goodness, but admiration of Miss Bates's talk is not demanded. Yet Miss Bates is the prime example of a literary *genre*—which she had almost entirely to herself until Mr. Cecil Torr composed the address before us. We have sometimes wondered that no one has tried just this before—or rather, perhaps, have regretted that the precise suitable turn of wit combined with the requisite multifariousness of knowledge and an inclination to writing had never yet occurred. Here the thing is, however, What Miss Bates made of spectacles and sweetbreads and apples and Highbury gossip Mr. Torr makes of books, legends, ships, principles of criticism and twenty other things. His three volumes of 'Small Talk at Wreyland' have accustomed people to his vivacious comments on life, his clear, quick delineation of scenes, events and people and his pleasant causticity. Those who enjoyed the 'Small Talk' will probably find (as we did) that agreeing or not agreeing with him, they cannot lay these pages down till they are finished.

Obituary.

JOSEPH THOMAS FOWLER.

It is difficult to realise that we shall not again receive a letter over the well-known initials J.T.F.—in that familiar hand which only in his latest years betrayed the writer's extreme old age. Our respect and regret as we think of the departure of this veteran scholar must be shared by a large number of persons, for if, dying in his 91st year, Canon Fowler had out-lived nearly all the men who were the companions of his most active years, he had made friends among the younger generation, and all who followed his chosen pursuits acknowledged

indebtedness to him. The records of Ripon, Selby, Durham, and Fountains Abbey and the lives of St. Cuthbert and St. Columba—with the statutes and cartularies of northern monasteries—form the bulkiest individual portions of the work he has left behind him, but his knowledge and labours went to enrich many periodicals—not least lavishly 'N. & Q.'—and likewise the work and information of other antiquaries and public bodies concerned with the care of ancient monuments. One of his last contributions to our columns (*ante* p. 123) revealed his interest in and his active co-operation with the compiling of the 'Oxford English Dictionary.' His latest letter—on the words "baptized," "christened"—appears at *ante* p. 158.

He died at Winterton (on March 22) in the place where he was born, whither he had retired in 1917 after forty-seven years' service as Vice-Principal of Bishop Hatfield's Hall, Durham, and forty-five years' as Hebrew Lecturer in Durham University—during which period he also undertook no little work in the charge of different libraries. On his leaving Durham he found himself compelled to sell his own considerable library—there will hardly be a reader of 'N. & Q.' who does not realise how acute was his grief at this.

His tastes and capabilities as an antiquary and scholar were inherited from his father, who was a competent antiquary. The family were Methodists; but Joseph Thomas Fowler, as a school-boy at Wakefield, came under Tractarian influence. As a young man he first studied medicine—a subject in which he never lost his interest—and was house-surgeon at St. Thomas's 1856-7, and at Bradford Infirmary 1857-8. In 1858 he determined to take orders, and went, with Entry and Barry scholarships, to Durham University, where his chief studies were theology and Hebrew. He was ordained at Durham in 1861, and after two years as Curate at Houghton-le-Spring, and five years as Precentor and Chaplain at St. John's College, Hurstpierpoint, returned thither and entered on that long course of fruitful and varied work which has made his name familiar throughout the North of England, and, indeed, among students all over the country. In 1897 Bishop Westcott made him an honorary Canon of Durham. In 1867 he became a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries and served as their local Secretary from 1873-1917.

Those who have had chats with him on the topics he loved in visits to old churches or places of historical or curious interest, will recall his unwearying keenness and zest; as those who had recourse to him for information will recall his readiness to impart and the trustworthiness of what he imparted. "I always took delight" are Bede's well-known words of himself "in learning, or teaching or writing." In Canon Fowler a scholar after Bede's own heart has gone to his rest.

CORRIGENDUM.

At *ante*, p. 232, col. 1, line 34, for "1912" read 1812.

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THIS WEEK:

of Italy in 1848.

asses of Cromwell, Ireton and
haw.

ly in the Lobster."

ble of Contents see opposite page.

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Notes.**IMPULSE OF ITALY IN 1848.**

ter below is taken from the corres-
of Colonel Evasio Radice, whose
an Italian patriot may be briefly

He was born at Vercelli in
his early life thus coincided with
leonie "Kingdom of Italy;" and
influence no doubt imbued him
republican doctrines which he ad-
all his life. He was educated
and at the military School of
where he distinguished himself in
tics. In due course he entered
montese Artillery, and was ap-
Professor of Mathematics at the
ilitary Academy. In 1817 Prince
Albert of Carignano became Grand
of the Piedmontese Artillery, and
adice (then Captain) his private

A member of the Secret Society
Carbonari, or Charcoal burners,
Radice became the friend of Santa
Marsano, Collegno and others
working for greater freedom in
ernment. The Prince of Carig-
self was in communication with
erals, and in this connection
influence over him was regarded as
ble. Radice was sent to Milan
as the Prince's secret emissary)

to open communications with the Lombard
Liberals of whom Count Gonfalonieri and
the Belgioioso's were the most prominent.
When the crisis came, however, Charles
Albert hung back.

The standard of revolt was raised at
Alessandria, and troops were collected.
The insurgents lacked artillery and Radice
having undertaken to obtain it, rode to
Genoa and demanded delivery of a park
from the Commander. Unwilling to com-
mit himself to either side the Commander
refused; but he did nothing to stop Radice,
who went to the barracks and issued his
own orders to the units stationed there.
Soldiers and officers obeyed and the guns
were brought to Alessandria in triumph.
The revolt was suppressed by the Austrians
at the first battle of Novara. Deserted by
his men Radice was one of the last to leave
the field, but succeeded in making his es-
cape to Barcelona.

After the defeat of the Constitutionalists
by the French troops, who had intervened,
he joined the Italian exiles in England,
and after many privations gained the post
of Professor of Italian Language and Liter-
ature at Trinity College, Dublin. He
married an Irishwoman, Miss Hutton, and
had by her a boy and a girl.

By 1848 the Liberal movement had gained
sufficient strength to cause revolutions
throughout Western Europe, notably in
France, where the throne of Louis Philippe
was overturned. In Italy the election of
Pope Pius IX who had while still a Car-
dinal sympathised with national and con-
stitutional aspirations, gave the Constitu-
tional movement a great impetus. Matters
were therefore ripe when the Paris revolu-
tion gave the signal for revolt. Sicily, al-
ways restive since the Napoleonic wars, rose
and demanded the Constitution granted in
the days of the English occupation. The
movement spread to the mainland, and before
many months were over constitutions had been
extorted from all Italian rulers. In Pied-
mont also the vacillating King Charles
Albert took the plunge and Sardinia be-
came a Constitutional monarchy. In the
midst of this turmoil came the news that
a revolution had broken out in Vienna.
The Milanese long weary of an oppressive
foreign domination rose in revolt; and
after five days' fighting Radetski's sold-
iery was driven out of the city. The whole
of North Italy was in a blaze within the

next few days. Venice proclaimed a Republic and the Dukes of Parma and Modena fled. Charles Albert's chance had come and after his usual vacillations (justified in this instance by the bad state of his army), the Sardinian troops in April crossed the border, the King at their head. Tuscany, the Papal States, Naples, the whole country in fact carried away by enthusiasm sent contingents to join Charles Albert.

It was while the Radice family were travelling through Switzerland in order to leave their son at Hofwyl that the constitutional movement of 1848 came to a head in Piedmont, and Charles Albert granted the free constitution. All the exiles were recalled and Radice, now promoted to Major, was elected a member of the New Cisalpine Parliament by a Turin Electoral College. The letter below was written just after his arrival at Turin, to take his seat in Parliament. During his exile he had become shortsighted, and this defect prevented him from taking part in the campaign. He went as Sardinian chargé d'affaires to Frankfurt, and later to Belgium. The Italian prospects had been bright, for they could have concentrated 90,000 men against Radetzki's 60,000 Austrians, who could expect no reinforcements for the moment owing to the revolution in Vienna, but two causes ruined their chances of success. The campaign was mismanaged and dissensions broke out between the Monarchists and the Republicans. Charles Albert's previous conduct had made him suspect to the extreme Liberals and intrigues against him were set on foot by the Mazzinians while the army was still engaged with the Austrians. Deserted by his allies the unfortunate King rushed to his doom at Novara and Italy's hopes were extinguished for ten years. After Novara Radice (now Colonel) found his republican ideas unwelcome to the Government and resigned in order to resume his Parliamentary activities. As deputy for his native Vercelli he became a supporter of the Radical Brofferio, but he never attempted to translate his republican theories into action, recognising that a monarchy was the best constitution for Sardinia and the form of Government demanded by its people. In 1853 Colonel Radice was obliged to resign his seat owing to ill-health due to the severe calls he had made on himself. He resided at Genoa,

and when that city was visited by in 1854-5, he was one of the foremost isers to combat the disease. He fell ill, though not till after the danger was practically over. The was slight, but his overworked and frame was unable to resist it and few days' illness he succumbed on (1855).

(The letter, as was then the practice, no envelope, and is sealed with a wa Thomas Hutton, Esq.

116 Summerhill,
Dublin,
Ireland.

Dear Thomas,

This I ought to have sent from *—yet I am pleased to have an o for sending you my greetings from I had an excellent journey from to Turin; the passage over Mont was grand in the extreme†. It is sary to cross the Alps in winter to appreciate their magnificence. weather here is bad and cold an try. No sign no feeling of Sprin nobody minds such things. We engrossed with the thoughts an works of war. The King‡ is at th of the army. The enthusiasm Italians is undescribable. We youth in the streets—they desert homes their business their and run to the camp where a god of confusion reigns in consequence students and the professors went a masse, and the University was obl shut. It was thought that P had a great army—but it was or paper. The late Minister§ of wa

* Hofwyl was a school at Bern in S land, where Col. Radice was arrang send his son.

† The route over the Mont Cenis wa ably taken because the direct route on St. Gothard led through Austrian terr ‡ Charles Albert.

§ The Minister referred to must hav Villamarina, who held the portfolios f and Police. He was a member of Albert's reactionary ministry of which Solaro della Margherita was chief. marina disliked the Jesuits, whose in over the Government was great, an therefore constantly at loggerheads wit Margherita, but this did not prevent his being hostile to the Liberals, and, th as minister of police, anathema to His administration of the army was ine but it is doubtful whether he was really of peculation.

of the greatest scoundrels that ever breathed under heaven, pillaged and pocketed the money devoted to the expenses of the war department. It is fortunate that the Austrians, terror stricken, are running away. We could not come up with them yet—they disappear like smoke, pillaging, murdering, devastating the country they leave behind. Scarcely a shot has been exchanged. They are strong yet, more than 40,000 troops* and well furnished with cavalry, of which we are in great need, and would be highly serviceable in the plains of Lombardy. The Austrians are now concentrating their forces within Mantua Verona and Peschiera†—a fearful stronghold this space, and the scene of many fights in the Napoleonic times. Our Army is now approaching Mantua which has been inundated by the enemy. The political affairs of Italy look well. The Italians feel and act upon the necessity of being united—and when the barbarians (they are and ought to be called savages) have left our soil we shall proclaim our union and independence. It seems the general wish of the country, that there should be a strong state from the Alps to the Po; under what form of government, I can scarcely say‡. Tuscany with Modena, of which it has taken possession already—Rome—Naples with Sicily—in all four members of the Italian Federation. The General Congress of the Nation to sit in Rome in the Palazzo Venezia§ which belonged to

* The Austrians numbered in all over 60,000. The Piedmontese Army was deficient in cavalry and artillery, though these two arms were the most efficient in the service.

† Mantua, Verona, Peschiera and Legnago were the four fortresses of the famous quadrilateral, a strongly fortified tract of country between the Mincio and the Adige. At the opening of the campaign Charles Albert could have seized Mantua by a *coup de main*, but his advance was slow, and Radetski reinforced the garrison with 9,000 men. Peschiera was taken after a regular siege during the campaign.

‡ This passage illustrates how little progress the idea of unity had made among Italians. A federal State seems to have formed their highest hope. This question of the form of government to be set up proved a fatal bar to Italian success.

§ Palazzo Venezia was the residence at Rome of the Venetian ambassador while the republic was in existence. When Venice came under Austrian domination, the palace became Austrian property until 1919, when it was taken over by the Italian government.

the [?Austrians: illegible] and becomes now Italian property. You see we have got rid of an Emperor, 2 Dukes and 1 Prince.* We remain still saddled with 2 Kings, 1 Duke and a Pope,† but time will soon do their business, I hope, and the little Italian "Stivale" new polished, and nicely trimmed by the People's scissors may yet become something more than a mere "Geographical expression" and cut a smart figure in the Mediterranean pool. I hope some way or another you are trimming yourselves at home also—and that you and each and all stout and happy. With my best love to the dear Circle, to the Baldoyle and Fairfield friends, believe me, dear Thomas,

Your Affe. brother E. Radice.
Vive la Republique. She has done it all.

Turin, 8 April, 1848.

F. R. RADICE.

IRISH FAMILY HISTORY.

REYNOLDS OF LOUGHSCUR, CO. LEITRIM.

(See *ante* p. 245).

Extracts from the 'Book of Depositions, 1641,' concerning "Murders and Robberies committed in the Counties of Leitrim, Sligo, and Mayo," in Trinity College Library, Dublin.

LEITRIM.

Folio 3:—Edward Bisham of Bowishall, County Leitrim was robbed of all his means by Charles McGovern, Barony of Tullyhoy,

* The Emperor is, of course, Francis Joseph II of Austria, who had just succeeded his father. The Dukes are the Austrian Dukes of Modena and Parma. The prince is probably Florestan, Prince of Monaco, who had been obliged to grant a constitution. His residence in Paris may have led Radice to suppose that he had been deposed.

† The rulers still to be expelled were King Charles Albert of Sardinia, King Ferdinand II of Naples, Pope Pius IX, and Grand Duke Leopold of Tuscany. The King of Naples was compelled to abdicate in 1860, and the Grand Duke of Tuscany voluntarily retired the same year. The Pope's temporal power was abolished in 1870. As regards Sardinia Radice, like most Liberals of his day, was under the illusion that a rising of the unarmed people could accomplish the expulsion of the Austrians. These short-sighted views caused the failure of 1848. So far from being expelled, Charles Albert's son became first King of Italy.

Co. Cavan, Gent.; William Erogain, Gent.; Donnell McGowran, Gent.; Phelim McGowran, Gent.; Farrall McGrannell *als* Reynolds; Geffry McRanal *als* Reinolds; and John his son Gent., and Turlogh Oge Mac Molinothery, Gent.

Deposition sworn Oct. 22, 1641.

Folio 5.—James Stephenson was robbed of all his Goods, Chattels and Money (amounting to £826) by Ire Reynolds of Seabeg, Captain; Roddy O'Rourke, Geffry O'Rourke, Edmund McGrannald, Patrick O'Flinn, Turlogh McConnor, Caher McDonnell, Oge MacGranald, also McWilliam, Brian O'Sheridan and others, the Household Servants of Mr. Humphrey Reinolds of Loughscurr, the Rebels said they would cut off his head because he said McRainols misled and sent messages to George St. George, the Commander at Jamestown Garrison. Conn O'Rourke was Chief Rebel of the County of Leitrim; the Rebels also hanged one Thomas McRanald (for bringing in a child of Sargent Oliver), although he, McRanald was one of their own nation, but he went to the Protestant Church which was the Cause of the quarrel with him. The Rebels also made Justices of the Peace amongst their own followers, viz.:—Teigue McGrannell, freeholder, and McMorrogh Oge McGrannell and several others of the same band, also* John Reinolds, Gent., son of Mr. Humphrey Reynolds now taken prisoner.

Folio 6.—On 22nd August, 1642, about 40 of our people went out to get some green corn for want of bread, about a fortnight after there went 12 or 14 of our people in Cots on the water to get some Corn, and the Enemy same as named above running into one of the Cots were drowned.

Cormack McKernan he and five others brought in 140 Cows to the Garrison besides other preys.

Sworn April 20th, 1643, before Henry Brereton.

Folio 8.—Leonard Morton of Brenadrim, County Leitrim, Gent., had a Mortgage for five hundred pounds on the Parish of Kiltanyherd, Co. Leitrim, and all his stock with the Mortgage were taken, amounting in all to £1,034. He was Clerk of the Peace for 20 years and knew all the Gentry and freeholders of the County to be Rebels and Papists.

* Observe note at end of Deposition, *Folio 15.*

Gilbert Corbin now sworn was Robbed of all he had.

Anthony Mills was beaten and robbed of all his goods and Chattels by Conn O'Rourke, Henry Reinolds of the Parish of Kiltobber, Ferdorough Reinolds, Teigue O'Ruddy, Teigue O'Rourke, and others who said they had a Commission from the King of England and robbed all the English, but not the Scotch or Irish. Deponent Anthony Mills, his wife and children were all stripped and robbed of the Clothes on their backs by order of the Rebels.

Folio 9.—Elizabeth Vawse, widow of Robert Vawse, late Vicar of Cargallen, was robbed of all her Goods and Chattels, and told if she did not go away they would burn her. She and her three children were stripped stark naked of all their clothes and turned out naked and hungry, and were in great danger of their lives on their way to Dublin. When asked by the Rebels why she came over, she said that God and the King sent her, they then said "let the King fetch you out again."

Folio 9.—Anne Dudd and her husband Richard Dudd were robbed of everything, and on their way to Dublin her husband was hanged at a place near Dawlins Bridge, in Co. Cavan, where also a Richard Harrington a Protestant out of Suffolk suffered the same death. She also met on her way 37 poor stripped people, English, but of the said number only 8 reached Dublin, the rest were all killed, drowned or hanged by the Rebels on the way.

Sworn January, 1642.

Folio 10.—George Gonne of Drumrane, Co. Leitrim, Clerk, sayeth that on 22nd October, 1641, he was despoiled and robbed of all his goods (value for Eight Hundred pounds) by the hands of Geffry Oge O'Rourke, Phelim O'Dolan and others, and was separated from his wife and children, who were stripped and slept in dark woods on their way by Longford to Mullingar where they got in safety, howbeit one — Huston having many young children and not knowing how to save her life went to Mass.

Folio 11.—Samuel Smith of the Parish of Kiltougher, Co. Leitrim was robbed of all his property amounting to £510, by Teigue O'Brady, Parish of Shannon, Gent., Teigue Oge McGrannell, James Macaba, and Patrick O'Flinn, servant to Mr. Humphrey Reinolds of Loughscurr, and by the other Rebels, Conn. O'Rourke and Teigue

O'Rourke his son, Henry Reinolds of the Parish of Clownes and Co., of Leitrim, Gent., Teigue O'Rorke of the town of Ballinamore, Gent., Teigue O'Brady of the parish of Ballinamore, Gent., Teigue Oge McGrannell, Patrick O'Flinn and others, Tenants of Mr. Humphrey Reynolds of Loughscurr, and others deponent did not know.

William Rogers deposed that all his Goods and Chattels were taken from him by the Rebels Teigue O'Rorke, Conn. O'Rorke, Owen O'Rorke, and deponent further said that Henry Reynolds of the Parish of Mohill, Gent., and one Carbre and his two sons, threatened to kill him, said deponent, and are now out in open rebellion, and so are Teigue O'Rorke and Brian his son, Gents., of the Parish of Ballinamore.

Folios 12/13:—Anne Reade, relict of Hilkiah Reade, was robbed of all her goods and Chattels, said Robbery was committed by Donnell McEnerny of the Co. of Cavan, a Commander of Rebels, and by Daniell O'Rely, Henry O'Rely, and Rossen O'Rely her late servants, and deponent further saith that Ellen the wife of the said Daniell O'Rely having the nursing of a young male child of deponents, stripped him of his clothes, and brought him in misery to his mother with whom he died from cold and famine, her son six years old was set upon and murdered by five or six young imps, his eyes gouged out and his brains also.

Sworn July 12th, 1643, before C. Pigott.

Folio 13:—John O'Rely son of Edward O'Rely was now made High Sheriff of the Co. Cavan, and the following were made Justices of the Peace:—Sir John and Edmund O'Rely and Phelim McEnran, Gents., all of the Co. of Cavan, Daniel McEnran Gent., and Charles McEnran, all of Co. Cavan, and Richard Ashe of Lismaine in the Parish of Drumlahan who is gone from the Protestant Church to Mass (and was Commissary of the Bishop's Court), Philip McHugo, McShane O'Rely of Ballongarry in the Parish of Castletown Co. of Cavan, Gent., who now liveth at Mr. Taylor's House in Ballykeys.

Edmund O'Rely of Clonnet, Co. Cavan, Gent., and Garrett O'Rely threatened to burn the House of Deponent.

Philip Mulmore O'Rely (called the "Bodaghsassanaghe"), was very kind to the Protestants, but was through fear obliged to give it up, and deponent (Anne Reade) is now in great want being worn through Grief and Miserable having lost all.

Anne Reade. Sworn before C. Pigott, July 12th, 1643.

Folio 15:—Susannah Stephenson wife of Archibald Stephenson deposeth that she lost all her Goods and Chattels worth over £100, by the Rebels, they being Colonel Conn O'Rorke, John Birtshall, and one Patrick Flynn, footman to Mr. Humphrey Reynolds, (and called by a bye-name Grisken) and Bryan O'Sheridan, cook to the said Mr. Humphrey Reynolds.

Sworn 10th March, 1642, before Edwd Pigott by Suzanna Stevenson.

Note:—John Reynolds, Gent., son of Mr. Humphrey Reinolds was taken prisoner and kept ever since.

Sworn by James Stevenson, August 20th, 1643.

The following is from 'Funeral Certificates of Many of the Nobility and Gentry of Ireland from 1634 to 1729.' Sir James Ware, Knt., Auditor of the Revenue, Died the 14th of May, 1632. He married Mary Daughter of Ambrose Brydon of St. Edmunds Bury in Suffolk, by whom He had Sir James Ware, Knt.; John; Joseph; Arthur; Mary; Ann; Russell; Martha and Cicely. He was buried in St. Warborough's Church, Dublin.

Poore 2 and 2.

2. Servants with Black Staves.

Pennon, Mr. Saml. Davis.
Mrs. Conway. Mrs. Reinolds not present.
Mr. Joseph, having on either side little James Ware and Roger.

The Sword and Targott By Mr. James Ware.

Crest by John Ware.

Coate by Athlone.

Ulster King of Arms.

Corpes.

James Ware, Esqre.

Sir Dudley Loftus. Sir Wm. Pierce, Knt.

2. Men with Staves barehead'd to keep off the Throng.

The above named children of Sir James and Lady Mary Ware were married as under:—

Sir James Ware, Knt., to Elizabeth daughter of Henry Pierce of Testernagh in the County of Westmeath, Esq.

Joseph Ware, to Mary, daughter of Gilbert Dumville, of Dublin, Gent.

Arthur Ware, M.A., of Trinity Coll., Dublin. Unmarried.

Mary Ware to Christopher Conway of Ramines near Dublin, Esq.

Russell Ware, to Humphrey Reynolds of Loughscur, Co. Leitrim.

Martha Ware to Sir Wm. Pierce of Testernagh in the County of Westmeath, Knt.

Cicely Ware to Sir Dudley Loftus of Killian in the County of Meath, Knt.

HENRY FITZGERALD REYNOLDS.

BARNABE BARNES.—The 'D. N. B.' iii. 247, puts the birth of the author of 'Parthenophil and Parthenophe' in "1569?" But in "Christenings for 1570," in the register of St. Michael le Belfrey, York, occurs the entry:—"rnabee Barnes, sone to the Reverend father in god Richard bushop of notinga, the sext of m'che." Richard Barnes had been created suffragan-bishop of Nottingham on 4 Jan., 1567; on 25 June, 1570, he was elected to the see of Carlisle; and in 1577 to the most splendid of all the sees, Durham.

A. R. BAYLEY.

MEMORABILIA OF THE MOMENT.

Our correspondent MR. ARCHIBALD SPARKE informs us that Canon May, the Librarian of Chester Cathedral, has recently discovered a large collection of ancient manuscripts in the Muniment Room at the top of the Round Tower in Chester Cathedral. These include Treasurers Accounts dating from 1542, Charters of Richard II and Henry V lavishly embellished, copies of deeds of Elizabeth, Charles I and II, with huge Royal Seals attached. One can merely guess at what a store-house of history these documents will ultimately prove. The collection of Chapter Books are perhaps of the greatest public interest, and date from circa 1600. An iron safe is full of literary treasures, and a great box full of Scrolls, Manuscripts, and Records; and many rare volumes are scattered about in cupboards and drawers. The transcription and translation of the documents will no doubt disclose much of interest to the antiquary.

The excavations at St. Augustine's Abbey, Canterbury, have brought to light a most interesting leaden cross of the eleventh century, the earliest dated relic yet found there. It bears an inscription recording the death of the Abbot Wulfric's sister, in March, 1063, and gives her name, Wulfmaeg, which had been hitherto unknown, though she herself finds mention in Goece-lin's 'History of the Translation of St. Augustine and his Companions.'

The Times of Saturday, Apr. 5, give account of Dr. Felix Oswald's find at Margidunum, a Roman camp of Claudian period, half-way between Leamington and Lincoln. The excavations seem to show that Margidunum was founded in 48 A.D. as one of the forts intended to guard the Roman frontier of the time, which lay between the Severn and the Trent. The camp, seven acres in extent, of a size to contain a garrison of 1,000 men, it was defended by five ditches and by a wooden rampart, which was at some time burnt down, probably during the revolt under Boadicea. When the Roman troops returned to it the camp was built in stone, roofed with red tiles and lined with glass windows. Iron-smelting and the making of rough pottery were carried on at the camp, and among the remains which attest this are also found the red "Samian" ware from France and decorated brooches and seal-boxes of Roman character.

When in the second century the fort had been moved further north and the camp lay between Carlisle and Newcastle, Margidunum was abandoned and levelled and reduced to a posting-station on the Fosseway, which was laid right across the site of the camp. In the fourth century when the Roman occupation had trouble with the Picts and Scots, and many old camps were rebuilt Margidunum was once more re-fortified and surrounded by a stone wall 9ft. thick and established as a city of refuge. The position of the site was determined by the presence of excellent water only twelve feet below the surface. The numerous wells which yielded a large number of objects—upon which Dr. Oswald has restored about 100—include pots, coins, a comb of boxwood. The floor of one of the wells is of great interest, being of oaken planks which remain as sound as when they were cut.

Streets running with wine, with blood—we have all heard and read of these; but did any one ever before know of streets running with hot tea? This was seen last week (on the morning of Friday, April 4), after the fire at the tea house at Butler's Wharf, Bermondsey, which broke out the previous night. The gutters were filled to the brim with it—brewed by the fire-hoses playing on the burning building. Hundred of tons of tea, some of which had recently arrived from the Far East, were destroyed in this fire.

Queries.

We must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

SHOOTING NEAR EDINBURGH IN 1661.—Mr. P. Hume Brown, in his 'Early Travellers in Scotland' (1891) gives an extract from the 'Antiquarian Repertory' (1809), vol. iv, which is a translation from a very scarce book of travels by Jorevin de Rocheford, published in three volumes, 12mo., at Paris, in 1672. No copy of this book can be found either in the British Museum Library or in the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris.

The author apparently visited Scotland in 1661, and he describes a day's shooting which he had near Edinburgh, and which Mr. Hume Brown suggests (p. 225) may have been on the Figgate Whins. Amongst other game killed are mentioned "six large wood-cocks," and the object of my query is to know how the words translated as "large wood-cocks" are rendered in the original French. Possibly some reader of 'N. & Q.' may be able to tell me where I can consult a copy of the 1672 publication. Should the words prove to be *grands coqs de bruyère* the statement will be of great interest; but if they are *grandes bécasses* it will be of no particular importance.

HUGH S. GLADSTONE.

"DUBBERS BANK." — Was the Dogger Bank ever known as Dubbers Bank? In 1647, when Peter Mundy was returning to England from Danzig, and had left the Southern Coast of Sweden, he remarks on the 21st August: "Since the 19th variable windes and weather; to day much wind and a great sea against us, heeing on Dubbers bancke."

L. M. ANSTEY.

"ST. JOHNSTON'S HUNT'S UP."—Sir Walter Scott, in 'Fair Maid of Perth,' ch. xviii, refers to the above tune, and in a note of his own calls it "a stirring strain of music which was of much repute in its day, but which has long eluded the search of musical antiquaries." Has this old tune been recovered since Sir Walter's day, and if so has it been published, and where?
H. V. V.

AN ITALIAN DIALECT.—Fogazzaro, in his Romance, 'Piccolo Mondo Moderno' (Milano, 1906), interlards some of his dialogues with a barbarous dialect which must be incomprehensible to any but an Italian born, and which disfigures so many of his pages. Our Lancashire or Somerset dialects "aren't in it," as the phrase goes. Here is a specimen of this jargon:—

"Tasi, xe ver, lo go tolto mi. No magnarnil, sou anda in oca. Cossa vustu? Vedio, che no savi guente. Mi no parlo. Qua xe belo."

Is this a Venetian dialect? One can guess its meaning from the context, but doubt still hampers the foreign reader and mars his pleasure. Too lengthy dialogues in dialect, in novels not written wholly in it, detract, in my estimation, from the merit of a book to the uninitiated.

J. B. MCGOVERN.

ROBERT LE PAUMERE. — Can anyone give me any information about Robert le Paumere, Clerk of Pevenese, who was, between the years 1279 and 1281, admitted by the Bishop of Chichester to the sacred orders of sub-deacon, deacon, and priest, with a view to his appointment as Chantry Priest in the Parish Church of Rye, Sussex. He was still at Rye in 1286, and probably two years later. Any other appointments held by him, date of death, or any dated information will be useful. Answers may help to solve an historical problem of some local importance.

L. A. VIDLER.

BASSETTI.—Carlo Alberto Bassetti was secretary to the Florentine residency in London about 1680. I shall be glad to know when his tenure of the office began and ended; and any further particulars.

R. J. W.

107, Eaton Place, S.W.1.

'ERNEST; OR POLITICAL REGENERATION.'—Can any reader tell me who was the author of the following booklet? The title of it is very concise: "Ernest: in twelve books. London: printed for the Author by R. Gadsden, Upper St. Martin's Lane. M.VCCC.XXXIX." The next leaf gives a little more information:

"Ernest: or Political Regeneration.

Damit das gute wirke wachse, fromme,

Damit der tag des edlen endlich komme.

To the memory of Milton, the Poet, the Divine, the Republican, this work written

in the light of his glorious countenance is dedicated."

The text, running to less than 300 pages, is a narrative poem that begins in rhyme, changing to a lyrical style at intervals, but commonly lapsing into blank verse.

G. N. COUNT PLUNKETT.

Dublin.

"SOW-GAWTER."—I wonder if any reader could tell me the exact meaning of a word which I have come across in a seventeenth century MS., viz., *sow-gawter*?

I get no light from the dictionaries—except, of course, as regards the first syllable. In the same context occur the word "tinker" and one or two others, pointing to the iron or smelting trades.

F. J. P.

LEYDEN, WESTBARENDRECHT, HOLLAND.—What is known of this Dutch family, and were they in any way connected with England towards the end of the seventeenth century?

Their arms are woven on each panel in a set of six pieces of Brussels tapestry by Jan Cobus (c. 1680); viz.: Gules on a fess arg. betw. 3 lions rampant or, 3 fleurs de neflier (medlar flowers). This latter charge seems to be a very unusual one, and does not occur in Papworth, I think.

G. O'F.

BUTTER CHARM.—Halliwell, in 'The Nursery Rhymes of England' (Percy Society), quotes from a publication of 1655 a rhyme used as a charm for making butter come when churning, as follows:—

Come, butter, come!

Come, butter, come!

Peter stands at the gate,

Waiting for a butter'd cake,

Come, butter, come!

This has to be said thrice to be effective. Are there any other butter-charms recorded or known?

R. HEDGER WALLACE.

OPEN - WORK CHURCH SPIRES. — What churches are there having spires of open tracery? The only one in this district (Lancashire) that I know of is at Lever Bridge, near Bolton, and was designed and modelled in terra-cotta by Edmund Sharpe, M.A., of Lancaster. The material was obtained from the local coal mines belonging to the Fletcher family, and manufactured in kilns built for the purpose on the premises. The church has all the peculiar richness of the fourteenth century decora-

tive style preserved, the deep moulding, tracery, foliage, sculpture, pierced pinnacles, crocheted pinnacles, foliated crosses, copings, the bold base-course, crown the graceful spire pierced from top to bottom in open tracery. Frost seems to have played havoc with the terra-cotta, knocking off large pieces of the ornamental work of the outer shell, and now much of the delicately worked spire is in danger. If there are other such spires it would be interesting to know what effect the weather has on the material, or if the industries of the district are in any way responsible for the decay. The church was erected in the fifteenth century and is said to be the only terra-cotta church in England.

ARCHIBALD SPAIN.

WALTER BESANT.—Information required to the title and date of a book written above concerning Devonshire and Cornwall. It may be a novel.

HERBERT SOUTH.

AUTHOR WANTED:—Can any reader tell whence the following verse, which Peter I attributes to "Chamberlaine," is taken?

If thou with Momus love to Carpe
Or Zoilus like to pine,

Either doe something of thine owne,
Or elce not carpe at myne.

Since the verse ends Mundy's Appendix written in 1651, it seems probable that it should be attributed to Robert Chamberlain, who lived 1640-1660, but it is not in his 'Natural Lucubrations,' nor in his 'Swag Damsell,' and his 'Jocabella,' published in 1651, is not to be found at the British Museum. The works of Edward Chamberlayne, 1703, seem to be published too late for him to have had access to them.

L. M. ANGLADE.

Replies.

THE CARCASSES OF CROMWELL AND IRETON AND BRADSHAW.

(cxlvi. 227).

Probably the House's order for the placing of the bodies in their coffins was "if necessary." It was not known in that condition the bodies would be, and although Cromwell and Ireton were embalmed, Bradshaw was not. Again, we are told Cromwell's body was embalmed so that it burst, and by reason of the same etc., had been buried privately.

actual fact, the bodies were "drawn" in their coffins to Tyburn, and there "pull'd out of their coffins and hang'd at the several angles of that triple tree till the sun was set, after which they were taken down, their heads cut off, and their loathsome trunks thrown into a deep hole under the gallows." (*Mercurius Publicus*, 24-31 Jan., 1661, cited in 'Cromwelliana' at 11 S. iv. 343).

Pride's body was not found, probably because he had been buried at Nonsuch, Surrey, part of which Royal Park he had obtained.

The following account does not seem to be known, and will be greeted with interest. In 1793 T. R. Nash edited Butler's 'Hudibras,' and republished it in three large volumes with many illustrations by Hogarth. The edition was limited to 100 copies, and is the best ever produced. Vol. iii is confined to the notes, which, of course, incorporate those by Dr. Zachary Grey.

Canto ii, 215, of the satire runs:—

Toss'd in a furious hurricane,
Did Oliver giue up his reign,
And was believ'd as well by Saints
As moral men and miscreants
To founder in the Stygian ferry
Until he was relieved by Sterry
Who in a false erroneous dream
Mistook the New Jerusalem
Profanely for th' apocryphal
False heaven at the end o' th' Hall,
Whither, it was decreed by Fate
His precious reliques to translate.

The note to this passage, on pp. 378-807, vol. iii, runs as follows:—

Peter Sterry dreamed, that Oliver was to be placed in Heaven, which he foolishly imagined to be the true and real Heaven above; but it happened to be the false carnal Heaven at the end of Westminster Hall, where his head was fixed after the Restoration. There were, at that time, two victualling-houses at the end of Westminster Hall, under the Exchequer, the one called "Heaven," the other "Hell;" near to the former, Oliver's head was fixed. January 30, 1660, Cromwell, Ireton and Bradshaw were drawn to Tyburn on three several sledges, and, being taken from their coffins, were hanged at the several angles; afterwards their heads were cut off, and set on Westminster Hall.—The following is a transcript from a MS. diary of Mr. Edward Sainthill, a Spanish merchant of these times, and preserved by his descendants:—"The 30th of January, being that day twelve years from the death of the King, the odious carcasses of Oliver Cromwell, Major General Ireton, and Bradshaw, were drawn in sledges to Tyburn, where they were hanged by the neck from morning till four in the afternoon. Cromwell in a

green-seare cloth, very fresh, embalmed; Ireton, having been buried long, hung like a dried rat, yet corrupted about the fundament. Bradshaw, in his winding sheet, the fingers of his right hand and nose perished, having wet the sheet through; the rest very perfect, insomuch that I knew his face, when the hangman, after cutting it off, held it up; of his toes, I had five or six in my hand, which the prentices had cut off. Their bodies were thrown into an hole under the gallows, in their seare-cloth and sheet. Cromwell had eight cuts, Ireton four, being seare-cloths, and their heads were set up on the South-end of Westminster Hall."

In a marginal note is a drawing of Tyburn (by the same hand), with the bodies hanging and the grave underneath. Cromwell is represented like a mummy swathed up, with no visible legs or feet; to this memorandum is added:

Ireton died the 26th of November 1651.

Cromwell the 3rd of September 1658.

Bradshaw the 31st of October 1659.

In the same diary are the following articles: "January the 8th, 1661, Sir A. Haslerigg, that cholerick rebel, died in the Tower. The 17th Venner and his accomplices hanged—he and another in Coleman Street, the other 17 in other places of the City. Sept. 3rd, 1662, Cromwell's glorious, yet fatal, day, died that Speaker of the Long Parliament, William Lenthall, very penitently.

A long passage with quotations from Prestwich's 'Respublica,' Bate, and others follows, all of which are known.

If Sainthill's diary could be rediscovered it might provide other interesting information.

J. G. M.

MR. ROBERT PIERPOINT will find full particulars on the point he raised in Mark Noble's 'Memoirs of the Cromwell Family,' vol. i, pp. 289-291, ed. 1787. The vote of the House of Commons for the removal, etc., of the bodies was passed 8 Dec., 1660. Noble quotes Dr. Cromwell Mortimer, Secretary of the Royal Society, as having seen the original receipt for 15s. paid to the mason, John Lewis, for taking up the "corpes," and proceeds:

It appears that the protector's body, with that of Ireton, was taken up on Saturday, Jan. 26, 1660/61, and on the Monday night following they were drawn in two several carts from Westminster to the red-lion-inn, in Holborn, where they remained all night. Bradshaw's, for good reasons, was not taken up till the morning following, which was the anniversary of K. Charles's death, when they were conveyed upon sledges to the gallows, taken out of their coffins, hanged upon the several angles of that triple tree, till sun set, then beheaded, and their trunks thrown into an hole under the gallows, and their heads set upon poles

upon the top of Westminster-hall, and where Oliver's long remained: for Sir Thomas Armstrong's was placed between his and Bradshaw's. Sir Thomas was executed June 20, 1684, which was more than twenty years after Oliver's head had been placed there. A very curious MS., lent me by J. B. Colwick, esq., gives the particular appearances of the carcasses of Cromwell, Ireton and Bradshaw; the author, who was an eye-witness, says the protector's was in a green cerecloth, very fresh embalmed.

A footnote says that the MS. was written by Sam. Sainthill, Esq., a Spanish merchant, who rode, as such, under the conduct of Lord Mordaunt, when King Charles II made his public entrance into London. Noble says he "cannot conclude without expressing his contempt for K. Cha. II in treating the body of so great a sovereign with such indecency, though that of an enemy and usurper."

Noble's careful account makes it clear that the bodies were removed from the coffins before being hung up, and that they were not so far advanced in decomposition as to have needed to be "hanged in their coffins," since the heads were severed from the trunks by the hangman.

HENRY CURTIS.

The following official notice appears in *Mercurius Publicus*, No. 4, under date Jan. 30, 1661:

This day Jan. 30 (we need say no more but name the day of the Moneth) was doubly observed, not only by a solemn Fast, Sermons, & Prayers at every Parish Church, for the precious blood of our late pious Soverain King Charles the First, of ever glorious memory; but also by publick dragging those odious Carcasses of Oliver Cromwell, Henry Ireton, and John Bradshaw to Tiburn. On Monday night Cromwell and Ireton in two several carts were drawn to Holborn from Westminster, after they were digged up on Saturday last, and the next morning Bradshaw; To day they were drawn upon Sledges to Tiburn, all the way (as before from Westminster), the universal outcry of the people went along with them. When these their Carcasses were at Tyburn, they were pull'd out of their Coffines and hang'd at the several angles of that Triple Tree, where they hung till the Sun was set; after which they were taken down, their heads cut off, and their loathsome Trunks thrown into a deep hole under the Gallows. And now we cannot forget how at Cambridge, when Cromwell first set up for a Rebell, he rode under the Gallows, where his horse corvetting threw his cursed Highness out of the Saddle just under the Gallows (as if he had been turned off the Ladder), the spectators then observing the place, and rather presaging the present work of this day, than the monstrous Villanies of this day twelve years. But he is

now again thrown under the Gallows (never more to be digg'd up) and there we leave him

The Kingdomes Intelligencer, No. 6 date Feb. 5, 1661, says:

The heads of those three notorious Regicides Oliver Cromwell, John Bradshaw, and Henry Ireton, are set upon poles on the top of Westminster Hall, by the common Hangman. Bradshaw is placed in the middle (over that part where that monstrous High Court of Justice sate), Cromwell and his Son-in-Law Ireton on both sides of Bradshaw.

In Rugge's 'Diurnall' (Add. MSS. 10, 116) it is stated that they were hanged in their shrouds.

CHARLES LINDSAY.

"SILENT AS A FISH" (cxlvi. 8, 52, s.v. 'Memorabilia of the Moment'). — MR. THOMAS WINDER'S observation that herrings chirp when taken out of the nets, has been anticipated in Tennent's 'The Natural History of Ceylon,' 1861, p. 384, where several authorities, including Aristotle, Ælian, Pliny, and Darwin, are referred to as regards the fishes said to utter sounds, some beneath, some above the water. If my memory deceive me not, some forty years ago there appeared in the *Popular Science Monthly* an article on certain musical sounds attributed to a fish living in an American river. We Japanese well know the native loach (*Misgurnus anguillicaudatus*) curiously whistles when caught, and I have several times witnessed a mousefish (*Antennarius* sp.) faintly to spring a rattle when handled, notwithstanding that it displays then no part of its body in motion. So far as I know this fact has not been mentioned before in any writing. But the most familiar sound-producing fish in this part is doubtless a catfish (*Pseudobagrus fulvidraco*), Japanese "gigi," Chinese "yang-yah," both names imitative of the sound it gives out (Li Shi-Chin, 'Pan-tsau-kang-muh,' 1578, tom. xliv; Kuroda, 'Suizokushi,' 1827, 234). Japanese poets make much of a miller's thumb (*Cottus Kazika*) which is named "Kajika," or River-Deer, in allusion to the pathos of its nightly call, equalling that of the native deer (*Cervus sika*); and a frog (*Polypedates Begeri*) much esteemed for its voice—of which four living specimens are now wintering in a jar beside my desk, is called "Kajika-frog," evidently after the fish (Kaibara, 'Yamata Honzô,' 1708, tom. xiii; Ono, 'Honzô Keimô,' 1803, tom. xl). The British marine Bull-head (*Cottus scor*

pius) produces a sound, too (*ut infra*, p. 357).

In 'The Cambridge Natural History,' vol. vii. ch. xiii, pp. 355-65, the sound producing organs are treated of very admirably by Dr. T. W. Bridge, who introduces his exposition with these words: "Contrary to popular belief sound-producing or vocal organs are by no means uncommon in fishes, especially in certain families of Teleosts," and he gives at p. 361 a long list of the Teleosts that are known to produce sounds from their air-bladders—stridulation and breathing being the two other methods.

KUMAGUSU MINAKATA.

AN INFERNAL PALINDROME (cxlvi. 230).—I have always known the line with the addition of the word *ecce*. It should run thus:

In girum imus nocte ecce et consumimur igni.

The line then scans. I admit its diabolical ingenuity, but it was given to me as a palindrome "On Moths,"—nothing very dreadful.

CHARLES A. COOK.

Sullingstead, Hascombe,
Godalming.

I remember this palindrome at school, when it took the form:

In girum imus noctu non ut consumimur igni.

This makes the palindrome slightly longer, but, as several years' soldiering have not improved my classics, I am unable to say whether it is a better hexameter; the sense becomes clearer. I never heard of any legend being attached to it. The master used to say it was a quotation from somewhere, and was always promising to look it up. I never succeeded in running it to earth.

F. M. M.

Hampton Hill.

H.M.S. REVENGE (cxlvi. 228, s.v. 'Memabilia of the Moment').—The impression which, as an Eton boy, I received of this fine old ship of the line is revived by the note upon her fate in your issue of Mar. 29. I happened to be standing on Plymouth breakwater in December, 1861, when the *Revenge*, commanded by Captain Fellowes, R.N., passed out under sail through Cawsand Bay, presenting a magnificent display of canvass relieved against the wooded heights of Mount Edgecumbe. Lying in the Sound at the time were our two earliest ironclad battleships, the *Warrior* and the *Black Prince*, whereof the lines and spars, though

far more graceful than those of our modern floating fortresses, received much uncomplimentary criticism when contrasted with the old "wooden walls."

A few days earlier, these two ships had been firing minute guns in mourning for the Prince Consort.

HERBERT MAXWELL.

Monrieth.

"THE LADY IN THE LOBSTER" (cxlvi. 230).—Defined by the 'Oxford English Dictionary' as "The calcareous structure in the stomach* of a lobster, serving for the trituration of its food; fancifully supposed to resemble the outline of a seated female figure." The earliest example given by the Dictionary is from Swift's 'Battle of the Books' (1704). But the expression is found in literature at least half a century earlier. On p. 247 of the (1920) edition of 'The Tale of a Tub' and 'The Battle of the Books,' by A. C. Guthkelch and D. Nichol Smith, Swift's use is illustrated by a quotation from Herrick, 'The Fairie Temple: or Oberon's Chappell,' ll. 129-31,

The Saint to which the most he prayes,
And offers Incense Nights and dayes,
The Lady of the Lobster is.

In the above-mentioned edition of the 'Battle of the Books' the name is said to be given by fisherfolk. Was it originally "Our Lady . . ." ? It looks like a piece of folk-lore.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

MR. WALMSLEY is to be congratulated on finding so early an instance of this expression, the meaning of which is given and explained in the 'O. E. D.' s.v. Lady sb. 10. Judge Parry, in his edition of Dorothy Osborne's 'Letters' (Wayfarers' Library, pp. 99-100), quotes other instances, including one from Herrick ('The Temple,' l. 129, ed. Moorman), and says that "the expression is still known to fishmongers and others." The Judge and, presumably, his fishmongers place the "Lady" in the head of the lobster, the Dictionary seats her in its stomach.

L. F. POWELL.

FIELD-NAMES (cxlvi. 231). — *Ditland*. Muddy land; perhaps for "dirt" or "drit," i.e., clay-soil. But O.E. *dic*: *ditch* could also have given rise to this element, as in "Ditton."

* The 'Century Dictionary' is more precise: "in the cardiac part of the stomach."

Dowland (?) A piece of marsh land.
Dyngemed. An osier bed; ex.: "The Dinges." But in Q.E. = fallow-land.

(The) *Hamble* sounds like a river-name; but it may be meant for a cattle-shed (*Hemmel*), though scarcely so far south as Co. Somerset.

Heechynge = *Hitching*. A reserved piece of common-field, for growing peas, or other vegetables. It has given rise to "Hitchins," a personal name. It occurs at Stanton, nr. Broadway (Glos.), at Bagen-don, and nr. Berkeley. "Inheching," A.D. 1263.

Lampley (?) A piece of pasture set aside for payment for an altar-light.

Ramble. Perhaps for *Rammell* = shaley, coarse soil; but it is applied also to lumps of peat, or turves, used for heaping stacks upon.

(The) *Slape*. A gap in a hedge or fence; in the Northern counties, a slippery piece. O.E. *slipig* (adj.).

(The) *Twichings*. Bends in a road. (Cf. *Twist*).

Vospool may be a pool within a camp-ditch, i.e., "the Fospool," or nr. the Foss-way.

It should be mentioned that, as the definite article probably occurs before most of these names in the Deeds wherein they are met; it would much help to their solutions to keep this still in place. That would preclude names ending in *S* being mistaken for personal-names.

ST. CLAIR BADDELEY.

"SR" IN PROPER NAMES (cxlvi. 231).—MR. GIBBONS raises an interesting point at this reference. He does not explain how he "came across the surnames Srawley and Sreeves," whether in manuscript or speech. I forget from whom I learnt long ago—the late Professor Skeat or another—that there are only two European languages that admit the initial *sr*, namely Gaelic or Erse and Lithuanian. It was common in Sanskrit vocables, and, I daresay, is preserved in some Asiatic dialects whereof I know nothing. In Gaelic there are scores of words beginning with *sr*, which, as Mr. Collins remarks, is altered in the English rendering of Gaelic place-names by inserting *t*; thus we write "strath" for *srath*, and the next station north of Blair Atholl on the Highland line is labelled Struan for the Gaelic *sruthan* (pronounced "srūan"), meaning a stream, or the plural-streams. In this word the Gaelic

coincides exactly with the Lithuanian *srove* (Sanskrit *sru*, to flow).

The Brythonic Celt found the initial *sr* as inconvenient as the Teuton did. Thus the Gaelic *sron*, a nose, so frequently applied to denote a pointed hill or promontory, becomes *trwyn* in Welsh by the substitution of *t* for *s*. Hence we find in Strathclyde, where Welsh was once the vernacular, the seaport of Troon situated on a promontory. If North Ayrshire had ever been Gaelic no doubt the name would have appeared on our maps at this day as Strone.

I have often puzzled over the exception—unique I think—in the pronunciation of "shrimp" as "srimp" at Margate.

HERBERT MAXWELL.

Monreith.

"Sreeves" will be found to be derived from sheriff most probably. In Indian place-names the syllable "sri" is a Sanskrit word meaning "holy," e.g., Srinagar. There are peoples in India who cannot pronounce an *s* without the addition of an *h*, as well as those who can. It is the old Bible story of "Sibboleth" and "Shibboleth." In parts of the Madras Presidency the native Indian pronounces the name of the god Shiva as it is here written, making the *h* soften the *s*; in other parts he cannot do this. You say to him "Say Shiva;" and he says "Siva." This peculiarity may have some bearing on the formation and pronunciation of the word "sreeves."

FRANK PENNY.

"Sr" in proper names—or rather before proper names—is merely the mediæval abbreviated title of a priest, who ranked with a knight. Before the Reformation "Sir Oliver Martext" corresponded with our "Reverend John Smith;" and had not gone out of fashion in Shakespeare's time.

W. V. GAINSFORD.

PORTRAIT OF A CLERIC (cxlvi. 231).—This represents Lodovico Antonio Muratori. "MVT" of the Latin inscription stands for *Mutinensis* (= of Modena, the ancient Mutina). The English reader will find a concise account of him in vol. ii (1908) of Sandys's 'History of Classical Scholarship,' p. 381.

the great historian, Lodovico Antonio Muratori (1672-1750), librarian at Milan from 1695 to 1700, and afterwards for half a century at Modena, the most industrious and the most widely learned Italian scholar of his time. He

produced six folio volumes of *Antiquitates Italicae Medii Aevi*, in addition to the twenty-seven folio volumes of his *Scriptores*, the eighteen quarto volumes of his *Annali*, and the eight of his *Anecdota Latina* and *Græca*. Even these are not all, as his total output amounted to forty-six volumes folio, and thirty-four volumes quarto. By his calm and sober judgment, by his vast capacity for literary research, and by his unfailing championship of good sense in matters of scholarship, he exercised a most healthy influence on historical and antiquarian studies in Italy.

Another estimate adds thirteen volumes in octavo to the tale of folios and quartos.

Students of the New Testament are familiar with his name because of the so-called Muratorian Canon of the N.T. which he published from a Latin MS., and those who know their 'Decline and Fall' will remember the note at the end of chapter LXX in which Gibbon describes some of Muratori's works, and calls him "my guide and master in the history of Italy."

EDWARD BENSLY.

[An interesting chapter on Muratori and his place in the development of literary theory will be found in 'The Genesis of Romantic Theory,' by Mr. J. G. Robertson, lately published by the Cambridge University Press].

JOHN AND WILLIAM REYNOLDS. EXTRAORDINARY CONVERSION (cxlvi. 230).—John Rainolds or Reynolds (1549-1607), President of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, was the famous Puritan divine who played an important part in the Hampton Court conference. Lives of him and his brother William, the Roman Catholic, are in the 'D. N. B.' The story that their beliefs were due to mutual conversion was widely spread. At 11 S. viii. 131 I quoted some illustrative passages from Fuller's 'Church-History,' Bk. x., Dr. Featley's 'Life and Death of John Reynolds,' Wood's 'Athenae Oxonienses,' and his 'History and Antiquities of the University of Oxford.' In his 'Athenae' (ed. Bliss, vol. i. col. 613) Wood gave the legend, but added "This is the reason commonly received among Protestants, for each others' conversion, but false; for the dispute was, if you will believe men that then lived, between John, and Edmund, Rainolds, of C.C. coll., as I have told you elsewhere [i.e. in the 'Hist. and Antiq.']."

The "ingenious person," whose "most handsome account is an excellent epigram," is quoted by Jeremy Taylor, was William Habaster. These Latin lines are as famous

as the legend, being mentioned by Fuller and given by Featley and Wood.

EDWARD BENSLY.

Much Hadham, Herts.

The incident is referred to in the 'D. N. B.' (cf. Rainolds, John and William) as apocryphal. Fuller's 'Church History of Britain,' Book x, section 3, under the year 1607, records the death of Dr. John Reynolds, on May 21, and there gives the story, and quotes the following distich, which concludes some verses written at the time to commemorate the event:

"Quod genus hoc pugnae est? ubi victus
gaudet uterque,
Et simul alteruter se superasse dolet."

"What war is this? when conquer'd both
are glad,
And either to have conquer'd other sad."

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

It may interest your correspondent to know that there is a much later instance of extraordinary mutual conversion than that of the brothers John and William Reynolds. In the eighties of the last century Mr. C. T. Ritchie advocated "Fair Trade," and his strong opponent was Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. In the early part of the present century Mr. Chamberlain advocated "Fair Trade," and his strong opponent was Mr. C. T. Ritchie. I am speaking from memory, but I believe Mr. Chamberlain stated that it was Mr. Ritchie's arguments that had converted him to "Fair Trade."

G. T. S.

There is no difficulty in identifying these brothers, both noted divines in the second half of the sixteenth century. The 'D. N. B.' gives a full account of them (under the spelling "Rainolds"), and alludes to the story of the mutual conversion, which it dismisses as apparently apocryphal. Father Persons attributes William's conversion to quite a different cause—the study of Jewel's controversial methods. His name figures frequently in the Douay Diaries. In our library here are writings by him (under his initials only), not included in the list given in the 'D. N. B.' His brother John, President of C.C.C., Oxford, survived him thirteen years.

OSWALD HUNTER BLAIR.

Fort Augustus Abbey.

LONDON ANNUALS: 'WIMBLEDON AND MERTON ANNUAL' (cxlvi. 230).—Four numbers of this *Annual* were published—three in succession, dated respectively 1903, 1904, and 1905, and a fourth (and last) dated 1910. The editor was Mr. Henry van der Ben Copeland, since deceased. The issues are well printed and illustrated, and preserve a good deal of value relative to local history. I have a copy of each *Annual*.

G. L. APPERSON.

34, Compton Road,
Wimbledon, S.W.19.

With regard to the 'Hampstead Annual' there were only ten issues. This *Annual* started in 1897, and ended in 1907.

T. H. BANKIER.

THE OLD BAILEY "IN THE SUBURB" (cxlvi. 230).—As the New Gate stood across the present Newgate Street a little east of Giltspur Street and the Old Bailey, the latter was outside the walls of the City, and consequently in the suburb thereof.

G. F. R. B.

The answer is not difficult. The Old Bailey was outside Newgate. The Ward of Faringdon Without was long regarded as a suburb of the City; e.g., in Stow's 'Survey' (ed. Thoms, 1842, at p. 162), I find "Now to return again to Giltspurre street, where I first began with this suburb, there standeth the parish church of St. Sepulchre in the Bayly."

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

The explanation is quite simple. The buildings of the Central Criminal Court were situated almost under the walls of London. The city grew gradually outwards in all directions. The term suburb was applied to each new portion of open country as it was built upon. At the present time there are some districts, with their original village names, at a distance of about ten miles from the City, which are called suburbs of London; and it is almost forgotten that the parts actually under the shadow of the old walls have any right to the title.

F. P.

'TOM BROWN'S SCHOOL DAYS' (cxlvi. 157, 198, 219).—From Mr. A. G. Bradley's 'Our Centenarian Grandfather,' p. 240, it would appear that according to Rugby contemporaries the only actual character reproduced in the book was that of G. E. L. Cotton. "the young Master," who gave Tom Brown much sage advice after the

Marylebone match. A short account of Benjamin Aislabie, who died June 2, 1842, will be found in Lillywhite's 'Cricket Scores,' vol. i. pp. 295-6. England won both of the matches against Kent in 1842, the first at Canterbury by nine wickets, and the second at Bromley by ten wickets.

G. F. R. B.

At the third reference Chancellor Bulkley Owen Jones is said to have died at Ruthin. He did not. He was Warden of Ruthin from 1851 to 1909, when he resigned. He was made Prebendary of Llanfair and Chancellor of the Cathedral of St. Asaph in 1897, and retained these posts till his death. He spent the latter part of his life at Deganwy, near Llandudno, within sight of his original home—Beaumaris. He died at Deganwy, January 25, 1914, and was buried there at the Parish Church (Llanrhos) burial ground, at the age of 89. He was "Slogger Williams."

T. LLECHID JONES.

Llysefaen Rectory,
Colwyn Bay,

CHRISTIAN NAME (cxlvi. 156, 218, 256).—The editor of Lady Brilliana Harley's 'Letters' is wrong in identifying her "sister Wacke" with Helegenwach Lady Smyth. There was another sister (or half-sister) married to Sir Isaac Wake.

G. S. GIBBONS.

CADENCY IN HERALDRY (cxlvi. 213, 258).—D. K. T.'s query is one of practical interest, and deals with a point which, curiously enough, I have never seen treated of in any manuals of heraldry, not even in those which devote a very considerable space to the vexed question of cadency and cadency marks.

The solution I would offer depends on the (I think) recognised principle that the "differences" marking cadency fall into two classes—*temporary*, viz., that used by an eldest son *vivo patre*, but dropped at his father's death; and *permanent*, viz., those borne by cadets of the family and becoming integral parts of their coats-armorial. On this principle I think that a younger son always retains the particular cadency-mark to which the order of his birth entitles him, unless, and until, by the death of his elder brother or brothers, he becomes heir to the undifferenced family arms.

OSWALD HUNTER BLAIR.

Fort Augustus Abbey.

THE RAILINGS OF ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL (cxlvi. 214).—See 1 S. i. 446 for a quotation from Hasted's 'Kent,' stating that they were cast at Gloucester Furnace in the parish of Lamberhurst. Hasted also gives the cost and weight, which is confirmed at 5 S. vii. 445 by an extract from the original account books by W. SPARROW SIMPSON. Besides the £11,202.00.06 paid to Richard Jones, £25.18.00 was paid

To John Slyford, for Carrage, &c., of Mr. Jones's Iron Worke from the Water side to the Church, vizt.:—

for Cranage, Wharfage, and Carrage, of 207½ Tonn of Iron Worke to St. Paul's, from 13th Sept., 1710, to the 10th June inclusive, 1714, at 2s. 6d. pr. tonn.

A note at 5 S. i. 60 gives the result of the sale, 349l. 5s. only. Another note at 5 S. v. 7 states that the State entrance gates of St. Paul's Cathedral, and about 125 fee of iron railing are now offered "for a lump sum of 150l." "delivered to vans at our yard," by Messrs. Davies of Vauxhall.

A quotation from the *Liverpool Mercury* in 6 S. ii. 485 gives an account of a tomb in High Park, Toronto, enclosed by some of the iron railing which surrounded St. Paul's Cathedral.

A. H. W. FYNMORE.

Littlehampton.

I am well acquainted with the village of Lamberhurst, which was formerly noted for its iron smelting furnaces, and it is local history that therein were cast the massive iron balustrades which formerly surrounded St. Paul's Cathedral.

JAMES SETON-ANDERSON.

39, Carlisle Road, Hove, Sussex.

These railings were the cause of a serious dispute between Wren and the other Commissioners, which ended in further disgrace for the architect. The discussion was whether they should be cast or wrought. Wren wisely favoured the latter, but was overruled; Wren also wished the design to be sufficiently low not to break the view of the great building, but was again overruled in favour of high railings. The position of the rails is shewn on one of his plans. His own statement is that the decision as to the iron rails "was wrested from me and the doing it carry'd in a way that I may venture to say will be ever condemned." A prophecy that soon came true. The casting is said to have been carried out at Lamberhurst.

The following is culled from *Chambers' Journal*, 1917. About 40 years ago some of

the railings were removed and shipped on board the ss. Delta for America. The ship was wrecked, but the rails were recovered and placed round the tomb of J. G. Howard, in High Park, Toronto, inscribed:

St. Paul's Cathedral for 160 years I did
enclose,

O, Stranger, look with reverence.

Man! Man! unstable man,

It was thou who caused the severance.'

WALTER E. GAWTHORP.

98, High Road, East Finchley, N.2.

According to 'The Story of Wadhurst,' by Mrs. Rhys Davids and Alfred A. Wace, recently published, the Great Gloucester Furnace, situated mostly in Lamberhurst, but worked by residents in Wadhurst, supplied these railings, as your correspondent states. Wadhurst oak, say the authors, was no doubt partly used in the smelting of them. The Great Gloucester Furnace, it is added,

was founded in the early part of the 15th century by the Kemps of Great Pell; but the Benge family seem to have worked it for some years. It was at the zenith of its prosperity in the time of Queen Anne (1702), who visited it with the Royal Prince after whom it was named.

E. ST. JOHN BROOKS.

"KNEE-CAPS" (cxlvi. 173, 240).—"Long leggings" or "Knee-caps" we called them sixty years ago. They were made of sheepskin, either in one or in two pieces. When in two pieces the lower fitted over the calf-piece of the breeches and the upper came down over the top of this and fastened with a thong, being kept up by a thong attached to a lateral button on the breeches or having a slit through which passed the waist belt when no braces were worn. In the other form the legging was made in one piece, but fastened in the same way. The buttons were the leather knot-buttons with loops. These were passed through holes in the back edge of the legging and kept in place by a long leather lace tacked down between each button. I believe these "overalls" are the oldest form of legging, as in a slightly differing form they appear in Anglo-Saxon drawings. They were used by all classes, and especially by the gentry when shooting. They were rather the outward and visible sign of a country squire. See Cruikshank's pictures of such a one in 'Tom and Jerry,' 1820. In this part they have been replaced by some form of india-rubber or linen waterproof overalls for at least thirty years.

The overalls used by hunting-men were made of cloth or stout linen, but were in practically the same form and made in one piece, middle of thigh to instep.

F. W. COCK.

ASTRONOMICAL BLUNDERS IN FICTION (13 S. i. 487; cxlvi. 53, 106, 125, 260).—Allen's 'Star-Names and their Meanings,' mentioned Dickens's slip in 'Our Mutual Friend,' where the voyage that brought baby Bella home makes a revolution of the earth around the sun take place in a month instead of a year.

Marryat, sea-captain though he was, wrote of a waning crescent moon seen in the early evening.

Carlyle, who at one time aspired to the Chair of Astronomy at the Edinburgh University, alluded in his 'French Revolution' to Orion and the Pleiades glittering down quite serene on a night, beautiful and calm, although Orion did not rise till day-break.

T. F.

UNMOUNTING OF OLD PHOTOGRAPHS (cxlvi. 230).—I assume that the photographs referred to by SIR WILLIAM BULL are on albumenized or colodion-coated paper in which case the surface is practically waterproof. The removal of such prints from a cardboard support is a job requiring the greatest care, as the paper is thin and easily torn. The mount should first be split, leaving as little as possible adhering to the back of the print, which may then be soaked in warm water. If after soaking the prints do not readily leave the support, the cardboard must be very carefully worked off by gentle rubbing with the fingers and lightly scraping with a blunt knife. The prints should be laid on a sheet of glass while this operation is performed, and kept wet.

T. W. TYRRELL.

St. Elmo, Sidmouth.

SIR GEORGE HOWARD (cxlvi. 100, 216).—According to the registers of the parish of St. George, Hanover Square, printed by the Harleian Society, the date of his second marriage was May 21, 1776.

J. B. WHITMORE.

SIR THOMAS BLUDWORTH (cxlvi. 231).—For the ancestry of this man see the Visitation of Surrey, 1623 (Harleian Society, vol. xliii), where the family is given as Bludder throughout, and continued in Le Neve's 'Knights' (Harleian Society, vol. viii), p.

48. Sir Thomas was Sheriff, Alderman and Lord Mayor of London, and was knighted at the Hague, May, 1660. His first wife was Mary, daughter of Walter Rogers, of Lederede (Surrey), and his second wife was a widow, whose maiden or married names are not given, but her first husband was a London slopseller. Sir Thomas had three children by his first wife, and five by his second.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

The pedigree of the above will be found under 'Bludder Family,' in *Surrey Archaeological Collections*, iii, *Harleian Society*, viii, 48; Manning and Bray's 'Surrey,' i. 306; Aubrey's 'Antiquities of Surrey,' iv. 210.

LEONARD C. PRICE.

Essex Lodge, Ewell.

CHARLES DICKENS AND EVANS (13 S. i. 132).—The above firm of printers was located at the Crystal Palace. The Charles Dickens of the title was the eldest son of the novelist, and his partner was his brother-in-law. Among the books they printed were some of the editions of Dickens's works published by Chapman and Hall.

B. W. M.

GREENE'S MUSEUM, LICHFIELD (cxlvi. 191, 236, 258).—Mrs. Thrale, in her journal of the Welsh tour in 1774 tells that she

was introduced in the first place to Mr. Greene, who has a small but curious collection of all natural and artificial rarities, particularly a Pulse Glass, exhibiting the powers of rarefaction and condensation in a manner I never saw them exemplified before. Here I saw many things I never saw before, and came away with a catalogue in my pocket and some new images in my mind which the catalogue will at any time revive. The gentleman who entertained us with his curiosities appeared to have much knowledge and an officious earnestness to please.

(See A. M. Broadley's 'Doctor Johnson and Mrs. Thrale,' p. 161).

W. E. WILSON.

Hawick.

AUTHOR WANTED (cxlvi. 252):

I have this moment come across the answer to my query at the reference "Tiphysque novos, etc." I find in the correspondence of Gilbert White (Letters to his Brother), given in vol. ii of Bell's edition of White's 'Selborne,' the following under date of March 2, 1775:—"As America is at present the subject of conversation, it may be matter of some amusement to you to send you a quotation from the *Medea* of Seneca, prophetic of the discovery of that vast continent.

veniant annis
sula seris, quibus oceanus
teat, tellus, Tiphysque nepos
teget orbes; nec sit terra ultima Thule.
B.—Tiphys was pilot to the Argonautic
fition; and a type of Columbus
have not the means of verifying the
ation, and should be glad if some reader
d any whether *terris* (Mary Johnston) or
i (Gilbert White) is correct.

CHARLES A. COOK.
Hillingstead, Hascombe, Godalming.

Notes on Books.

lier and Puritan. By Hyder E. Rollins.
New York University Press).

MON ROLLINS, in making a study of the
ish ballads which appeared between 1640
1660, has worthily filled up a gap. Upon
tigation the Commonwealth, which in this
rd had been somewhat neglected, is dis-
ed to be rich in ballads, a great proportion
hich surprise one by their boldly out-
en Royalist sympathies. Of the seventy-
pieces given in this volume, twenty-nine
from a collection (an "untapped source")
ited in the Manchester Free Library;
n from Thomason; nineteen from the col-
m in the British Museum, entitled a 'Book
rtune' (c. 20, f. 14); and six from Wood.
Luttrell comes a fine ballad in strong
ir of the Long Parliament, and from Raw-
n the politically cryptic 'Matchless shep-
overmatched' Martin Parker (the maker
at famous song 'When the King Enjoys
Own Again.') Humphrey Crouch, and
ence Price play the principal roles as
ors; four or five ballads two pleasant
ies and a Christmas Carol among them.
loubtfully ascribed to John Crouch, and
songs of Samuel Smithson's are included.
y one of the seventy-five is excellent read-
not, indeed, as literature in the solemn
of the word, but, first, as a historical
ment and an indication of the social ten-
d of the time amid strata of the population
wise more or less inarticulate, and,
dly, in the preponderant political ex-
es, for demonstration of the cleverness and

shown in this propaganda by song.
e student will be dull indeed who does not
einte something of the immense amount
holarly labour which has gone to the
ng of the Introduction. The Royalist
d-writers were sharp thorns in the sides
e Parliament. Severity checked them, but
ompletely, and not for long. They had on
side not only massive Royalist feeling,
e refused to be overborne, but also the
e's rough sense of the ludicrous and en-
mt of broad satire, to which the Round-
e gave handle enough. If Dibdin was
ded for the support his songs gave to the
rument in days when heavy demands
being made on the Navy, these rousing
rs should have been sought out by Charles
th large recompense in his hands.
m 1640 to 1647, though the output of

ballads was enormous and their influence is not
in doubt, few were entered in the Stationers'
Register. Between twenty and thirty names of
ballad-writers are known, and certain men of
letters and players joined "Martin Parker's
Societie" and used the ballad as an effective
political weapon. Many of them turned to
pamphleteering, and with the history of the
ballads and pamphlets is also interwoven that
of the Royalist news-books, especially from the
years 1647 to 1651. Laws and ordinances were
effectual rather in stimulating the ingenuity of
printers and authors in means of evasion than
in stopping the flood of vehement and largely
scurrilous print. In 1655 an attempt was made
to abolish the whole of the licensed press, and
for the rest of Cromwell's life there is auth-
ority for saying that no news-book was licensed;
but the printing of ballads, nevertheless, went
on with as much zest as ever. The last piece
included here is dated "Septemb. 1660," when
the making and singing of ballads was free
once more; it goes to the tune 'Come hithor,
my own sweet Duck,' and, under the title 'Eng-
land's Object,' celebrates the "Taking and
apprehending of that horrid deluding Sower of
Sedition, Hugh Peters."

The ballad-writer composed with the chosen
air ringing in his head, beat by beat—the words
to the notes, as anyone who has made verses
by that trick will readily detect, especially in
the more complicated stanzas. But verses so
made miss their choicest intended effects when
separated from the tune, and we wish it was
the fashion, in printing ballads, to set out at
any rate the bars of the mere melody. No
doubt it is better than nothing to have—
as duly supplied here—the references to
Chappell; but it is likely that many
readers will peruse and enjoy these pages
who have not ready access to that price-
less compilation. A separate note at the head
of each piece gives full information concerning
it, and here and there draws attention to some
detail for which the ballad has a certain im-
portance as evidence, e.g., the engagement
which figures in 'Britain's Honour.' The
score or so of illustrations, wood-cuts, taken
from the original broadsides, add something
distinct and valuable to the total impression
made by this excellent book, in which Pro-
fessor Rollins has largely increased our in-
debtedness to him (already considerable for the
'Pepysian Garland') and added an important
member to the series of works on seventeenth
century politics and propaganda.

Cambridge Anglo-Norman Texts. *Poem on the
Assumption.* Edited by J. P. Strachey.
Poem on the Day of Judgment. Edited by
H. P. Chaytor. *Divisiones Mundi.* Edited
by O. H. Prior. (Cambridge University
Press. 7s. 6d. net).

As preface to his first instalment of Anglo-
Norman texts, Professor Prior gives us an
important essay on the relation between French
and English speech in the two centuries fol-
lowing the Norman invasion. He argues that
the invaders had much less influence on Eng-
lish development than is commonly supposed.

England, her conquerors decided, was to adopt French culture, and, inevitably, education was looked to as a chief means to that end. In schools and universities Latin or French was enjoined as the medium of instruction, and students were definitely forbidden even to converse in English. As Dr. Prior points out, such regulations suggest that English is the speech most of them would naturally have conversed in.

Yet more interesting is a consideration of the language evolved by means of these artificial restrictions. The clerical persons who, up and down the country, wrote and taught in French, had little intercourse with the Continent. Their French diverged more and more from standard French; underwent contamination from English; maintained itself principally as an instrument for teaching—as the language in which a voluminous didactic literature was composed. It was the butt of foreign gibes, a jargon without life in it, and when, towards the end of the fourteenth century, it ceased to be obligatory in schools it disappeared, except for use in law. But the study of the two languages in contact is both curious and instructive, especially from the point of view of the dominant influence of English. In a sequence which—taking it broadly—Dr. Prior conceives to have gone through morphology, syntax, stress-accent on words, rhythm and phonetics, the pressure of the native speech gradually forced Norman-French into conformity with native tendencies. Herein lies the explanation of the anomalous Anglo-Saxon prosody, and a main subject of the essay—namely, the Anglo-Norman use of English rhythm and accent in French poetry. From examination and illustration of this position, Dr. Prior goes on to discuss the influence of English dialects on the phonetics of Anglo-Norman—a subject on which much preliminary spade-work must be done before any useful conclusions can be reached.

Presented as “the interesting outcome of a language introduced into a foreign country, forced by purely artificial means upon its inhabitants, and gradually yielding to the pressure of ethnological forces,” Anglo-Norman offers a fresh and fruitful field to the student of ethnology and linguistics, who may be heartened by much good promise of those kinds to pore over texts in themselves rather dull and vapid.

The Poem on the Assumption is a translation, from the Latin, of two Chapters in the second Book of the Visions of St. Elizabeth of Schönau, a nun of the twelfth century. The MS. is at Pembroke College, Cambridge.

The Poem on the Day of Judgment is from a volume of MSS. in early thirteenth century handwritings at St. John's College. In itself it is little more than a series of the common-places upon that topic usual in its day, incorporating the translation of a not specially exhilarating passage from St. Bernard. The “*Divisiones Mundi*” of Perot de Garbalei is from a MS.—the only copy of it—at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and pretty certainly comes from Ireland. Dr. Prior, who

has prepared and annotated this text, promises to show that it contains distinctive dialectal features belonging to the South, or rather the South-West of England.

Not the least interesting of the trains of thought started by this study is a recognition of the reaction of English to Norman in language as parallel with the concomitant and kindred reaction in architecture and decorative craftsmanship.

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.

MESSRS. MYERS & Co. have sent us a “Clearance Catalogue” (No. 242) of old and modern books, which describes something over fourteen hundred items. These range over all sorts of times and subjects, and we have drawn the few for which we have space here chiefly from the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Those of our readers who have followed the recent correspondence on ‘Letters from a Persian’ may like to hear of a copy of that work (1735: 6s.) with one of the same writer's ‘Dialogues of the Dead’ (1760, 7s. 6d.) For 105l. are offered 71 sm. folio volumes of Votes of the House of Commons, and Speeches of the Crown to Parliament, which begin with a “Letter from his Majesty to the Speaker of the House of Commons,” read May 1, 1660, and run to 1774. The set is stated to be an original one, purchased direct from an old county family. There are 10 items under ‘Swift,’ all more or less attractive and not over expensive; and a like number under ‘Steele,’ of which the best is a set of *The Plebeian* (2l. 5s.) Hazlitt's edition of Cotton's ‘*Montaigne*’ (6l. 10s.) is attractive and so is a small 8vo. edition of the same in three volumes (1711: 1l. 10s.) Peacham's ‘*Gentleman's Exercise*,’ showing “the making of all kinds of Colours to be used in Limning, Painting, Tricking, and Blazon of Coates and Arms” (1634: 2l. 15s.); Lawson's ‘*A New Orchard and Garden*,’ described as “an interesting and valuable old gardening book, recording the personal experiences of a gardener in the time of Elizabeth and James I”—bound with Markham's ‘*Housewife's Garden*’ (1638: 6l. 6s.) and ‘the Accomplish'd Courtier: consisting of Institutions and Examples by which Courtiers and Officers of State may square their Transactions Prudently and in good Order and Method’ (1660: 2l. 2s.) are three tempting seventeenth century books. We may mention four good Commonwealth broadsides; a series of letters from Thomas Walker, Paymaster of the Garrison at Carlisle, to his brother, Sir Edward Walker, Garter King-at-Arms (April, 1640—December, 1641: 7l. 10s.), and a passport signed by Thomas Fairfax, as examples of the items connected with the Civil War. A first edition of Percy's ‘*Reliques*’ (1765) is offered for 8s. 6d.; a first edition of Gray's ‘*Poems*’ (1768) for 1l. 1s. and a first edition of Shadwell's ‘*Amorous Bigotte*’ (1690) for 3l. 3s. We must not omit to notice, as perhaps the most interesting of the Americana a first edition of William Knox's ‘*Controversy between Great Britain and her Colonies Reviewed*’ (1769: 7l. 7s.)

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THIS WEEK:

The Mystery of Lord Byron's "Club Foot"

Notes on "Sir Gawain and the Green Knight."

H.M.S. Revenge.

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Notes.

THE MYSTERY OF BYRON'S
"CLUB FOOT."

In biographical studies no less than in the Police Courts, it is remarkable how glaring are the contradictions of eye-witnesses. Facts visible and tangible, about which one would have thought there could be no shadow of doubt, are the subject of positive statements which cannot be reconciled in any way with each other.

The legend that Byron had a club foot has been accepted by the world, yet it seems to be pretty clear that he had nothing of the sort. Upon some points all are agreed. That his face was of amazing beauty, that the upper part of his body, his neck and his arms were formed for strength and were well proportioned seems certain. Certain, too, that he was the subject of some defect in one or both lower limbs, and that he suffered from a mysterious lameness which no one could exactly describe, or satisfactorily explain. Byron himself calls it a "club foot." In the bitterness of his humiliation no word but the grossest and harshest would serve to describe his misfortune. He never for a moment forgot it. He refers to it again and again in the harshest terms. "This way, my lord," cried a link

boy, recognising him one night. "He seems to know you," said his friend. "Everybody knows me. I am deformed."

Byron's friend and contemporary, Sir Walter Scott, went his cheerful way through life with an indubitable lameness, due to "anterior poliomyelitis," and no one needs to write books about his lameness or to give lectures upon it. But Byron's case was very different. Let me recall something of his history. Never, I think, was a man so hated. After a childhood of poverty and a friendless and obscure youth, with the publication, in 1812, of the first part of 'Childe Harold,' "he awoke," he tells us, "to find himself famous." Thereafter, for a brief period, he was the favourite of the exclusive London society of his day. But it was not in Byron's nature to withstand success. In April, 1816, all was over, and he sailed from Dover, flying before a great wind of hatred and opprobrium, to live for eight more years a life that was redeemed by the generous ardour with which he fought and died for Greece.

And why was he so hated? In the first place, he was a radical and a democrat, names that to our great-grandfathers had an ominous sound. In the great war of his day his sympathies were much with the enemy, and though a professed pacifist, he was a great admirer of the "Kaiser" Napoleon. In an England that shuddered at the thought, he was an avowed atheist. Above all, in his quarrel with his wife, his unhappy want of reticence threw all the sympathy upon her side. Upon the shelves of the British Museum lies an extensive literature all concerned to accuse Byron of unspeakable immorality or to defend him against the charge,—a literature that has been added to almost to the present day. And through it all runs, as a kind of secondary plot, the interest in this question of his lameness. It seemed so right and fitting that this gifted and infamous being, whose face was of such amazing beauty, should have, if not a cloven hoof, at least a club foot.

For charges of immorality Byron cared not a rap. Indeed, I think that Byron was one of those persons not uncommonly met with, who, with a kind of inverted hypocrisy, are at some pains to appear to the world considerably more wicked than they are. But on the question of the club foot he was exquisitely sensitive. There his tormentors had him on the raw. In some

notes of his childhood which he has left behind him, he tells us how once that terrible mother of his, in one of her ungovernable fits of temper, called him "a lame brat," and how readily came his answer "I was born so, mother." At Pisa, three years before his death, he wrote his tragedy, 'The Deformed Transformed.' The first words of the play are the mother's cry to her son, "Out, Hunchback!" and again the answer comes, "I was born so, mother." Byron never forgot it, nor did the British public which he had so offended and flouted.

Friends and enemies alike showed a curious division of opinion as to which foot was deformed, an uncertainty which seems hard to explain if he suffered from club foot in the ordinary sense of the word. Moore, his friend and biographer; Galt, the companion of his travels and also his biographer; Lady Blessington and the Countess Albrizzi, his intimate friends, never knew or could make up their minds which foot was lame. Gentleman Jackson, his boxing instructor, thought it was the left. His mother, who ought to have known, writing to Mrs. Leigh that she may obtain the advice of the great John Hunter, states definitely, "it is the right foot." Mrs. Leigh Hunt was of opinion that the left foot was shrunken, but that it was not a club foot. In *The Lancet* for 1827 an instrument-maker, named Sheldrake, taking advantage of the public interest in the question, and not averse from a little self-advertisement, makes a long communication entitled 'Distortion of the Foot. Lord Byron's Case.' He states that some twenty-five years before, the fame of the cures which he was achieving in the treatment of club foot reached the ears of Mrs. Byron in Aberdeen, and the boy was sent to London to consult him. By some mistake, however, we are told, he was taken not to the genuine and gifted Mr. Sheldrake, but to an imposter of the same name practising hard by. It was not until many years later that, to his great chagrin, the poet heard of the deception which had been practised upon him in his innocent childhood. He at once journeyed to London to express to the real Mr. Sheldrake his sense of disappointment at having missed by so little the relief that might have been his. At this time the poet was just starting upon his Albanian tour, and all that could be done at the moment was to take a cast of the foot in

plaster of Paris. Sheldrake appends to his article a crude woodcut of the grossest form of club foot, such a woodcut as did duty in many an eighteenth century text-book, and claims that it represents a sketch made by him from this cast. It represents the left foot. Stendhal says the right foot. Thorwaldsen, when about to execute the statue of the poet now in the library of Trinity College, Cambridge, was told by Byron's intimate friend Hobhouse that the lameness was in the right foot. The Countess Guiccioli, who too ought to have known, says the left. Mr. John Murray,* the grandson of the publisher of the poet's works, has in his possession two surgical boots made for Byron in boyhood. They are both for the right foot. They show clearly that whatever the nature of its incapacity the right foot was not clubbed, but was long and very slender.

It is interesting to note, as showing the popular interest at the time of his death in the question of the poet's lameness, that the lasts on which his boots were made were thought of sufficient interest to become exhibits in a public museum.† They were sent to the Nottingham Museum by the widow of the purchaser of his old home, Newstead Abbey, who had found them among some of the poet's belongings left in house. They were traced and found, after long search in 1897, by Mr. Ward, of Nottingham, "stowed away in a drawer at the Castle Museum with the paper still attached to them." The plot begins to thicken, for the lasts show feet well formed and symmetrical.

In the year 1881 there was still living, near Worthing, Edward John Trelawny, in the eighty-ninth year of his age, the friend and companion of Byron and of Shelley. Of him Byron says, with truly prophetic vision, that he could not tell the truth "even to save his life." Upon the words of this old man, who had outlived his friend by nearly sixty years, a younger generation of the poet's admirers relied. In 1858 he published his celebrated 'Recollections of Shelley and Byron.' In it he describes his

* By the kindness of Mr. John Murray I was shown these boots. A photograph of these which I had taken appears in the *British Medical Journal* of Mar. 31, 1923, and on the opposite page.

† By the kindness of the Curator I was permitted to photograph these lasts and a reproduction appears in the *British Medical Journal*, Mar. 31, 1923, and on the opposite page.

determination to satisfy his own curiosity and the curiosity of the public in the matter of Byron's deformity. To Missolonghi he hurried, to view the embalmed body of the poet, as it lay awaiting transport to England. He records minutely the steps which he took to carry out his indecent purpose. That he might be alone with the body he feigned faintness and asked Fletcher, the poet's valet, who was on guard, to fetch a glass of water. Then hurriedly he drew back the black pall and the white shroud and uncovered the feet, and legs. "The great mystery was solved," he says, "both

his feet were clubbed and his legs withered to the knee—the form and features of an Apollo with the feet and legs of a sylvan satyr. This was a curse chaining a proud and soaring spirit like his to the dull earth." Surely this was just what the public expected and wanted to hear; and this is what the public was told by Trelawny, the latest left of all Byron's friends. But when Trelawny was a very old man, in his eighty-sixth year, when his fame and responsibility as the sole surviving intimate of Byron had grown yearly greater, he republished his book with some additional



matter and one striking alteration. In this passage we read again of the deception practised on the watching valet, and of the uncovering of the poor dead feet: "I uncovered the Pilgrim's feet and was answered. It was caused by the contraction of the back sinews which the doctors call Tendon Achilles [sic] that prevented his heels resting on the ground and compelled him to walk on the fore part of his feet. Except for this defect, the feet were perfect." Here then is recantation. The specific statement in the first edition must have been a deliberate lie, designed by him

to satisfy the public demand. I think Trelawny found that he could not go down to his grave with this lie unrecalled and uncorrected, and that he republished his book that he might ease his conscience.

Byron's lameness, though obvious to all who met him, was not severe or extreme. It certainly did not incapacitate him from active exercise.

Fashioned for strength, says Jeaffreson, in his neck, shoulders and arms, he could at Aberdeen and afterwards at Harrow acquit himself well enough in a pugilistic combat, so long as he could hop and spring about on his toes, but in a long fight he was sure to be

worsted. . . . In later days he boxed with Jackson, the famous pugilist, and Jackson's pupils in the same manner.

His lameness did not prevent him from playing cricket for Harrow against Eton in 1805, though he had some one to run for him, and though cricket, and even an Eton and Harrow match, was hardly the strenuous exercise it has since become. We can study the score as it stands in Lillywhite's 'Cricket Scores and Biographies of Celebrated Cricketers from 1745 to 1826,' vol. i. p. 319. Of the players in this match, Lloyd, who was head of the School that year, told Dean Merivale, who has repeated the statement in his 'Recollections,' that Byron "played in that match, and very badly too. He should never have been in the eleven if my counsel had been taken";—caustic comment from one who himself in both innings failed to score. In some manuscript reminiscences left by another player (Shakespeare) it is recorded that "in a match at cricket played at Lords' ground, Lord Byron insisted upon playing, and was allowed a person to run for him, his lameness impeding him so much." Lord Stratford de Redcliffe as an old man used to recall how he had seen Byron playing in this match, "a moody-faced boy dismissed for a small score." "As if," says Mr. Prothero, "the moment of return to the pavilion was ever a happy one for the study of facial expression." But possibly the recollections of these old gentlemen were tinged with prejudice. It is surely a matter of regret that in the next few days Byron, who made 7 in the first innings and 2 in the second, wrote two letters to intimate friends, from which it appears that he had persuaded himself that he had made 18 runs ("notches," he calls them)—"more than any but Ipswich."

Of his swimming prowess there is no doubt, if only for his celebrated swim across the Hellespont. He was then in the water one hour and ten minutes. His own statement is as follows: "I am an excellent swimmer, a decent though not a dashing rider, not a bad boxer when I could keep my temper. I was besides a very fair cricketer—one of the Harrow eleven when we played against Eton in 1805."

What then was the nature of this extraordinary lameness, which embittered the poet's whole life, which aroused such unusual public interest and curiosity, which permitted such athletic success, and which

seemed so elusive that, though all his friends and relatives agreed as to its existence, an almost equal number located the fault in one foot as in the other? Is it permitted to attempt a diagnosis a hundred years after the death scene at Missolonghi? In that long space of time we have learnt much of the nature of injuries to the child at birth. Forty years after Byron's death, Little, the celebrated orthopædic surgeon, the founder of the Orthopædic Hospital, attended a meeting of the Obstetric Society and described in a communication thereafter famous, a form of stiffness, rigidity and incoordination, which more often than not is confined to the lower extremities. Little's Disease, as it has ever since been called, is caused by hæmorrhage on to the surface of the infant's brain, the result of some delay in the establishment of respiration at the moment of birth. That part of the cerebral cortex, which presides over the voluntary movements of the legs is damaged. A child so injured walks clumsily and with difficulty, though the legs and feet are well formed. At rest or when asleep nothing amiss is apparent, but when a voluntary act such as walking is attempted, the limbs are gripped in a rigid spasm, due to the failure of the antagonistic muscles to relax. In consequence the sufferer walks with a curious running gait, with a great appearance of effort, though only slow progress may be achieved. The body rises upon the toes, and the knees are kept tightly pressed one against the other. I think that there can be no doubt that Lord Byron suffered from a mild form of this spastic paraplegia, or Little's Disease, due to injury at birth.

We have conclusive evidence of abnormality of gait coupled with the proof that the feet were symmetrical and well formed. Of the character of the gait Trelawny alone attempts a detailed description. It is such that it accords with the assumption that Byron suffered from Little's Disease and with that assumption alone:

During his brief and brilliant career in London it was noticed by his friends that to hide his lameness, he always entered a room quickly, running rather than walking, and stopt himself suddenly by planting his left (the comparatively sound) foot on the ground and resting upon it. On the rare occasions when he was seen walking in the streets, it was observed that he moved with a peculiar sliding gait rather than the easy lounge of the fashionable saunterer—in fact with the gait of a

walking on the balls and toes of his feet
ing his best to hide the singular mode
ress.

inapt description of a person suffer-
in Little's Disease.

A characteristic of Little's Disease
the sufferer learns by slow degrees and
pains to achieve a high measure of
over the limbs which are at first so
nd wayward. In early childhood
was carried from doctor to doctor.
s treated in turn by John Hunter,
ivingstone of Aberdeen, Matthew
, Dr. Laurie of St. Bartholomew's
as well as by the quacks Lavender of
gham, and Sheldrake of the Strand.
thirteenth year all treatment seems
e been abandoned, and we hear no
of visits to doctors.

poet himself repeatedly states that
neness was caused at his birth. Of
tual circumstances of his birth we
but little, and that little is perhaps
ain. Dallas, who by appointment
Mrs. Byron at Boulogne as she was
ding to London for the poet's birth,
ho therefore may be considered good
ce on the point, says that she was
with pains during the crossing, and
he child was born at Dover. Hanson,
licitor, on the other hand, is said to
ought the caul from which Byron was
at 16, now 24, Holles Street, Caven-
Square. Hanson gives us the names
doctor, the nurse, and the man mid-
who were all present at the birth in
ack drawing-room of the house. He
he caul to his brother, Capt. Hanson.

Perhaps because it was Byron's it
at none of its proverbial luck. Capt.
n went down with his ship off New-

ly it may be noted that Byron
s to have suffered at times during
ie from epileptiform attacks, such as
not uncommon result of the cortical
e in Little's Disease. With a local
mation of the foot there is no special
ty to epilepsy.

his the true diagnosis, and have we
the solution of the mystery which so
ed our forefathers in what happened
back drawing-room of a little house
since replaced by a big draper's shop),
135 years ago the baby Byron first,
o slowly, drew his breath?

H. CHARLES CAMERON, M.D.

NOTES ON 'SIR GAWAIN AND THE GREEN KNIGHT.'

(See *ante* pp. 203, 244).

17. in vayres (line 1015).

This is the Anglo-Norman *en veirs*, "in
truth," which occurs in Thomas's 'Tristan,'
l. 923, where M. Bédier in his edition
prints:

En veir vos di, pur nient m'amez,
relegating to a footnote the MS. reading
enueirs.

The Old French expressions equivalent to
the modern *de vrai*, *pour vrai*, *à vrai dire*,
are current with both forms, *veir* and *veirs*;
thus, the works of Simund de Freine show
veir dire, *al veir dire*, *de veir*, *pur veir*,
by the side of *veirs dire*, *al veirs dire*; there
is also *est veir* and *veirs*; similarly the
'Folie Tristan d'Oxford' has (line 623),
"Certes, Brenguain, *veirs* je le sui," and
the 'Folie Tristan de Berne,' "Si ferai je,
voir, se Deu plait."

18. for blys abloy (line 1174).

In *The Modern Language Review* for
January, 1923, Mrs. Wright made out an
attractive case for equating *abloy* with the
French *esbloui*, except for the somewhat
difficult transference of meaning that has
to be assumed. She might have strength-
ened her case considerably on the formal
side by reference to two passages quoted by
Godefroy, one from a MS. of Jean de
Meung's 'Testament,' containing the form
ablouir, another from the chronicle of Jean
d'Outremeuse, which has *ablawis*, v.l.
ablauwis (ed. 1864, vol. i. p. 282).

19. Dos, teches; me of your wytte (line 1533).

The use of "do" exemplified in this line
(= Latin *age*, "Come!"), has, of course,
been duly recognized by editors, but it
should be noted that this is an early
instance, and nothing comparable in date
is quoted in 'O. E. D.' s.v. *Do* 32, unless
the passage from the 'York Mysteries,'
xxviii. 297, can be with certainty assigned
to the fourteenth century:—

Do, do, laye your handes
Belyue on pis lourdayne.

20. In rede rudedde vpon rak rises þe sunne,
and ful clere coste; þe clowdes of þe welkyn
(lines 1695-6).

In recent revisions of the text *coste* has
been altered to *caste*, with the result of
removing a picturesque touch,—the red
shafts of light catching the edges of the

clouds. The verb is "coast," to go along the sides of.

21. Hamlounez (line 1708), which has remained in reprints of the E.E.T.S. text—the date of my copy is 1919—ceased to be justifiable after the appearance of the article *Havelon* in 'O. E. D.' in 1897.

22. bi a strothe rande (line 1710).

May we assume a scribal error here, *per haplographiam*, *strothe* for *strother*? This correction would have the merit of getting rid of the monosyllabic *strothe* = "marsh," which is not phonologically easy of explanation: see Mr. W. H. Stevenson's remarks on 'Some Old-English words omitted or improperly explained in the Dictionaries,' a paper read to the Philological Society on 1 April, 1898. It will be objected, however, that *strothe men* of 'Pearl,' l. 115, still remains; but it is probable that in that passage *strothe* has an entirely different origin.

23. pe rynges, rokked of pe roust of his riche brung (line 2018).

The only other occurrence of this verb *rokke* or *ruoke*, applied to the cleansing of a cuirass from rust—it is doubtful whether it should be identified with *rock*—is in Layaman's 'Brut,' l. 22287:

Heo ruoken burnen [later text rollede wepne],
bouneden helmes.

The equivalent Latin term was *rotare*, as is seen from the following passages:

Loricæ et arma quam plurima obducebantur rubigine, vix maxime rotando ad pristinum reducenda fulgorem (Geoffrey de Viresauf, ed. Rolls, vol. i. 304).

Rotantur loricæ, ne rubigine squalescant (*Ibid.* 305.).

A charter for the foundation of a new hostel of St. Mary without Bishopsgate, London, contains the clause:

pro servicio rotandi unam loricam semel in anno pro toto Feodo quando Dominus ipsius Feodi super ipsum Feodum illam miserit. ('Monasticon Anglicanum,' 1661, vol. ii. p. 384).

24. pat are in pe best fowre Arpure; hous, Hestor oper oper (lines 2101-2).

Mr. E. V. Gordon has pointed out to me that *Hestor* occurs in mediæval French, and that there is therefore no need to alter it to *Hector*. In addition, I suggest that Hector of Troy may not be here meant, but Hestor des Mares—the Ector de Maris of Malory—one of the Knights of the Round Table, brother of Sir Lancelot. His descent is thus given in 'Saint Greal,' ed. 1874, vol. iii. p. 303:

Chil roys qui Lanselos ert apielés ent ii. fiex et furent ambesdoi roy et ot non li uns Bans et li antres Boors. Banc de Benuc ot ii. fiex, li uns en fu bastars et ot non Hestor, et li autres ot non Lanselos.

In the 'Mort Artu,' ed. 1910, p. 58, *Hestor* is used for the son of Priam:

Hestor li preus et Acilles.

On p. 66, *Estor* is the brother of Lancelot: Quant Lancelos se fu partis de Boort et d'Estor, son frere.

C. T. ONIONS.

THE JUDGES OF SODOM.—Disraeli, in his 'Curiosities of Literature,' ed. 1834, vol. i, p. 180, gives a Talmudic story that "there were in Sodom four judges, who were liars, and deriders of justice. . . . When any one had wounded his neighbour, they told the wounded man to give him a fee for letting his blood," and adduces a curious repartee uttered by Eleanor on occasion he was wounded there and thus adjudged. W. A. Clouston, producing another Talmudic story of Sodom, with its parallel occurring in the Kathá Sarit Ságara (6th-12th cent. A.D.), says that it is not unlikely that the Talmudists produced stories of Asiatic Dogberries which had been current long before their days, and foisted them on the people of Sodom ('Popular Tales and Fictions,' 1887, vol. i, p. 61). Letting be whether this opinion is sound or not, I have recently found a Buddhist apologue, with a gist akin to what Disraeli gives as above, in the 'Pu-sah-ying-lo-king,' Chinese translation by Chuh Fah-Nien, 4th cent., A.D., tom. xvi:

A lion, preying upon an elephant, had a bone stuck in his throat. Seeing before him a woodpecker, he called on him for his deliverance, with a promise to give him food in future, so the bird entered his mouth and removed the bone. Some days after the lion killed a number of beasts, when the bird came to ask his covenant, but was repulsed with these words: "I am the king of all animals, and my occupation is to kill and devour every beast I meet; but the other day, when you were so bold-faced as to thrust yourself in my mouth, I let you go unhurt, for which clemency on my part you must be very grateful." Later on, whilst the lion was sleeping soundly after satiating himself with meats, suddenly the woodpecker alighted on his forehead and pecked up one of his eyes. The overstart lion asked the bird, "Wherefore did you act thus?" The latter replied, "Notwithstanding that you are a very perfidious beast, punishable with the deprivation of both eyes, I now let you retain one of them, and you must ever thank me for it."

KUMAGUSU MINAKATA.

A MILTON MONUMENT.—After forty years' residence in Manchester I have only recently become aware of an inscription which touches Milton closely. Near to the Cathedral, at the corner of Cateaton-street, stands a house still known as Mynshull House, though the ground floor is now an optician's shop; and within the porch, high up on the left, the searcher can read this inscription cut in a stone darkened by age:

Eliza Mynshull,
B. 1638,
D. 1728;
Niece of Thomas
Mynshull.
Was the 3rd and best
Wife of John Milton,
Poet.
Feb. 24, 1662.

As we know, the beautiful and worldly Mary Powel, divorced for desertion but later restored to co-habitation, was Milton's first wife; his second, Katherine Woodcock, three years after Mary's death, who lived but one year, and on whom the poet wrote the pathetic sonnet beginning:

Methought I saw my late espoused Saint;
his third, Elizabeth Minshull, daughter of a Cheshire gentleman. "They lived happily," says a biographer, "it is believed, but Philips, who remembered Mary Powel, says that the stepmother 'oppressed her [Mary's] children in Milton's life-time, and cheated them at his death'." But the poet himself called those children "unkind and very undutiful to him" in his last wishes expressed to his brother Christopher in July, 1674, whereas he added, "all the residue of my estate I leave to the disposal of Elizabeth, my loving wife." ('Literary Miscellany,' 1812). As Milton died in 1674, she survived him fully fifty years, and must have been nearly ninety at her death.

It is curious that no local historian known to me alludes to this hidden but interesting relic of old Manchester.

J. B. McGOVERN, F.S.A.Scot.
St. Stephen's Rectory, C.-on-M.,
Manchester.

CROMWELLIANA. -- When recently transcribing the Parish Registers of Pirbright, Surrey, I met with the following entry:

"1740. Bap. Catharine Daughr of Will:
& Eliza: Cromwell, Travellers,
Nov. 16."

Who were these Travellers through Pirbright, who are not to be discovered either in Noble's 'Memoirs of the Cromwell

Family,' or in James Waylen's 'House of Cromwell'?

In the same Register there is included a Repertory of Church goods taken at a parochial Visitation by the Rev. Edmund Gibson, D.D. (1669-1748), Archdeacon of Surrey, who became Bishop of Lincoln in 1716, and Bishop of London in 1723. An Anglo-Saxon scholar, he published, 1692, 'Chronicon Saxonicum,' in Saxon and Latin; 'Codex Juris Ecclesiae Anglicanae,' in 1713, etc.; he edited Camden, and was the reputed author of a 'Life of Oliver Cromwell,' a fact which Noble, *ibid.*, sees no reason to doubt. Noble, i. 183, says that he was nephew of Thomas Gibson, M.D., F.R.C.P., a native of Bampton, Westmorland, Physician-General of the Army, who. m. Anna, 6th dau. (b. 27 March, 1659, during the administration of her father) of the Protector Richard Cromwell. Dr. Gibson *d.s.p.* in 1704, and Mrs. Gibson in 1727; the nephew, then Lord Bishop of London, inheriting their entire property.

HENRY CURTIS.

HOP-GROWING IN LONDON.—Long ago, when London was a comparatively small place, hops were cultivated in some of the large gardens which were on the sites of what are now masses of buildings. The plant does not appear to have been grown by John Gerard in his garden in Fetter-lane, but about the same time (in 1606) Sir Hugh Plat or Platt, the third son of a London brewer, had experimental gardens in Bethnal Green and St. Martin's-lane, part of the latter being known as "The Hop Garden," "Hop yard" (1720), and at the present time we still find "Hop Gardens" from 49, St. Martin's-lane, to 20, Bedfordbury, on part of the old site.

Thomas Fairchild in his quaint work, 'The City Gardener' (1722, p. 56), writes, "I have lately seen Hops growing very vigorously in a close Alley near Whitecross Street, which I am told bears Hops every year." Hops were also grown at Old Park, Enfield, at Hackney, and at Highbury Barn Tavern, where (previous to 1811) there was also a brewery.

The sign of the "Hop Pole" still survives in Edgware-road, Soho, Blackfriars, and Hammersmith.

J. ARDAGH.

"MOTORCADE."—May I call your attention to the appearance of a new word picked up recently on a trip to Florida. It

seems that a parade of motor cars was arranged, following a newly opened road-way across this State from the Gulf to the Atlantic. Being composed of a great number of motors (exclusively), it was termed in the local papers a "motorcade."

If we conceive "cavalcade" as a procession of horses or horsemen, this word strikes one as unusually good for newspaper manufacture.

M. D. FOLLIN.

MEMORABILIA OF THE MOMENT.

We learn from *The Times* of April 15 of a graceful act in honour of Byron. As a tribute to the poet's memory the Greek poet M. Matsoukas has bestowed on ten orphan Greek girls of Missolonghi a dowry of 10,000 drachmae each. The ten brides will place a wreath on Byron's bust on the day of the centenary celebrations.

In the current *Sphere* Mr. Clement Shorter speaks with authority on the new book by Miss Alice Law, which is written to prove that Branwell, not Emily, Brontë wrote 'Wuthering Heights.' To maintain such a thesis is virtually to say that Charlotte Brontë was capable of long-continued and complicated deceit, practised towards her closest friends and in regard to matters which she ever appeared to hold inviolably sacred and dear. The moving Preface to 'Wuthering Heights'—one of the most beautiful pieces of English prose ever written, and depending for its effect so largely upon the impression of an almost solemn sincerity which it makes—would then be a fraud; the letter announcing Branwell's death, in which she says he knew nothing of his sisters' writings, a lie; the characters of the three sisters an extraordinary instance of hypocrisy. This seems to us frankly incredible. Mr. Shorter is the possessor of Emily's own copy of 'Wuthering Heights,' which contains corrections in her handwriting.

The Times of April 2, under 'Wills and Bequests,' takes note of the will of Mr. John Gregory Apcar of Calcutta. Mr. Apcar has bequeathed £10,000 to the trustees of Harrow School for the purchase of land or erection of buildings, and £10,000 to His Holiness the Catholicos or Supreme Patriarch of All Armenians at Etchmadzin Erivan, to be employed in alleviating suffering among the Armenians. Preference

under this bequest is to be given to widows, orphans, boys under 12, and unmarried orphan girls under 15, and no clergy attached to monasteries are to receive benefit from it.

By the death of Prince Roland Bonaparte, which took place on April 14 at Paris, the senior branch of his family, descendants of Lucien Bonaparte, becomes extinct. This branch was excluded from the succession because of Lucien's refusal to divorce his wife and contract an alliance which would have consolidated the position of the family as imperial. Prince Roland, debarred from political life, devoted himself to science, especially to geographical studies. By his marriage with Marie Félix Blanc he leaves one daughter, wife of Prince George of Greece.

On April 14 four gas-beacons were set up on refuges in the Mall. They will work automatically and continuously throughout the 24 hours for a period of three months, exhibiting a green pulsating light in three directions. They lie on a solid concrete base so heavy that the beacon can be merely dumped in its position without structural foundations, and even a heavy collision would merely dislodge, not damage, it. The operating cost is no more than from £5 to £6 a year for each beacon. The green light is part of a colour scheme which, if the present beacons prove useful, will be extended over refuges throughout London.

In the Press of April 14 we notice the announcement that Lady Bathurst is relinquishing the ownership of *The Morning Post*, the control of which is to be transferred to a group of influential Conservatives, with whom the Duke of Northumberland is associated.

An interesting contest took place at Deenster Hill, near Saffron Walden, on April 12, between eight disabled motor-drivers belonging to the Disabled Motor Drivers' Club and eight fit men. The point of the contest was to show that a disabled man may drive as well as another. All the eight on that side had lost one limb or more, as has Mr. F. Harris the secretary of the club. The Hill, 700 yards long, presents gradients varying from 1 in 14 to 1 in 9 at the top. With a total entry of 33 cars in nine classes and a total number of 79 ascents, the honours were about equally divided between the fit and the disabled.

Queries.

We must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

MAY OF MAYFIELD, CO. WATERFORD.—The four children of Sir James Edward May of Mayfield, Co. Waterford, second Baronet, have always been considered illegitimate. [See G. E. C.'s 'Complete Baronetage,' vol. v., p. 368, note (c).]

The administration of Dame Elizabeth May, the widow of this Sir James, was granted 28 July, 1835, to Anna, Marchioness of Donegall, one of her natural and lawful children. Moreover, on the marriage of this Anna to the Marquess of Donegall (then Earl of Belfast), the consent to the marriage (Anna being then a minor), was given by James May, Esq., the natural and lawful father.

These two facts make for, but do not prove, the legitimacy of the said Anna and her brothers and sister.

Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' throw any further light? Copies or extracts of the wills of Sir James May, 1st Bt. (proved 1812), of Sir J. E. May, second Bt. (if any) about 1814, and of Sir Humphrey May (proved 1819), might help; but there are no extracts of any of these at Ulster's Office. The registers of Waterford Cathedral and of Coolfin (in which parish Mayfield is situated) have both been tried in vain. There was probably so much rejoicing at the christening of the May children that the parson forgot to enter the occurrence in his register.

R. M. GLENCROSS.

EVELYN'S 'MEMOIRS.'—I take the following from an old scrap-book:

A short time before the publication of the *Memoirs of John Evelyn*, Mr. Upcott of the London Institution, was at Wotton in Surrey, the residence of the Evelyn family, and, sitting after supper with Lady Evelyn and Mrs. Molyneux, his attention was attracted to a tippet made of feathers, on which the latter was employed. "Ah, Mrs. Molyneux, we have all of us our hobbies" said Mr. Upcott. "Very true, Mr. Upcott," rejoined Lady Evelyn, "and may I take the liberty of asking what yours is." "Why mine, Madam, from a very early age, has been the collecting of the hand-writing of men of eminence." "What, I suppose," Mrs. Molyneux said, "you would care for things like these," unfolding one of her thread-cases, which was formed of a letter written by Sarah

Duchess of Marlborough. "Indeed I should, very much." "Oh, if that be your taste," said Lady Evelyn, "we can easily satisfy you. This house is full of such matters; there is a whole washing basket full of letters and other papers of old Mr. Evelyn, in the garret, which I was so tired of seeing, that I ordered the housemaid the other day to light the fires with them; but probably she may not yet have done it." The bell was rung, the basket appeared untouched; and the result was the publication of the *Memoirs of John Evelyn*.

Can any reader help me to authenticate this story?

In the Preface to the 'Memoirs' Mr. Bray only acknowledges his indebtedness to Mr. Upcott for "great and material assistance" and help in superintendence of the press.

W. C. E.

STUFFED WHITE MICE.—Some forty years ago I remember seeing, in a house near Cheltenham, a glass case containing some stuffed white mice which excited my childish admiration. The case was fitted up as a hairdresser's shop, and the barber and his customers were represented by white mice, of which, if I remember right, there were four. I think that in the same house there was another glass case of a similar nature. The object of this query is to ascertain whether the stuffing of animals in this way was ever practised to a great extent; or whether such cases were only the work of some taxidermist living in the neighbourhood of Cheltenham.

HUGH S. GLADSTONE.

"SCARE ET SCHAND."—The charter granted 1 March, 1539, to the burgh of Annan (*Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 428/1) sets out the bounds of the burgh:

... ad lie Merebeke currens in mare et ab hoc ad lie Altarestane infra aquam de Sulway, et abhinc ad pedem de Annand-watter scare et schand, et sic ad lie Northburnefute.

What is the meaning of *scare* and *schand*? Some one with local knowledge will be in the best position to reply; and will perhaps add to his kindness by saying whether the "Altarestane" is so called from its shape, or from its being the site of a (?) pre-Christian altar.

R. J. W.

"CENTRE" (OF ARCH, ETC.).—In John Henry Parker's 'Glossary of Architecture' I find quotations:

Contract for Catterick Church 11 "Scaffolding et synetres."

1544 *Durham Castle* "Synetrees for the archis of the tower."

Where can I find the documents cited? Are instances of this word known earlier than 1400 in English?

R. J. W.

107, Eaton Place, S.W.1.

THEATRICAL SLANG: "FAKES AND SLUMBOES."—Farmer and Henley ('A Dictionary of Slang and its Analogues') mention a "subs. phrase," *Fakes and Slumbocs* (theatrical), meaning "Properties; accessories of any kind." I cannot find these words in the 'O. E. D.,' nor are they apparently understood by modern actors. Can any reader tell me when they were current? Is it not possible that they may have been abbreviated to F.S.—and so explain—better than a symbolic price-mark would explain—the cryptic letters in 'The Knight of the Burning Pestle'? (cf. 'N. & Q.,' 11 S. iv. 348, 434, 494).

ROBERT WITHINGTON.

THOMAS, LORD BARDOLF (1282-1328).—In Carthew's 'History of Launditch,' vol. i., p. 51, the wife of this Baron is given as "Agnes, 7th daughter of Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick." In the "Corrigenda, etc.," to G. E. C.'s 'Complete Peerage,' vol. viii., p. 296, she is given as "Agnes, d. of Thomas de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, by Katherine, d. of Roger Mortimer, Earl of March." In the same 'Peerage,' sub. 'Warwick,' Thomas de Beauchamp is said to have been born in 1313 (see also Doyle's 'Baronage of England'), and his grandson, John, Lord Bardolf, to have been born in 1312. ("Corrigenda, etc.").

Has any later research established this lady's identity?

C. S. C. (B/C).

EXECUTIONS OF CHILDREN IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. It is stated in Captain Goodwin's 'Sidelights on Criminal Matters' (1923) that as recently as 1833 a girl *aged nine* was hanged for stealing two-pennyworth of paint. Can any reader inform me whether any official record of such a case exists? I should also be interested to know what is the earliest age at which a criminal of either sex has been executed since the beginning of the nineteenth century.

H. J. AYLIFFE.

20, College Road, Brighton.

J. M. MITTENLEITER, ARTIST-ENGRAVER.—In 1796-7 he produced more than a dozen exquisite engravings, in size $2\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ in. They seem to be illustrations of a romance or a play. One represents a man in a doublet, bound, and about to be hanged beside a castle; another, the same man in prison, having his eyes put out; a third, a warrior and a clergyman in cape, cassock, and bands, riding. And there are many other pieces. The artist is not noticed in Brockhaus. What was the work which he thus illustrated? And where did he live?

RICHARD H. THORNTON.

PORTERS' OR CARRIERS' RESTS IN LONDON.—Particulars of these are desired. One still stands on the Park side of Piccadilly, between Park Lane and Down Street, with this inscription on it:

On the suggestion of R. A. Stanley, Esq., for 26 years represented Shrewsbury in Parliament this Porter's Rest was erected in 1861 by the Vestry of St. George's, Hanover Square, for the benefit of porters and carriers carrying burdens. As a relic of a past period in London's history, it is hoped that people will aid in its preservation.

Another example stood outside New Prison in the street of the Old Bailey.

J. ARDAGH.

SUMMER-TIME.—I should be greatly obliged if anyone could tell me when Summer-Time has always and everywhere begun at 2 o'clock on a Sunday morning, whether there have been occasions when an experiment, Saturday morning or Sunday morning has been tried. I require information in connection with a public discussion.

A.

PARISH REGISTERS: BAPTISMS OF SAILOR CHILDREN.—I shall be glad to know names of churches in the vicinity of Portsmouth, in which baptisms of naval officers' children would likely be found between the years 1790-1800. The father described as a "Paymaster-Sergeant." Is this not a rank in Royal Marines?

HERBERT SOUTHAMPTON.

THE REV. JOHN LAYFIELD, D.D., Rector of St. Clement Danes, London, and one of the revisers of the Bible in 1606, died 6, 1617. I should be glad to obtain information as to his parentage, and the date and place of his birth. The 'Nat. Biog.' xxxii. 305, is silent on these points.

G. F. R.

DANIEL SKINNER, who acted as amanuensis to Milton, 1673-4, was elected a major fellow of Trin. Coll., Camb., May 23, 1679. I should be glad to learn any particulars of his career, and the date and place of his death.

G. F. R. B.

ANTHONY MUNDAY. — Fleay, in his 'Shakespearean Study,' states, on the authority of Henslowe's Diary, that Munday wrote plays for the Admiral's company, 1597-8. What were his dramatic activities before that date?

R. L. EAGLE.

ARMS: IDENTIFICATION WANTED.—If any correspondent could inform me to what family the undermentioned coats-of-arms everally belong it would greatly oblige me.

(1) Argent a chevron fretté azure and (?) between three quatrefoils. Impaling, Argent a chevron sable on it 3 mullets between 3 trefoils, slipped.

(2) Erminy on chief 3 Talbot's heads. Crest, A Talbot's Head (As far as Burke shows these are not arms of any of the Shrewsbury Talbots).

(3) ? a Fesse between three cross-crosslets (?) fitchée. I am unable to decipher all the tinctures.

G. L. RUSSELL.

GOAT-WHEY.—Dr. Jas. Colville, in his introduction to the 'Ochtertyre House Booke of Accounts,' states that in Scotland, about 1738, goats "must have been plentiful for goat-whey cure was then in great vogue, especially in the Highlands." What was this goat's-milk cheese called, and how was it made?

R. HEDGER WALLACE.

FIFTEENTH CENTURY RENTAL: EXPLANATION OF WORDS WANTED.—In a MS. Rental of the fifteenth century belonging to Barking Abbey I came across the words which I have italicised below, and I shall be glad to have the meaning of them from any reader:

(1) "For one *prespecture* lying at *lywell*."

(2) "For one *gunga* (*gunga*) by Beren-*ers* garden."

(3) "For one postern to be held up to *undounc*." "A garden by *Toundonnc*."

FRED. I. BRAND.

26, Oakfield Road,
Ilford, Essex.

GRESLEY.—Would someone kindly give me the ancestry of Margaret (daughter of Sir Thomas Gresley), who married Sir Thomas Blount, died 1456.

A. B. CODDINGTON.

WILLIAM TAYLOR: KIRK O' FIELDS.—Is the ancestry known of William Taylor, who was killed at Kirk o'Fields, at the same time as Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley?

G. A. T.

WELSH PAINTINGS BY RICHARD WILSON, R.A.—Possessing print engravings from original paintings by this famous painter of six Welsh landscapes—(Carnarvon, Kilgerran and Pembroke Castles; the old bridge spanning the Taff at Pontypridd; Snowden from Nantlle Lake; and Cader Idris). I should be glad to ascertain where these paintings may be located. A biographical monograph I have makes no allusion whatever to them.

ANEURIN WILLIAMS.

EDWARD EDWARDS. — Can any reader throw gleam of light on the entity and possible occupation of the said person, who ventured to publish in 1839, 8vo., a private circulated 'Letter to Sir M. A. Shee on the Reform of the Royal Academy'?

ANEURIN WILLIAMS.

PRICE OF GWERNHALOD.—My great-great-grandfather, Dr. Parry Price of Gwernhalod, was a Doctor of Science. He died young. How came he to obtain this degree?

E. E. COPE.

Replies.

H.M.S. REVENGE.

(cxlvi. 229 (s.v. 'Memorabilia'), 273).

This vessel forms a "link with the past, having been flagship of the last Channel Fleet that visited the Clyde composed entirely of Britain's old "wooden walls." This was in the summer of 1861—the fleet consisting, besides the Revenge, of the following ships:—Donegal, Conqueror (each of which carried 100 guns on two decks), Aboukir, Centurion, Hero, Trafalgar, and Edgar. They all had steam, but, apparently, whenever weather was suitable, used their sails as much as possible. All were fully rigged ships, carrying top-sails, top-gallant sails, and royals. When they

left Greenock they beat out of the anchorage against a light wind, in the course of which one of them (either the Donegal or the Conqueror) went ashore near Fort Matilda. I regret that I was unfortunately too young to appreciate this very interesting naval manœuvre, especially as I never had another chance of seeing a squadron of battleships under sail.

The town of Greenock possesses a picture of the fleet, showing them at anchor, but several with their sails hoisted.

The *Revenge* flew the flag of Admiral Smart. One of the attractions on board was a 100-pounder Armstrong gun, mounted on the forecastle, which was surrounded by a crowd of sight-seers when the vessel was open to the public, all admiring this huge piece of ordnance; the days of wooden ships, however, were practically over. In the spring of the same year (1861) I saw the launch of the *Black Prince* from Napier's yard, just above Gavan, one of the first sea-going ironclads. *Tout passe!*

T. F. D.

BYRON'S ARMENIAN TRANSLATIONS (cxlvi. 250).—Byron learned Armenian on the Island of San Lazzaro, between Venice and the Lido; in, I think, the year 1823. When I visited the island last year, the Armenian monks showed me their printing press and many Byron items, including the reed pen with which he learned to write the language. At least one of the monks speaks and reads English, and they have published, in pamphlet form, a short history of the monastery in English. See *The Times*, December 14, 1923.

S. F.

In Galignani's 'Byron's Works' (Paris, 1835), at pp. 819-821 are "Two Epistles from the Armenian Version of the New Testament," dated from Venice, April 10, 1817.

In 1882, according to *Blackwood*, Byron published an Armenian grammar.

I know nothing of the book about which Mr. G. H. WHITE is enquiring. It was probably published locally by the Armenian monks of San Lazzaro, with whom Byron learnt Armenian.

HARMATOPEGOS.

EXHIBITION OF FRENCH PAINTED GLASS IN LONDON ABOUT A.D. 1802 (cxlvi. 243).—Although Dallaway ('Observations on English Architecture,' p. 278 note), states that the Visitation window in the Lady Chapel

of York Minster was one of those "pillaged from various churches in the Low Countries, but principally from the church of Antwerp," this is incorrect. As Mr. RORY FLETCHER states, it came from the church of St. Nicholas, Rouen, in 1802, along with the rest of the windows of that edifice, which was afterwards demolished in 1840 (G. Le François, *Sec. de la Société des Amis des Monuments Rouennais*. 'N. & Q.' 10 S. xii. 47). It was purchased from Van Hamp and Stevenson whilst it was on exhibition at 97, Pall Mall, in 1802. A coloured print of the window, which then consisted of one wide light, was issued, with the following dedication:

To Frederic Earl of Carlisle, etc. etc.
Who presented the original to the Dean and Chapter
Of York Cathedral. This Print of an Ancient Glass Window is respectfully dedicated.
London. Published by the Proprietors,
December, 1804.

The window was cut in two and surrounded by Gothic canopies and bases in the style of the period, signed "J. Pearson, 1808." Pearson and his wife were glass-painters of some considerable note in their day. The former executed the windows at the east end of St. Botolph's, Aldersgate, in 1788. His principal work was 'The Lifting up of the Brazen Serpent,' executed for Salisbury Cathedral from cartoons by Mortimer.

No. 97, Pall Mall, was evidently a regular mart for the sale of stained glass. About the year 1815, one Comyns, who might possibly be a successor of Van Hamp and Stevenson, issued a "Catalogue of Stained Glass at the Warehouse in Norwich and 97, Pall Mall," including "some inimitable specimens of Nicholas Pinagrier." (Catalogue in the possession of Aleck Abrahams, Esq., which he kindly allowed the writer to see).

Contemporary writers on the history of Rouen who spoke in high terms of the Visitation window did not exaggerate its merits. Winston speaks of "the beautiful representation" and "this beautiful work," and says it "is one of the best specimens of glass-painting in existence." ('Hints on Glass-Painting,' 2nd ed., p. 240).

JOHN A. KNOWLES.

23, Stonegate, York.

THE CARCASSES OF CROMWELL, IRETON AND BRADSHAW (cxlvi. 227, 270).—It would have been quite possible to have taken two to four coffins in a hurdle from

nster to Tyburn. The hurdle was a work carriage on runners without in shape like an old-fashioned child's that is oblong and about two feet. In contemporary engravings this can be easily seen. A large form of it is to be seen in this, the Romney Marsh, dis- collect the turnip plants after cut- and drying. This, however, is a with sail-cloth lining. Now if the of the three leaders were buried in aped to the frame, as most probably are (Wm. Harvey was so buried, year before Cromwell), it is quite to see how several such coffins could be p on a hurdle or sled and so dragged gibbet. There it would have been to hang them in their lead cases, head and neck were distinctly marked hape from the rest of the body. If as done and they were afterwards at the foot of the gallows what of these lead-cased embalmed bodies. Because, though bones have been found on the site of the old Tyburn, nothing has been heard of leaden caskets.

This form of coffin was common certainly in the time of Henry VII; he, his wife, James I, who are in the central vault chapel, were so interred, though no they had originally wooden outer-cases. As far as my notes go, the ordinary form of coffin with a lead covering did not become common till quite the end of the sixteenth century, though there is one known exception, that of Charles I—where there was no external wooden case. In the case of the shaped coffin, the body was often embalmed and always wrapped in recloth first. The head of the case was then roughly cast in the shape of a helmet.

Query whether the frequent death- masks of the seventeenth century were not made in moulds or models for this purpose. It is a well-known fact that these leaden masks, owing to the imperfections of the casting of the period, often burst before the face of Henry VIII, Elizabeth and Cromwell had this final accident happen to

F. WILLIAM COCK, M.D.

ii, KING'S BENCH WALK (cxlvi. 173). I am much obliged to MR. PEARSALL for his note at ante p. 258) concerning Conway House, Great Queen St., which emboldens me to repeat my former query as to No. 3,

King's Bench Walk, in the hope that someone may be able to help me here also.

As I have already stated, the facts of the present No. 4, King's Bench Walk being rebuilt within a year of the fire of October, 1677, and the re-erection commemorated by an inscription would suggest that this was the most northerly building burnt, and that No. 3, therefore, was untouched. I am very anxious to know whether the present No. 3 (not No. 3 North) is the original house built after the Great Fire, and that survived the 1677 fire; as, if it is, I have reason to believe that Lord Chancellor Jeffreys, when a rising barrister, had chambers in this house. In a letter from John Verney to Sir Ralph Verney, under date Oct. 8, 1677 (Hist. MSS. Comm. Rep. vii, Appendix), we find:

The fire at the Temple consumed Philips his buildings, ending at Sir Geo. Jefferyes' chambers without doing them any damage, which good fortune he had once before.

Now Philip's Buildings occupied part of the site of the present King's Bench Walk, that is Nos. 4 to 6, with the Whitefriars or Tudor Street Gate next it on the south. The 1677 fire ended at Jeffreys' chambers; we know that houses on both sides of the Whitefriars Gate were destroyed, and there is evidence that all the buildings south of the Gate were consumed; while No. 3, we believe, survived. Is there not, therefore, strong presumptive evidence that Jeffreys' chambers were in No. 3? Some time during 1678 he undoubtedly removed to Hare Court, his chambers there being burnt in the fire of January, 1678/9; but in January, 1677/8 he became a bencher, which would account for his removal, as his new dignity entitled him to a complete "chamber" (or set of rooms), whereas he would share one with a fellow-barrister.

It would, of course, be interesting to discover where he was when, according to the Verney Papers, he had that good fortune "once before"; but at least I should be glad of any information concerning No. 3, as, so many of the houses occupied by Jeffreys having been destroyed, I should be pleased to be able to connect a building still in existence with this most dramatic figure of the seventeenth century.

M. C. B.

"TWO FACES UNDER ONE HOOD (cxlvi. 191, 239).—In Britten and Holland's delightful 'Dictionary of English Plant-Names' (Eng.

Dialect Soc.) occurs the following useful entry:

Two Faces under a Hat *Aquilegia vulgaris* L. Suss.

Viola tricolor is also so called, as well as being spoken of as "Two faces under one sun-bonnet," and "Three faces in a hood," which sounds like surplusage, though the pansy's petals are suggestive of a trio.

ST. SWITHIN.

CHEESE IN NURSERY RHYMES (cxlvi. 252).—I cannot vouch for the antiquity or the nursery vogue of the following lines, but they may perhaps amuse our caseous correspondent and others, if allowed to pass the Editor's censorship:

He who would lunch and feel at ease,
Should end his meal with Stilton Cheese;
Unless a preference he foster
For that good creature double Gloucester,
Or in the dairying of Cheshire
Happen to take a gourmet's pleasure.
Not better these, perhaps, though redder,
Than is the West of England Cheddar.
And Yorkshire folk will scarcely fail
To spread the fame of Wensleydale;
Whatever make one's taste may please,
In truth and slang "It's quite the Cheese!"

ST. SWITHIN.

JOANNA SOUTHCOTT'S Box (13 S. i. 450, 495; cxlvi. 86, 124, 139, 159, 234).—Surely Mrs. R. J. Fox is incorrect in stating that the explosion on the Regent's Park Canal took place "early in this century." It took place on Oct. 2, 1874, and as a small boy I went up to see the damage on the following day.

WILLIAM BULL.

In reply to your correspondents CURIOSUS II and CURIOUS (at ante pp. 124 and 159 respectively), I would state that my authority in saying that Joanna Southcott's parents were of an old county family is derived from 'The Express' (Seymour: Simpkin, Marshall), which is by far the most complete and accurate biography of Joanna Southcott extant. The book states that "for seven generations they had belonged to the county families of Hertfordshire and owned the estate of Wotton."

It was from 'The Express,' also, that I culled the information that Joanna was born at Tarford Farm, in the parish of Ottery St. Mary; not at Gittesham, as quoted by CURIOSUS.

FRANK STUART.

CADENCY IN HERALDRY (cxlvi. 213, 258, 276).—Can any reader tell me to what mark of cadency the eldest representative of the

fourth son is entitled on the failure of the lines of the second and third sons?

QUARTUS.

Copinger, p. 158, says:

If the eldest son should die without issue in the lifetime of his father the second son would become entitled as heir expectant to bear his Label, and on the death of his father to bear the paternal arms without any mark of Cadency.

A. E. OUGHTRED.

Scagglethorpe.

"JOIN YOUR FLATS" (cxlvi. 193, 259).—I think that the phrase comes from a story told by J. R. Planché in his 'Recollections.' It is more than fifty years since I read it, and there is no copy accessible, so that I am not sure of the source, but this is the story:—One night in the Old Vic. (when it was little more than a "penny gaff") the back scenes would not meet, and a man shouted from the gallery, "We don't expect no grammar, but you might join your flats."

DAVID SALMON.

Norbeth.

T. J. HORSLEY CURTEIS (cxlvi. 250).—In addition to the novels named this writer was the author, according to the 'Dictionary of Living Authors' (1814), of 'The Scottish Legend,' 1802, and 'The Watch Tower,' 1804.

JOHN PATCHING.

"SR" IN PROPER NAMES (cxlvi. 231, 274).—There are several place-names with the initial *Sr* in County Mayo, Ireland.

S. F.

"FROM THE TEETH OUTWARDS" (cxlvi. 84, 141, 198).—Carlyle finished the reading of Burton's 'Anatomy of Melancholy' in January, 1827. Apparently he got this allusion from Part 3, Sec. 1, Mem. 2, Subsection 3, towards the end; and from the same work *deliquium*, *adust*, *atrabiliar*, *naenia* and other words.

THOMAS FLINT.

ALEXIS SIMEON BELLE (cxlvi. 251).—There is a well-known example of this artist in the National Portrait Gallery, a portrait of the Chevalier de St. Georges.

I would point out that if the pictures mentioned were *personal* gifts from James II, they cannot have been painted later than 1701, in September of which year the King died. The Chevalier was then only 13 years of age, the Princess Louisa 9; but the dresses may be misleading. Usually the

best guide is the youthful character of the face: see the charming portraits of the two children by Largillière, also in the N. P. G. M. C. B.

Two portraits by this artist are in the National Portrait Gallery, one of John Law of Tauriston, and the other of Prince James Francis Edward Stuart, Chevalier de St. George, 1688-1766; also a miniature portrait of the latter painted in oils, on copper.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

MEMORIAL TABLETS TO LIVING PERSONS (cxlvi. 67, 126, 176, 217).—CANON FLETCHER might have added to his list of "Memorials in Churches to living persons," at the third reference, a brass tablet, affixed to the west wall of Tideswell Church, Derbyshire, which bears the following inscription:

To the Glory of God. This tablet was erected by the parishioners of Tideswell, on the departure for Wimbourne Minster of the Rev. James Michael John Fletcher, M.A., Vicar of Tideswell, A.D. 1900-1906, in grateful recognition of his earnest self-sacrificing labours for the spiritual and material welfare of the flock committed to his charge. Mainly through his efforts and through the liberality of himself and his wife, the west gallery in the Church was removed, the Tower Screen and North and South Porches erected, and the Parvise restored, a new Church was built at Cressbrook, St. John's Library was enlarged and completed, and a public Recreation Ground was given to the town of Tideswell.

A. VAUGHAN.

MR. HIGHT BLUNDELL, in his reply at ante p. 217, referring to Thomas Archer, states "there is an effigy of the deceased in canonicals," at Houghton Church. Is this effigy in brass or marble?

WALTER E. GAWTHORP.

GAMBLE: NAPOLEON III's MASTER OF HORSE (cxlvi 231).—"Master of Horse" is surely not the proper name for the *piqueur en chef*? In the nineteenth century there were attached to the majority of Continental courts, Englishmen to superintend the stables, under the Master of the horse. I remember one in the service of King William III of the Netherlands, in the eighteenth century, named Steers. A great whip, with much knowledge of horseflesh, and, besides that, a perfect gentleman. One of his sons became an officer in the Royal Dutch Navy.

W. DEL COURT.

Chalet Meryem, Arcachon.

There seems to be no published interview of the Englishman, Alexander Gamble, in

existence. According to most of the obituary notices in Parisian newspapers, he was extremely reserved and discreet, and was the last person likely to gossip about himself or his Imperial master. It was stated in a French periodical in 1880 (Jules Clarétie was generally understood to be the writer) that Gamble left a completed autobiography (up to Napoleon III's death), and that an American publisher had offered a large sum for the copyright. But on a search being made for it among his belongings, no such manuscript could be found.

Gamble's principal recreation was music, and he was an accomplished flute-player. He also claimed to be a descendant of John Gamble (d. 1687), the composer and violinist to King Charles II. His constant companion at Chislehurst was Prince Poniatowski, the last descendant of the last King of Poland, who followed Napoleon III in his exile to England. The Prince was a musician of distinction, composed several French and Italian operas (one of which was produced at Covent Garden under the management of the elder Mr. Gye, father-in-law of Madame Albani) and a few songs to English words. The most popular was 'The Yeoman's Wedding,' which was frequently sung at London ballad concerts by the late Sir Charles Santley.

After the death of the Emperor, the Polish prince and the Englishman depended to some extent on the bounty of the widowed Empress. Alexander Gamble was more than once offered and declined the title of baron, but he accepted from his Imperial master the orders of Knight and Commander of the Legion of Honour, and other decorations from the Kings of Italy and Portugal and Queen Isabella of Spain.

ANDREW DE TERNANT.

PHRASES FROM THE DAIRY: THE MOON AND GREEN CHEESE (cxlvi. 240).—The statement that "this conceit owes its origin to Rabelais" is an error, being evidently based, not on Rabelais's text, but on an English translation. What Rabelais wrote in the passage referred to (Bk. I., chap. xi, 'De l'adolescence de Gargantua') is that Gargantua "croyoit que nues feussent pailles d'arain, et que vessies feussent lanternes." In Sir Thomas Urquhart's version (Bks. I and II, 1653) this is rendered "He . . . thought the Moon was made of green cheese and that bladders are lanterns." It is well known that Sir Thomas made a plentiful

Other variants of this Danish proverb are: 'Man angrer tit sin Tale, men sjælden sin Taushed' (a 1719, in *Mau Dansk Ordsprog*

Skat, 1879), and 'Man angret sjelden sin Taushed, men ofte sin hastige Tale' (1683. *Ibid.*)

L. F. POWELL.

(1b). The Danish quotation, translated at the latter reference by "One often regrets one's speech, but rarely one's silence," is a modern version of a very ancient aphorism. Plutarch, 'De tuenda sanitate praecepta,' 7 (125, D) and Stobaeus, 'Florilegium,' xxxiii. 12, attribute to Simonides the saying that he had never repented of having kept silence, but often of having spoken. A similar remark is given as Xenocrates's by Valerius Maximus, vii. 2, Ext. 6. In the 'Disticha Catonis,' I. xii. 2, we have—

Nam nulli tacuisse nocet, nocet esse locutum.
The sentiment, "Sorry I spoke," must be coeval with human speech.

EDWARD BENSLY.

(cxlvi. 252, 278).

The place in Seneca's 'Medea' ll. 375-379, has been very frequently quoted. As an American editor (Prof. H. M. Kingery, in 'Three Tragedies of Seneca,' New York, 1900) observes, "One fanciful critic long ago suggested that the Spaniard Seneca is here foretelling the discovery of America by his countrymen under Christopher Columbus!" Prof. Kingery gives the Latin note written by Ferdinand Columbus in his copy of Seneca's Tragedies, opposite these lines, to the effect that this prophecy was fulfilled by his father, the Admiral Christopher Columbus, in the year 1492.

For *Tiphys*, in l. 378, there is a v.l., *Tethys*.
EDWARD BENSLY.

Notes on Books.

Periods of Polish Literary History. By Roman Dybowski. (Oxford University Press. 6s. net.)

PROFESSOR DYBOWSKI, attacking a heavy task, has been well inspired in making much of the inter-action between the history of Poland and her literature. Behind the figures which he graphically sets before us, lowers a melancholy vision of one of the great tragedies of the human spirit; but, on the other hand, again and again through the tragedy we observe the liberating and bracing effect exercised by literature. Poland's ruin was brought about in no small measure by the meanness of her own social and political conceptions, and the corruption of her nobles. The business of fighting evils is a disadvantage to pure poetry, but it adds a touch of the heroic and the pathetic to the poet. Moreover, this whole process of resistance is of the first importance from the point of view of the significance of literature in political development or political decay. Polish literature, with its vehement sense of nationality on the one hand, and its inevitable submission to extraneous influence on the other, was worked out in the isolation of a language almost unknown beyond the borders of Poland, and we are inclined to agree with

the German critic quoted by our author in doubting whether it can itself become a world literature; but its story ought to move the world in no small degree, and its heroes to be made familiar. We wish that Professor Dybowski had thought fit to add some particulars to his work, which would have altered it from a series of printed lectures to something more of a text-book. Chronological tables, especially, would have been of great advantage, and so would a systematic indication of the dates of death and birth of writers. Nor should we have disdained a mere alphabetical list of authors and their works. The body of the lectures is so well conceived and worked out, the biographical matter so well chosen, and the critical passages so aptly contrived for giving the English reader the first grounding in the subject, that it is a pity he should have to look elsewhere for the dry framework of fact which holds things together in the mind. A further useful table would be that of titles of works to be had in English, French and German translations.

New Rambles in Old London. First Series. London: The Homeland Association. 3s. 6d. net).

IN spite of the lamentations of the melancholy we observe several good signs of the times. We would put among the best of these the endeavours to awaken intelligent interest in our past history, as this still exists about us—so to speak—in cities, buildings, roads, and a thousand minor things; and esteem equally with these endeavours the constant readiness to put at their service sound scholarship, skilful writing and a sympathetic consideration for the busy man in regard to his methods of reading. The Homeland Association exemplifies all this at its strongest, and of its many excellent publications we have seen none which surpasses the little volume before us. It contains six "rambles," each conducted by a different writer, over an area which would make a pleasant afternoon's walk. Fleet Street (Mr. W. H. Fairbairns); Lambeth (Mr. Prescott Row); Smithfield (Mr. H. M. Buckingham); Lincoln's Inn and its Neighbourhood (Mr. E. Emneth); the Adelphi (Mr. W. G. Morris) and the City Walls (Mr. W. E. Gawthorp), comprise no small portion of the most historically interesting ground in London, and make corresponding demand upon the writer alike for accurate knowledge, for selection and for a readable compression—demands which we find met with conspicuous success. Seventeenth and eighteenth century life is, of course, specially well illustrated. We should hardly have expected to find so much minute literary detail worked into the close texture of the letter-press. Thus the gateway to the Priory of St. John duly calls up "Sylvanus Urban" and *The Gentleman's Magazine*; in Salisbury Street we are reminded of 'An Old Wives' Tale'; we are not allowed to pass Stangate Street without a thought for Robertson and 'Caste'; before 139, Fleet Street, we pause to remember Eliza Cook. If such minor, but welcome, points as these are brought in numbers before the

reader it will easily be believed that the great principal treasures of beauty or of association are fitly noted; and, though the scheme of a "ramble" makes every sentence of account, these are occasionally enlivened with anecdote. The architectural notes, necessarily brief and slight, are well calculated for their purpose, and will surely here and there serve as stimulus to further investigation. They include sufficient accounts of modern buildings—we note especially, in the Lambeth ramble, the short description of the London County Hall, and that of the shot tower. Each paper has two pictures drawn for this work by Mr. Gordon Horne, and a large scale street plan. It is also worth noting that each "ramble" can be obtained separately. The whole is offered (says Mr. Prescott Bow, the Editor), as an experiment to show whether interest enough exists to make a continuation worth while. We heartily hope it may prove so, for considered as work on the topography of London, a real value may be claimed for this unpretending but thorough and well-informed survey.

Essays and Studies by Members of the English Association. Vol. IX. Collected by the late W. P. Ker. (Oxford: Clarendon Press. 7s. 6d. net).

SEVEN papers of great interest and considerable value. Miss Dorothy M. E. Dymee does, we think, completely prove her point that English is the original language of the 'Ancient Riddle.' She discusses carefully and ably the arguments put forward in favour of either Latin or French as the original and may be said to dispose of most of them more or less conclusively, but the part of her reasoning which appears irrefutable is that based on the translations, by the writers of the French and Latin texts, of the English verses inserted after the Latin couplet, 'Mors tua, etc.' as its (considerably expanded) explanation. Professor Gordon's 'The Trojans in Britain' is a most delightful piece of writing, and on a subject that is worth some little attention. We remember a period of childish surprise and confusion on first hearing of Lear and Bladud and Arthur and the others, who had no place in our history-books, though every one seemed to know about them. Mr. Barker Fairley is certainly over-ingenious in his account of the Modern Consciousness in English Literature; but having read endless appreciations of Hudson, we are of opinion that the remarks on him in this essay are among the best that have been made. 'Long Will, Dante and the Righteous Heathen,' by Mr. R. W. Chambers, is a careful and illuminating study, on the one hand of the well-known difficulties of the scene of Piers Plowman with his pardon and the priest (based on an examination of the precise significance of the B-text) and on the other of the general medieval beliefs concerning the fate of the good heathen. Mr. J. H. G. Galtan's 'Teaching of Cane' criticises Sweet and supports Wundt. The most interesting consideration

it raises is that of the teaching of Indo-European languages to Orientals. 'The Life of Christ in Ballads' by Miss E. C. Batho brings together a number of interesting examples, and Miss E. J. Morley's 'Joseph Warton' is a good critical account of her subject with Warton's methods of compiling notes and his use of his own Essay on Pope in his edition of Pope's Works as a main thread.

S.P.E. Tract, No. xvi. Logic and Grammar. By Otto Jespersen. *Great and Little Britain.* By D. MacRitchie and W. H. Stevenson. (Oxford Clarendon Press. 3s. 6d. net).

MR. JESPersen's article argues, reasonably, in support of a middle position between those who maintain that grammar is essentially an affair of logic and theirs who declare it a matter independent of, though not contrary to, logic—logical as they say. His remarks about the instructive logic which informs linguistic expression are acute; and we follow him with satisfaction as he analyses the psychological implications of negatives. His proposals for a systematic grammar appear much less useful. For one thing he proposes to use the familiar term "syntax" as the name of the second chief division in his scheme, in a sense different from its present sense, and less congruous with its derivation. He suggests no word to replace it as a name for the grammar of sentence construction in a given language, nor does he squarely attack the question of structure. Nevertheless, even where doubtful or dissenting, we found this paper very much worth reading.

Mr. MacRitchie's article about *Great and Little Britain* appeared nine years ago in *The Dunedin Magazine*. A careful piece of work, discussing the endeavours made at the time of the Union, to substitute some other term for "English," it is vitiated by two untenable propositions—that Ireland was formerly generally known as *Britannia minor* and that *Brittany* never was so. We do not understand the point of reprinting it—though, to be sure, it gives Mr. W. H. Stevenson occasion for a good scholarly paper by way of refutation.

The Report of the extension and present position of the Society is highly satisfactory. We seem unable to form a vigorous and authoritative Academy; perhaps, in all but the honours aspect, the destined analogue to the French Academy will be found for English in the eventual development of the S.P.E.

CORRECTIONS.

At ante, p. 256, col. 1, l. 27, for "as he presses forward" read *as he passes forward*.

At ante p. 258, s. v. 'Lord Chancellor Jeffreys' l. 5 for "Freeman's Hall" read *Procurator's Hall*.

At ante p. 260, col. 1, line 16, for "Masham" read *Masham*.

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th and a Duel of 1792.

lly."

Automata: "Robots."

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Notes.**AM DE LA POLE, DUKE OF SUFFOLK.**

Heralds' Visitation of Oxford-74, it is stated that Thomas (1424-1474) married Joan, natural of Delapole, Duke of Suffolk. The Editor of 'The Stonor Letters and comments on this:

ociation of the families makes this not and the story receives some confirma- the fact that on 11th May, 1453, Joan, Thomas Stonor, born in Normandy, ing in England from the time of her had letters of denization (Cal. Pat. n. VI, vi. 70).

ls: "William de la Pole was serv- rance from 1417 to 1430, and may e had a daughter of suitable age Normandy."

's 'Historical Notices of Swyncombe welme' has the following:—"Sir Stonor . . . was the eldest son of Stonor, Esquire, of Stonor in ire, by Johanna, a lady whom the Suffolk, at a very early period of had acknowledged as his illegiti- ughter." No authority is given.

m de la Pole was born in 1396, and between 1430 and 1432 Alice, daugh- homas Chaucer, in whose right he ord of Ewelme. Joan or Jane, his daughter married Thomas Stonor . than 1448, as her eldest son was 1449. Her dates are therefore not

inconsistent with the statement in the *Heralds' Visitation*.

Now Leland has a remark which throws a light on this story:

William Pole Duke of Southfolk married the Countess of Henaude secretly, and gotte a Doughter by her that was after married to Syr William Barentine's Graundfather now being, but Chaucer Doughter and Heir was after solemnly married to William Duke of Southfolk, by whom he had very fair Landes, and she provid Barentines wife Doughter to the Countess of Henault to be but a Bastarde. Barentine for making a Riot on Duke William's Wife lost 100£ Lande by the Yere.

The de la Poles at Ewelme, the Stonors at Stonor, and the Barentynes at Chalgrove and Little Haseley (all in Oxfordshire) were neighbours. Barentyne's wife and Stonor's wife may be presumed sisters. Leland was Rector of Gt. Haseley, 1542-1552, and would presumably be familiar with local family history; but he is wrong about Sir William's grandfather, for that person was John Barentyne (c. 1437-1474), who married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Sir Stephen Popham. Neither his dates nor the known facts of his marriage fit in. It was his great-grandfather whom Leland meant: Drew Barentyne who married as his first wife, Jane, daughter of Sir John Drayton (not Wroughton, as the Editor of the Stonor Papers states), who brought the manor of Churchill, Oxon, into the family, and died in 1437 (monumental inscription in Chalgrove Church—Rawlinson MSS.), and left a widow Joan, daughter of John Throgmorton, Esq (Early Chan. Proc., 39/248). Drew had, however, another wife between these two—Beatrice, who died in 1446 and is buried in Chalgrove. She therefore married Drew Barentyne between 1437 and 1446, i.e., about the same time as Joan Stonor married. The dates make her a likely sister of Joan, and it is significant that on her monument she is styled *Domina Beatrice*, as her rank as daughter of a Duke would demand.

To sum up: it seems likely that William de la Pole "secretly married" the Countess of Hainaut (? the Countess Jacqueline) some time about 1420 during his service in France, and had by her at least two daughters: the Lady Beatrice, married about 1440 to Drew Barentyne as his second wife, and Joan or Jane married about 1448 to Thomas Stonor. What is known of the history of this Countess of Hainaut?

E. ST. JOHN BROOKS.

CHARMOUTH AND A DUEL OF 1792.

In 836-7 at Charmouth in Dorset, about two miles east from Lyme Regis, the Carrum of the Saxon Chronicle, the crews of thirty-five Danish ships came to land and started plunder. King Ecgberht of Wessex came out in person against them; but although there was a great slaughter made yet the Danes maintained possession of the battle-field. In the summer of 843 they landed for a second time at Charmouth, and once more beat a king on its beach; for Aethelwulf, like his father before him, came down hastily upon them, and was repulsed. As on the former occasion, the Danish men maintained possession of the battle-field. But some historians have supposed that the two battles of Charmouth are the result of an erroneous duplicate entry in the Chronicle.

It will be recalled that Monday, Sept. 22, 1651 was appointed for the escape of Charles II from Charmouth in a small ship bound for St. Malo; and that the plan miscarried owing to the active alarm of Mrs. Limbry, the skipper's wife, at the Proclamation of Sept. 10 denouncing dire penalties against all who should shelter the King or his followers, and putting £1000 upon Charles Stuart's head. The King was advised to leave Charmouth at once; and he pushed on to Bridport that night, leaving Lord Wilmot to follow later. And it was well that he did so; for Hamnet, the ostler, being called upon to shoe Wilmot's horse declared that its shoes had been set in three several counties and one on them in Worcestershire; and, being an old soldier of Captain Massey's, went off to acquaint Westley, the intruded Rector of Charmouth and of Catherston, with his suspicions. But the minister was at his morning exercise, and he being something long-winded, the fugitives made good their escape. "And by the way," comments the Royalist chronicler, "it may be observed, that long prayers proceeding from a traitorous heart once did good, but by accident only."

The Rev. Bartholomew Westley, or Westley, subsequently told a gentleman that if ever the King did come in again, he would love long prayers; for had he not been longer than ordinary at his devotion, he had surely snapt him. He was third son of Sir Herbert Westley of Westleigh, Devon, by

Elizabeth de Wellesley of Dangan Meath; married Ann, daughter of Henry Colley of Carbury, Co. Kildare ejected from both his livings in 1662, subsequently practising as a physician; was great-grandfather of John Wesley famous Methodist leader.

Charles, with his swarthy complexion great stature, must have made a st figure as the serving-man William Jack with Miss Lane or Mrs. Coningsby, a case might be, seated behind him on a lion. The horse must have been a sound. His enemies described Charles Stuart tall man, or a black man, above two high, his hair a deep brown, near to But at Mr. Norton's house beyond Bristol country fellow who had been in his own regiment of guards at the battle of Worcester, when interrogated by his disguised and unrecognized master, told Charles that the King was at least three feet taller than his present questioner. Charles II appears to have little resembled his father or paternal grandfather in figure: his brother, James II, being more like the Stuarts. Nor did he resemble his mother, whose profile in her portraits softened replica of that of her father, Louis Quatre. His maternal grandmother Marie de Medici, it seems possible that she threw back to the great Florentine family. And I have often thought that his features at least, were not unlike those of Lorenzo Magnifico. For although Marie was of a younger line of the Medici, being daughter of Francesco, Grand Duke of Tuscany, Joanna daughter of the Emperor Ferdinand I; yet she was also a descendant of a great Lorenzo—her grandfather Girolamo delle Bande Nere having married Lucrezia Salviati, granddaughter of Il Magnifico.

Mr. James Warden having a dispute with his neighbour and former friend Mr. Bond on the subject of game, and land having passed on both sides which the wagers of gentlemen could not brook, a duel was the consequence. The parties met in the morning of Saturday, 28 April, in a field near the Hunter's Lodge, between Charmouth and Axminster. Warden was attended by a second; but Bond was without one, having found it difficult, from the secrecy usually observed on such occasions, to procure any gentleman to accompany him, and the more so as his residence at Charmouth had been of too short a date to have many acquaintances. The first fire

the lot of Warden, whose ball passed through Bond's hat. Bond was a more unerring marksman: immediately on his firing Warden fell, being shot through the heart. The Coroner's inquest having brought in their verdict of wilful murder against Bond—being perhaps compelled thereto by his having given the challenge, although his behaviour was no other than that of a man of honour in a delicate and distressing situation—he was obliged to seek refuge in a foreign land.

We learn from his tomb in the churchyard that James Warden fell in the fifty-sixth year of his age; that he was created Lieutenant of H.M.'s Navy in 1760, in which capacity he served his country with reputation and success; that he was in nineteen engagements against the French Fleet under the gallant Hawke, and was present at the surrender of Belleisle; that on the commencement of hostilities with America, he voluntarily came forward to offer his service, and was in the number of those who first landed the British Grenadiers on that shore. His wife, Elizabeth Newell Warden, was buried with him on 11 June, 1798, in the forty-eighth year of her age. Four lugubrious verses follow the description, the poetaster being — according to George Roberts—Mr. J. N. Puddicombe of Lyme Regis. One of them may be quoted:

Dear victim of imperious Honour's laws,
Those impious laws inexorably stern;
Whose horrors Friendship views with shuddering pause,
And Love connubial shall for ever mourn.

Warden had purchased Charmouth Manor, which he devised to his daughter, Mrs. Ann Liddon, to whom, writing in 1834, Roberts assigns Langmore House in the neighbourhood. (See Hutchins's 'Dorset' (1863) ii. 225).

N. Bond writes as follows to Roger Darke, nephew of the Rev. Edward Rolle (for whom see 13 S. i. 363):—

Paris, 30th June, 1792.

Dear Darke,

I am informed by Mrs. Bond of your very friendly Letter, and should think myself very unpardonable if I delay'd making you my Acknowledgments.

The friendly intercourse I had uninterruptedly enjoyed with the whole Neighborhood of Charmouth, from the Time of my first coming there, led me to expect many Years Continuance of the Happiness I enjoyed there. I don't know if you heard anything of the Character of W. when you was at Charmouth—but as our Interests were in

no wise blended I had not a Doubt but I should be able to keep Terms with him. I had frequently experienced Behaviour in him which it was impossible to approve, but laughed at it as Folly, and used to blame others for being seriously offended at him.

Every person knows the Care I take of my Dogs, & that I am too fond of them to suffer that which would inevitably spoil them. Nevertheless W. pretended that they went a hunting & destroyed his Game, & sent me a Message "that if I did not keep my Dogs tied up he would shoot them." I thought this a strange Kind of Message from a person I visited, & had never given the smallest offence to. I passed it over however with the rest of his absurdity & behaved when we met as usual. After a while he sends me a Message in the same Words. This I should not have noticed but he treated me with the most intollerable Insolence the next time I saw him, & followed it with so much Abuse and Threats in the public street that I had no Alternative but to suffer the Contempt of the World, or to call on him for an Appology or a Meeting. He preferred the latter, & fixed the Time and place. In the Field I declared I had no Motive for being there but to relieve myself from the Disgrace his Abuse had cast upon me. This gave him an opportunity of preventing anything farther by a renumeration of the Epithets he had bestowed on me, but he made no answer. His second measured the Ground. He claimed the first Fire, & I assented, tho he was not intitled to it.

I have mentioned these particulars in Hopes of convincing you that Nothing in this Affair ought to lessen me in the Esteem of my Friends. I think you know me too well to suspect me of Falsehood & would rest your Opinion on what I have related, & the same with others whose good Opinion I flatter myself I enjoy in your Neighborhood, but to the World in general I would not have you notice what I have said on the Subject; but that you may be able to protect me against those who may be inclined to calumniate, I entreat as the greatest favor, that you will write to some person in the Neighbourhood, which your Intimacy with me will be a sufficient Appology for, & enquire how far I am thought to be blamable. As soon as you receive an Answer to such Letter I shall be happy to hear from you.

I remain Very sincerely yours N. Bond.

Direct to the Care of Monsr. Sagnier, no. 20, rue de la Harp, Paris.

Gentlemen in Charmouth to whom Mr. D. may write—Mr. Bragge, Revd. Brian Coombe, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Hackman. These are all the independent people of the place except two who are just arrived there whose names I do not know. Mr. Blake of Ware near Lyme. Mr. Palmer of Lyme—any other Mr. D. can get the name of.

I had been absent in London & at New Market 3 months & this Quarrel took place the second Morning after my return or I should have wrote to Fowler, whose Letter I was very

glad to find. My absence is only temporary: enquire & you'll have the Decision of the Coroner's Jury accounted for.

Mr. Darke, Holsworthy, Devon, England.

I do not know anything further concerning the writer of this letter. He may have been a member of the well known family of Bond of the Isle of Purbeck, in which Nathaniel was a favourite Christian name, but, if so, I cannot find him in the pedigree given by Hutchins (i. 602). He says nothing of the Paris which had given him shelter. The Rue de la Harpe, on the left bank of the Seine, ran, roughly speaking, from the Pont and Place S. Michel to the Hotel Cluny; and at no great distance from the Cordeliers Club presided over by the formidable Danton. On 20 June the mob had made its famous incursion into the Tuileries. This catastrophe subsequently drew from Marie Antoinette the remark: "And, indeed, it would be better to perish than to be saved by M. de la Fayette and the Constitutionals!"

"Mr. Bragge" is probably John Bragge of Sadborrow House in Thorncombe parish—transferred from Devon to Dorset in 1842. In Elizabeth's reign, Thorncombe manor was purchased by Matthew Bragge of Burstock and Childaye, whose family also became patrons of the living. Five of the name had occupied the vicarage before 1792; and another of the family, William Bragge, had been M.P. for Bridport, 1679-81. (Hutchins, iv. 525, etc.) There also appear to have been three of the name who were Rectors of Charmouth:—Joseph, 1673-1708; Edward, M.A. Trinity Coll., Oxon, 1708-47; and, according to George Roberts ('The History and Antiquities of the Borough of Lyme Regis and Charmouth,' 1834), the Rev. Mr. Bragge, M.A., who died in 1769, *act.* 68.

"Revd. Brian Coombe" is probably the Brian Combe s. of William of Charmouth, cler. Merton Coll. matric. 8 July, 1775, aged 17, B.A. 1780; Oriel Coll M.A. 1782. According to Hutchins, the Rev. Brian Combe, Rector of Catherston, held the living of Charmouth, 1747 until death 1782; "holding the living for a long period under a sequestration for debt, but was never presented to it." But Hutchins appears to be somewhat confused in his account of the Rectors of this parish.

A. R. BAYLEY.

OWEN GLWYNDWR.

One has always a feeling of kinship for those of one's own ancestry; thus to me the name of Owen Glwyndwr is of the deepest interest, for his sister Lowry was my 15th grandmother, though of her I know little and she lived at a date when family portraits were unknown. As regards the great Owen Glwyndwr, I have never even heard of a portrait or picture, so he can only be known from the bardic descriptions of him. It is a very curious story when we read of a man of 40 suddenly taking up arms against a small encroachment of a neighbouring Norman nobleman, and one is tempted to query whether behind it lay something else more serious, and more personal to account for the warlike attitude.

The account of Owen Glwyndwr's outbreak comes chiefly from English writers, and it would be their endeavour to conceal anything of a more serious nature. And, further, it should be remembered that these same English writers were not above relating all sorts of stories about the parentage of Sir Owen Tudor, first cousin of Owen Glwyndwr, who became the husband of the beautiful young Queen Katherine and father of her sons, whose grandson came to the throne as Henry VII. Perhaps this latter fact had to do with the pardons given to Owen Glwyndwr's followers. We know that Robert Puleston, his brother-in-law, was pardoned, and his forfeited estates restored to him, yet he was one of the most faithful followers of his brother-in-law, and against his name in the family pedigree is the ominous word "slain."

Robert Puleston was born about the year 1358. The date of his marriage with Lowry, daughter of Griffith Vychan of the Rhuddallt, is not given in the family pedigree compiled by my father; but by certain family deeds executed about the year 1377 I suspect that Robert Puleston attained his majority and took to himself a wife about the same time. The Act of Parliament pardoning the followers of Owen Glwyndwr is dated long before 1412, after which year Owen Glwyndwr disappears.

In his most interesting book on Owen Glwyndwr, Mr. A. G. Bradley speaks of the mystery of Glwyndwr's latter days. Evidently he found a home in secret among his relations or followers. Where?

Two daughters were married and settled in Herefordshire. Tradition suggests that he ended his days with them. Perhaps

somewhere, some day, may be found a small shield with arms to mark the last resting-place of the last Prince of Wales. No inscription would be possible, but a record such as this might easily have been put up to his memory. He did not use the arms of his father, Griffith Vychan of Glwyn-dwr, who bore Argent three pallets gu. overall the Black lion of Powys, arms which were borne in the Puleston shield, for it is said that after the death of his sons Griffith Vychan decreed that all descendants should, in memory of him, quarter his arms. The seal of Owen Glwyndwr, however, does not so quarter them, as he used the four lions of Wales in a peculiar fashion. The Kings of South Wales used a shield Quarterly or and gu. four lions *passant* counter-changed, but Owen Glwyndwr had the four lions *rampant*; which is very interesting, as we find many of the Kings and Princes of North Wales with one single rampant lion; so that Glwyndwr's shield was a sort of compromise between the arms of the two Kingdoms of North and South Wales, and may be regarded as a very clever combination of both. Historical research might reveal much about the history of Owen Glwyndwr. He was brilliant and clever, and was apparently a barrister or lawyer, highly trained after an education at Oxford, so that he was no mere rough Welsh princelet, but a man of the world.

Later historians tried to defame the descent of the Tudors, but the Tudor Sovereigns encouraged Welsh about the Court, and Blanche Parry, Queen Elizabeth's favourite Lady-in-waiting (buried in Atcham Church) was of Welsh descent. I have heard a very curious story about her connection with the Tudors; which I must try to verify, for a later chapter.

It is a very unlikely story that Owen Glwyndwr ever forced a daughter of his into marriage. The family had all married well, so that marriage with a Norman nobleman would not have been any great advantage to the descendants of Kings and Princes. As to Shakespeare, one need not take anything of his seriously; he adapted or wrote or put together his plays and did not write for historical readers. With regard to inability to speak English, if Owen Glwyndwr was a trained scholar educated in England, it is scarcely likely that his children should be without education in English and probably French also. French or Latin was the legal language of the age

rather than English or Welsh. The education of young women in the Middle Ages was not so meagre as some imagine. It was no doubt a Convent education, in England or on the Continent, so that the polite language would doubtless be French, derived from the foreign monks and nuns visiting, if not actually residing in, the abbeys and priories.

Pennant seems to have got hold of some story about Jane, daughter of Owen Glwyndwr, and a further research into this point might elucidate the history of Glwyndwr, and clear up at least one of the mysteries regarding this interesting Prince.

EMMA ELIZABETH COPE.

PICCADILLY.—The fight over this place-name has waged so long that no early occurrence of the name can be allowed to pass unnoted. Hitherto the earliest known instance of the use of the name has been commonly reported as in the St. Martin-in-the-Fields Overseers' Accounts for 1623, where the receipt of a £3 legacy from "Rob'te Baeker of Pickadilley Halle" is recorded. As a matter of fact, the name appears, without reference to Baker, in the same accounts for 1621, and in the Middlesex Sessions Court Records in 1622. But in the Churchwardens' Accounts for 1612-13, amongst the Rents received, was 30s. "of Robert Baker Taylor for the Lammas ground wch he built vpon neare the windemill." In 1627 his widow was rated at 11s. under the heading "Pecadilly," while in 1641 she paid Lammas money for "grounde neare the Windmill at the Cawsey head builded upon by her late husband deceased and usually called Pickadilly Hall."

Mr. C. L. Kingsford (*London Topo. Record*, xiii, p. 48) suggests that the building took place about 1615; not a bad guess seeing that he appears not to have had much to guide him earlier than the 1623 entry by the Churchwardens.

In 1614, when Baker was himself serving the office of Overseer, he still paid his 30s., and "Jeffrey Culcheth gent" paid 10s. in respect of Lammas land "inclosed with a brickwall for a bowling Alley." In 1617 Baker was a sidesman, and Culcheth (in later years to blossom forth in the Accounts as Kelsey) was Overseer. In 1623 the Churchwardens received the rent of 30s. from Robert Baker's executor, Samuel Baker, and describe the land as "lately called Pickadilly."

In his 'Westminster City Fathers,' at p. 66, MR. MANCHEE quotes from the records of the Court of Burgesses, under date 20 Sept., 1614, an order that one Hugh Parsons is no longer to sell beer or tobacco in the house of Mr. Maddox, "at or near a place there called Pickadilly Hall;" and three weeks later another reference to the same matter reproduces in this independent set of records the accustomed variant "att or near the Windmill in the feilds."

The quotations show that Baker had built something before Lammas Day, 1612, and that it was already known as Piccadilly Hall by 1614.

J. V. K.

BOOKSELLERS IN HOLLAND AND FLANDERS, 1728.—The following list is reduced into alphabetical order from an advertisement of Pieter de Hondt, accompanying his three volumes of Bible Pictures, mostly by Holt, Picart, and Houbraken: a costly work, of which there are many existing copies.

ALKMAAR. Van Beyeren, Strop, Mol.
 ANTWERPEN. Grangé and Widow Lucas.
 ARNHEM. De Gast, van Heuven, Goor.
 BOMMEL. Widow Rovers.
 BREDA. Evermans.
 BRUGGE. Vincent and Wyts.
 BRUSSEL. Sersteevens and Dams.
 DEVENTER. Van Wyck, Welbergen, Mulder, van Wezel, van Olst.
 DOESBURG. Heideman.
 DOKKUM. Gellius.
 EMBDEN. Van Zenden, La Porte.
 EMMERIK. Van Beughem.
 ENKHUYSEN. Widow van Straalen, J. Kuyper.
 FRANEKER. Bleck, Horreus, Tepsora.
 GENDT. Sersanders.
 GOES. Eyermeet, Bakker.
 GORKUM. Van Wyck.
 GROENINGEN. Spandauw, Kost, Groenewald, Sipkens, Lubbers, Bandsma, Hulsema, Kamphuys, Widow Barlinkhof, Widow van Velsen, Juffrouw Radys.
 HARDEWYCK. Rampen, Lienterbosch, Widow Sas.
 HARLINGEN. Van der Plaats, Schotsman, Brinkman.
 s'HERTOGENBOSCH. Pallier.
 HOORN. Beukelman, Duyn, Brouwer.
 KAMPEN. Merman, Steenberg.
 KLEEF. Lochner.
 LEEUWARDEN. Van Dessel, Koumans, Tyssen, Scheversteins.
 LEUVEN. Denique and Strykwand.

MASTRICHT. Bertus and de Lessard.
 MECHELEN. Le Plat.
 MIDDELBURG. Van Hoellen, Bakker, Schryver, Widow Rubert.
 NIMWEGEN. Hymans, van de Velouw, Bongaarts.
 PURMEREND. Lakeman.
 SNEEK. Bynema.
 UTRECHT. Pooltum, Wagens, Paddenburg, Visch, Charlois, Krovn, Stouw and Holmans.
 VLISSINGEN. Willegaars, Payenaar.
 WEZEL. Van. Beuchem, Kattapoel.
 WORKUM. Banning.
 ZAARDAM. Ketel.
 ZIERIKZEE. de Voogt.
 ZUTPHEN. Rynvisch, Koster.
 ZWOL. Hakvoort, Rampen, Straaten, Clement, Widow Blank.
 De Hondt himself was in business at The Hague.

RICHARD H. THORNTON.

MEMORABILIA OF THE MOMENT.

On the site of the City of David at Jerusalem there has now been discovered a section of a great trench sunk in the rock, 8ft. in depth and 11ft. in breadth, and older than the Jebusite wall. The rubbish with which it is filled all belongs to the Middle Bronze Age, which would date the making of the trench at 2000 B.C. or possibly 3000 B.C. Announcing this discovery in the *Daily Telegraph* of Apr. 22, Professor Macalister refers to the workings inside the Jebusite wall, where the débris unearthed confirm the identification of the spot as the city of Melchizedek. Another discovery of great importance is that of a gigantic bastion or glacis on the side of the field overhanging the Valley of Jehoshaphat. Sixteen of its courses have been unearthed without reaching the foundations. It is certainly part of a great city wall hitherto unknown.

It may be of interest to note—as we gather from the French Correspondent of *The Times* in that paper for April 23—that the fringe of the Argonne Forest still retains its wartime aspect and that to a degree unequalled by any other part of the battle-front. Trenches and piles of telephone wires are still there, and so is a whole field hospital with its beds and chairs still in position and almost buried in long grass and bushes. The whole region lies desolate, the dusty, chalky soil covered with a low

growing vegetation, through which are seen the blackened stumps of shell-shattered trees.

Sir John Brickwood, in an interesting letter on acoustics published in *The Times* of Apr. 23, remarks that the most perfect building for sound that he has come across is the old Mormon Temple in Salt Lake City, which, he says, is probably one of the ugliest buildings in the world. "It is like a dish cover on legs. It is funnel-shaped, with hemispherical ends, and will seat some 12,000 people. But its acoustical properties are so good that a speaker, in an ordinary conversational tone, placed in the focus of the ends or apse can make his voice heard perfectly to the whole assembly. There are no obstructions on the ceiling or the apsidal ends. It is perfectly smooth."

The Wembley Exhibition is to be commemorated by special postage stamps—the first example of such commemoration by His Majesty's Post Office, though souvenir post-cards were issued at the Postal Exhibition at the Guildhall in 1890. The Greek Post Office is issuing two Byron centenary stamps on the occasion of the opening of the Byron Exhibition at Athens; the one (80 lepta for inland postage) bears a portrait of Lord Byron, the other (2 drachmae for foreign postage) has a reproduction of 'Vrizakis' painting of Byron's landing at Missolonghi. The stamps are of British engraving.

The Times of Apr. 17 announces the gift to London of a statue of William Blackstone, author of the 'Commentaries on the Laws of England,' who, strangely enough, has till now gone without a public statue in England. The gift comes to us from the American Bar Association, and is the work of Mr. Paul W. Bartlett at his studio in Paris—a figure in bronze, of life size, which with its base will be 8ft. high. It may possibly be unveiled in July, during the conference of American, Canadian and English lawyers in London.

Those who are interested in the whereabouts of MSS. may like to note that Mrs. Tenison, daughter of the late John Hanbury of Pontypool, has presented 26 volumes of MS. of Sir Charles Hanbury Williams (1708-1759) to the Newport Public Libraries.

We also note, in *The Times* of Apr. 23, the bequest by Dame Mary Adelaide Jennings, widow of Sir John R. Jennings, of a book of *London Gazettes* to the British Museum.

Queries.

We must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

THE CODEX GUELFERBYTANUS (CODEX P).—In the Prolegomena to Tischendorf's Octava, p. 368, it is said of the Codex Guelferbytanus (Codex P):—

Teste v. cl. Scrivenero in versibus centum Lucae laudatur codex P 216 ies, ex quibus solus est P 14 ies, convenit cum codicibus aliis contra AB 21 ies, cum AB 50 ies, cum B contra A 23 ies, cum A contra B 102 ies.

I should like to know at least the passages where P stands alone, and if above statement is taken from any published work of Scrivener's, I should be very glad if any reader could supply me with the reference.

GEO. FRIEDRICHSEN.

BRITISH-ISRAELISM—Who was "Philo-Israel," author of many tracts and pamphlets on this subject? One of these in my possession has a preface dated "Bristol, January, 1879," and on the cover is advertised *The Banner of Israel*, a weekly journal edited by Philo-Israel. The *Banner* commenced its third volume on Jan. 1, 1879. When did the first number appear?

F. H. C.

CLIPPING OF HORSES' EARS.—At what date did this custom commence, and when did it cease?

It was in vogue, I think, c. 1778, and till the early nineteenth century.

F. RYMAN HALL.

ST. CLEMENTS DANES: REMOVAL OF ALTAR PICTURE, 1725.—The fact of this altar-piece—said (by Mr. Charles Gordon, 'Old Time Aldwych, etc.,' 1903, p. 83) to have been "painted by Kent, a then fashionable painter"—having been removed in 1725 on the peremptory order of the Bishop of London (Gibson) is well-known. His reason was that it contained portraits of the Pretender's wife and children. This removal was apparently followed by the issue of a pamphlet entitled 'A Letter from a Parishioner of St. Clement Danes, To the right reverend Father in God, Edmund, Lord Bishop of London, occasioned by His Lordship's causing the picture over the altar to be taken down.' In this the writer entirely justifies the act of the Bishop, and, after remarking that the "picture of that angel in the

white garment and blue mantle, which is there, supposed to be beating time to the musick, is not directly a great likeness of that Princess [Sobieski]," proceeds to regret the cost of the painting — "four score pounds" (p. 25). He characterises it thus:

If it is as they say a choir of heavenly Angels at a Practice of music playing on Earthly Instruments, it is impertinent and absurd to the last degree, and therefore ought to be removed from a Place where the utmost Decorum should be kept.

This painting was after removal transported to the New Vestry Room, where it remained (1868)—Diprose, 'St. Clement Danes,' cited by Mr. Gordon, p. 84. Does it still exist? Possibly its removal was desirable, but as a contemporary portrait it would be of great interest now.

ALECK ABRAHAM.

A WOMAN'S KNIFE.—Among goods "spulzeit and takin out of the place of Lekraw" was "a pare of womanis knyffis price xviiijd." (*Acta Dominorum Concilii* (1839) 106/2). In what way did these differ from men's knives?

R. J. W.

IRISH STATUTES AT LARGE.—Is there any substantial difference in practical value between the editions "published by authority" in 1765 and 1786-1801 (Gross [1915] No. 2024)? I am specially concerned with an Act of Henry VII. I presume there is no immediate prospect of the octavo edition in the Rolls Series being continued after 1472?

R. J. WHITWELL.

107, Eaton Place, S.W.1.

JEFFERY: HERALDIC.—I have recently received bookplates of George, John, and Bartholomew Jeffery, a father and two sons; eighteenth century. Arms, Arg. 6 billets sa. (3. 2. 1.), in chief of the second a lion passant. This is not the coat of Jeffery of Yalding, Kent (Harris's 'Kent'). Can anyone tell if it is a Kentish family? I remember to have read somewhere that the bearing of billets, also the name of Jeffery, are very Kentish.

G. J., F.S.A.

CARLOS GRANT OF ARMS.—Where, outside the Heralds' College, can I see a printed or MS. copy of the Grant of Arms, dated May 21, 1658, to Col. Charles Carlos, in recognition of his services to King Charles II after the Battle of Worcester.

S. A. GRUNDY NEWMAN.

CASTIUS THE LEGATE.—In Hector Boëce's 'Buik of the Cronickis of Scotland,' vol. ii, p. 48, there appears a reference to an official named Castius who came to Britain as the legate of Valentinian. The emperor referred to is undoubtedly the one who was reigning from A.D. 364 to 375. Castius is otherwise unknown, and I would be glad if PROFESSOR BENSLEY would elucidate the name. Is it correctly spelt with a c, and is it Latin? Or is it a latinisation like "Cama," "Cham," "Cambines," for *Hāma*? I have never met a form *Chastius*, and the Germanic form postulated is *Hasti*. We get that in "Hæstingaceaster," the Chester of the sons of *Hāsti*.

ALFRED ANSCOMBE.

FINANCIAL ASPECT OF THE DEFEAT OF THE SPANISH ARMADA.—Can any one throw further light on the following account?

A single banker secured Queen Elizabeth from all the danger with which she was threatened by the *soi-disant* invincible armada. When the Queen was apprised of the designs of Spain, she had no ships capable of being opposed to the Spanish fleet; a part of those lying in the ports and docks could only be used after twelve months, and great anxiety prevailed. This banker, however, being well acquainted with the state of the Spanish finances, knew that the Spanish fleet could not set sail, except through the medium of bills which were to be drawn upon the Genoese Bank. He therefore conceived the idea of buying up all the papers or bills that could be met with in every commercial town in Europe, and depositing them in the Bank of Genoa, that by his large remittances he might have the said Bank so much in his power, as to incapacitate it, whenever he chose, from giving any aid to the Spaniards.

Being well aware that all that was required was to let those remittances remain at Genoa until the season should obstruct the sailing of the fleet, he calculated that these exchange operations would cost about £40,000 sterling, and he proposed to the Queen to extricate her at this price from the dilemma. The proposal was accepted and carried into effect, with so much secrecy that Philip's hands were tied, and he could not send out the fleet till the following year.

I presume that the banker referred to is Sir Thomas Gresham. Can any one suggest any other name?

W. C. E.

UMBRELLAS.—Can any one tell me of any literature (books or articles) on the history and use of umbrellas (chiefly ceremonial) in the different countries of the world? I believe the umbrella has appeared in Nineveh.

Do the Burmese and other Eastern nations take the idea of using it as an emblem of royalty from the ancient Assyrians?

M. P. S.

"*VOX POPULI, VOX DEI.*"—We all know that Christ was crucified by the voice of the people. The Iconoclasts destroyed untold numbers of works of art at the time of the Reformation—also by the voice of the people. More were destroyed then on the Continent than in England, but Cromwell's Ironsides, voicing the people, made up for it afterwards.

What other instances can be produced to show how often that arbitrary assumption of the voice of the people being the voice of God has erred, and done untold mischief?

W. DEL COURT.

Chalet Meryem, Arcachon.

BISHOP THAT BANNED BURNT MILK. — In Tusser's 'Five Hundred Pointes of Good Husbandrie,' there are two references to a Bishop that banned burnt milk:

With Bishop that burneth, thus know ye
them all,
Or—with Bishop that turneth and burneth
up all.

Blesse Cisley (good mistris) that Bishop doth
ban
For burning the milke of her cheese to the
pan.

Two explanations are given by commentators:

(a) That the maid, running after a Bishop for his blessing, leaves milk on the fire and finds it burnt to the pan on her return. with the result that she would curse the prelate.

(b) That the allusion is to the Bishops that burnt people for heresy, which gave rise to the sayings, when meat was over-roasted or porridge burnt, "the byshope has put his fote in the potte" and "the byshope hath played the coke." In the 'Lamentation of a Christian against the City of London' (1545), we read "I feare the byshopes blessing, which is a fayre fyre."

Is it possible that there was a bishop who gave utterance to a good all-round, wholesale curse on dairymaids who burnt their milk when making cheese, and that Tusser tells mistresses they should be thankful to him for doing so?

Did dairymaids ever have a patron saint?

R. HEDGER WALLACE.

NATHANIEL LEE, the dramatist. According to the 'Dict. Nat. Biog.' xxxii 364, he was the son of the Rev. Richard Lee, Rector of Hatfield. What was the name of his mother? When and where was he born in 1653?

G. F. R. B.

DR. MATTHEW LEE, one of the benefactors to Christ Church, Oxford, was born in Northamptonshire, in 1694, according to the 'Dict. Nat. Biog.' xxxii. 364, and was the son of William Lee. I wish to obtain further information of his father and if possible the name of his mother, and the full date of his birth.

G. F. R. B.

NAME OF GENERAL WANTED.—In Chap. vii. p. 61, of 'The Outsider,' by Hawley Smart (1897), the author writes:—

A well-known General Officer, whose devotion to "the green sward and numbers up," was only exceeded by his personal popularity. Many will recollect the snow-white moustache and immovable senerity of that veteran punter's countenance, which no reverse could disturb, whose genial manner was never affected, however hard the battle went against him. He has gone, and the scenes he loved so well, know him no more. Let us trust he sleeps soundly.

In chap. xiv. p. 127, of the above novel the author names this character as "General Lovett," but I assume this to be fictitious.

Can any lover of the "sport of kings" identify this gentleman?

FREDK. C. WHITE.

REV. THOMAS CÆSAR, M.A.—This cleric, son of Sir Julius Cæsar, Master of the Rolls, was preferred to an Anglesey living in 1627. As his father was thrice married, can any light be thrown as to who was his mother? Where was he educated, and what clerical appointments did he hold prior to his nomination to the benefice in the Bangor Diocese?

ANEURIN WILLIAMS.

WHARTON IN NEWMAN'S 'GRAMMAR OF ASSENT': REFERENCE WANTED:—Cardinal Newman, in his 'Grammar of Assent' (ed. 1881, p. 46) quotes (without giving the reference) what he describes as a line of Wharton's:

"Revolving swans proclaim the welkin near."

I should be grateful if one of your readers would tell me where this line is to be found. Apart from the context it seems unintelligible, but the poet can hardly have intended to write nonsense.

A. H. PAINE.

Replies.**PROVERBS AND PHRASES OF THE DAIRY.**

(cxlvi. 192, 237).

The following has been compiled from British and foreign sources, and a record of same may be found useful.

English.

All is not butter that comes from the cow.

As wise as Waltham's calf that ran nine miles to suck a bull.

Nothing turns sourer than milk.

A cow may catch a hare.

Set a cow to catch a hare.

I talk of chalk and you of cheese.

Many a good cow has a bad [or evil] calf.

Butter's once a year in the cow's horn.

The cow little giveth, that hardly liveth.

The cow that's first up gets the first o' the dew.

The King's cheese goes half away in parings.

There will no butter cleave to my head.

They that have good store of butter may lay it thick on their bread.

They that have good store of butter may put some in their shoes.

They that have no other meat, bread and butter are glad to eat.

To come home like the parson's cow, with a calf at her foot.

To eat the calf in the cow's belly.

To eat the cheese in the trap.

What is a pound of butter among a kennel of hounds?

You have eaten Hull cheese [you are drunk].

When the cuckoo comes to the hare born,

Sell your cow and buy your corn;

But when she comes to the full bit,

Sell your corn and buy your sheep.

Who'd keep a cow, when he may have a pottle of milk for a penny?

You can't sell the cow and have her milk.

You see no green cheese but your teeth must water.

Milk is white,

And lieth not in the dyke,

But all men know it good meat:

Ink is all black,

And hath an ill smack,

No man will it drink or eat.

She looked on me as a cow on a bastard calf.

Steal my cow to give away the hide.

Take a man by his word, and a cow by her horns.

That's for that, as butter's for fish.

The cow knows not what her tail worth till she has lost it.

If you buy the cow take the tail in the bargain.

If wishes were butter cakes, beggars might bite.

As thin as a Banbury cheese.

Hit or miss for a cow heel.

Hunger will break through anything except Suffolk cheese.

A collier's cow and an alewife's sow always well fed.

He that would eat a buttered faggot, him go to Northampton.

His bread is buttered on both sides.

His calves are gone to grass.

His cow hath calved.

His milk boiled over.

He has got a piece of bread and cheese in his head.

Cotherstone cheeses will cover a multitude of sins.

To butter bacon.

As warm as a mouse in a churn.

As wanton as a calf with two dams.

As sure as if it had been sealed with butter.

As natural to him as milk to a calf.

As cows come to town, some go some bad.

A rope and butter, if one slips, the other will hold.

Madge, good cow, gave a good meal, but then she cast it down again with her head.

Margery, good cow, that gave a gallon milk, and kicked down the pail, bewrayed the milkmaid.

Milk says to wine, "Welcome friend."

It is no more to him than a crab in a cow's mouth.

If you would live for ever

You must wash the milk off your liver

Kiss, till the cow come home.

Look to the cow, and the sow, and wheat mow, and all will be well enow.

Like a cat round hot milk.

Teach your grandame to sup sour milk

When the fern begins to look red,

Then milk is good with brown bread

As comely as a cow in a cage.

As freely as St. Robert gave his cow

Every man as he loveth, quoth the good man when he kissed his cow.

What should a cow do with a nutmeg

You eat above the tongue, like a calf.

Lincolnshire,
e hogs give soap and cows give fire.
him who owns the cow take her by
l.

not alone for calf that cow loweth,
t is for the green grass that in mead
groweth.

stones in butter, and you may sip
th.

er is gold in the morning, silver at
nd lead at night.

elts like butter in a sow's tail.

me it early, or come it late.

May comes the cow-quake.

l-butter [a flogging].

i will have good cheese, and have old,
must turn him seven times before he
is cold.

must not let your mousetrap smell
se.

ed cheese hath no master.

weak like a mouse in a cheese.

may as well tell me that the moon
e of green cheese.

looked as if butter would not melt
mouth; but cheese would not have
her.

butter will stick to his bread.

on the butter side, except on

a guid coo than a coo o' a guid

cheese, naething.

s cheese goes hauf away in pairings.

nkered as a coo wi' ane horn.

l-willy coo should hae short horns.

in a clout is soon out.

butter or whisky'll not cure, there's
for.

nk little of butter-milk when I'm
it.

cat had a churn her paw would
in it.

f her head the cow is milked.

er begins at the cow's stakes.

dripping April brings milk to cows
ep.

e got the hiccup from the bread and
ou never ate.

n of one cow—a man of no cow.

ould drink the cream, and say the
had was an old rogue.

R. HEDGER WALLACE.

(To be continued).

GENERAL CHARLES DE PREUX (cxlvi. 249).
—As the name is not in Jullien de Courcelles' 'Dictionnaire historique et biographique des généraux français,' it would seem that Charles de Preux belonged to the Spanish army. I. B. Rietstap's 'Armorial général' gives the arms of a family de Preux of Vevey. So it is tempting to conjecture that the third line of the inscription,

ELVETI FRANC. IBERUS,

represents "Helveticus, Francus, Iberus," or "Helvetico-Franco-Iberus," and indicates the three successive nationalities of the dead man. The 4th and 5th lines:

Q. S. LUD. FRANCIAE

NUPER HISPANICI ORDINIS EQUES,

if Q. can be an abbreviation of *quondam*, would mean "formerly chevalier of St. Louis of France, now of the Spanish Order."

According to this view, General Ch. de Preux was a Swiss by birth, or at least by extraction, and had entered the French service and afterwards the Spanish. The Order of St. Louis was suppressed at the time of the French Revolution. These suggestions may perhaps serve as stepping-stones towards the right explanation.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

I have obtained the enclosed from a friend, Mr. Francis Cope, by way of reply to the querist. Should he wish to pursue the matter a letter to the Mayor at Lyons would doubtless procure him any information of local knowledge.

The order may be mentioned in Larchet's illustrated book of the French Orders to be seen at the B.M.

I have glanced casually through Napier's 'Peninsular War,' which in my copy is not indexed, but failed to meet the name.

Translation of Monumental Inscription in St. Mary Magdalene's Churchyard, Bridgnorth.

Here lies
General Charles De Preux
Swiss-French-Iberian

Treasurer of the Council of Lyons of France
of the late Spanish Order Knight

A man very illustrious
with military and civil
virtues endowed

whom captivity did not humiliate
nor death terrify

He departed on the 29th day of May in the year
of Salvation 1813

Of age 76.

Strategus. The Roman equivalent for our "General" is *Imperator*, which is the original of the French "Empereur," and probably *Strategus* (στρατηγός) was adopted to avoid confusion.

Elveti for *Helveti*.

Q.S. for *Quacstor Senatus*.

Lud. Is not this a mistake for "Lugd.," i.e., *Lugdunensis Franciae*=of Lyons.

Nuper Hispanici Ordinis Eques is good mediæval Latin for knight of the late Spanish Order. There are four Orders of Knighthood in Spain, none of which enjoys this title. Did Joseph Buonaparte establish a Spanish Order, or was this done by the King or Regent during the French Invasion and afterwards abolished?

Lyons was taken by the Republicans on Oct. 9, 1793, and De Preux might have been Treasurer afterwards.

Switzerland was called *Gallia Lugdunensis* by the ancients (Pliny and Tacitus), as being that part of Gaul in which Lyons was situated. This would account for *Elveti* in line 3. There does not appear to have been any town of importance bearing a name beginning with *Lud.*, though Louth in Lincolnshire is believed to have been Latinized into *Luda* by mediæval scrivener.

It is suggested that De Preux was a native of Lyons which made him *Elveti*, a French subject which made him *Franc*, a Knight of the Spanish Order which made him *Iberus*.

W. H. MANCHEE.

'N. E. D.' OR 'O. E. D.' (cxlvi. 227).—The question is whether 'New English Dictionary' or 'Oxford English Dictionary' is the proper title of the great dictionary. The name of this book has been a moot point for many years. If my memory is correct our late editor, Joseph Knight, writing *ex cathedra*, said positively, that its name was and would be 'Historical English Dictionary,' and for some years that title flourished, appearing as often as, or oftener than, 'New English Dictionary,' each disguised under its initials. In my opinion the true title of a book is that which appears on its title-page. If it is objected that 'New English Dictionary' might mean a dictionary of New English, it may be equally objected that 'Oxford English Dictionary' might mean a dictionary of Oxford English. The editorial suggestion that 'O. E. D.' might mean a Dictionary of Old English shews the troublesome confusion entailed by the ever increasing habit of using initials instead of words. I remember writing many years ago that it was remarkable that 'N.E.D.,' 'O.E.D.,' and 'H.E.D.,' although they looked different, really meant the same book. Even 'C.O.D.' for 'Concise Oxford Dictionary' has ap-

peared occasionally, not to mention E.D.D., D.N.B., P.R.O., B.M., M.I., which last means Mounted Infantry, and sometimes Monumental Inscriptions

After protesting against departing from the title on the title-page, I may add that it is indispensable that we should have one name only for the dictionary, in view of the fact that frequently in one number of 'N. & Q.' perhaps on the same page, two names appear for the book.

If brevity is, of all things, most desirable, let the word "English" be omitted, and let the name be the 'New Dictionary.' We do not use "English" when referring to Bailey's, Johnson's, Dyche's, Webster's, Ogilvie's, etc. dictionaries. But 'New Dictionary' would, I suppose, become 'N. D.' or "No Date."

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

I have always referred to this great dictionary as 'N. E. D.' for reasons which all librarians and bibliographers will appreciate. We are slaves of the title-page ("A New English Dictionary") and so long as the present edition is extant, it should be known as the 'N. E. D.' It will be well to have a common or universal abbreviation, as at present it is called by many names by the general public. It will be years before such a work will be superseded, and until then it will be "New." 'O. E. D.' may suggest "Old," but it is certainly to be preferred to 'N. O. D.' which is sometimes used. Personally I think 'N. E. D.' fits the work for this generation.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

As a formula, I think 'N. E. D.' is to be preferred to 'O. E. D.' as the former has become popularised by 'N. & Q.' for its readers. If, however, I were writing to *The Times* or *Spectator*, or any other periodical, I would say, for brevity's sake, 'Oxford Dictionary,' though, of course, the work is not specially identified with the university centre in the same way that the designations, Oxford Movement, Cambridge Edition of Shakespeare, Port-Royal Philosophy are identified with those localities.

'N. E. D.' too, has a less Hebraic aspect than 'O. E. D.'

N. W. HILL.

ASTRONOMICAL BLUNDERS IN FICTION (13 S. i. 487; cxlvi. 53, 66, 125, 260, 278).—The rotation of the Moon: The Moon does not turn on its own axis but it rotates on the axis of

n about 28 days, with the same towards the Earth, but always regards the Sun, and together with it goes round the Sun in about

r, the late Robert John Lecky, keen on the heresy of the Moon on its own axis, and to convince me made a little appliance which

id of a 4½ in. strip of brass half-penny, at the other end he had a smaller strip, 2½ in., and on this a penny and a farthing. The penny represents the Sun, the farthing the Moon. You turn the strip on its pivot, and you see that the farthing—the Moon—on its own axis, but on the axis of the penny, and that the Moon face is always towards the Earth and changes as the Sun.

JOHN LECKY.

AUTOMATA: "ROBOTS" (cxlvi).—In Offenbach's opera, 'The Tales of Hoffmann', one of the heroines, Olympia, is an automaton, whom the hero mistakes for a real woman. These 'Tales' are based in part on earlier German fairy tales. In the French play 'La Poupée', the heroine pretends to be a life-sized talking and walking doll which her father has made and which is eventually broken. There was introduced into England a German play 'The Golem', in which the Golem is a clay monster endowed with a magic talisman. This was said to be based on a Jewish legend.

of the Robots probably originated in Butler's 'Erewhon' and 'Erewhon Revisited', where he gives the reverse of the coin, a nation which refuses to use machinery for fear that they might become more powerful than their masters. Butler works out the idea fully in the arguments which the learned men in Erewhon used to convince their fellow-citizens that the machines would only in the end learn how to use themselves and enslave mankind.

M. H. DODDS.

USE OF COFFEE (cxlvi. 116).—In heading a correspondent doubted the veracity of 'The Diary of Lady Anne', recently edited by Miss F. G. Estlin, on the grounds that "the

Coffee Chamber" at Hampton Court is mentioned there in the last years of Elizabeth, whereas coffee was not introduced into England until after the Restoration. The following passage from 'The Elizabethan Stage,' by E. K. Chambers, vol. i., p. 45, chapter, 'The Court of Queen Elizabeth,' suggests that the word "coffee" is a misprint or mistranscription of "coffer." Lady Anne's relatives were trying to obtain for her the post of a maid of honour, and it was natural that when she was at court as a young girl of fourteen she should be taken to the chambers of the maids of honour.

There were the six maids of honour, who were not salaried officers, but girls of good birth, for whom the Court served as a finishing school of manners, and who attended the Queen in public, sat and walked with her in the Privy Chamber and Privy Garden, and kept her entertained with the dancing she delighted to witness. They were generally dressed in white, and were lodged in the Coffer Chamber under the care of a lady called the Mother of the Maids.

For the lodging in the Coffer Chamber, doubtless where the "sweet coffers" were kept, see Sydney Papers, ii, 36.

M. H. DODDS.

BRERETON, CHESHIRE: SAINT-MAURICE, BURGUNDY (13 S. i. 428, 491).—The following accounts of the two folklore topics of old Japan respectively resemble not a little the wondrous stories attached to these European localities in the seventeenth century:—

(1) In the province of Shinano there is a Buddhist church named Onsenji, founded A.D. 1304. Every time when the death of its chief priest approaches, it is foreshown by a solid stone naturally shaped into a *muhôtô* (tombstone of a peculiar configuration), coming down the river Hoshikawa of its own accord, as it were, till it stops invariably at Hashiba, a spot near the church. Tradition says it is a mountain-god's present despatched from a lake four Japanese miles above the spot. Should the doomed priest send it back one or two miles, declaring that its present form displeases him, another stone would arrive conformed to his taste; but should he retire from his station at the first appearance of the portent, he can survive somewhat longer than otherwise. (Fujisawa, 'Densetsu Shinano no Maki,' Tokyo, 1917, p. 130).

(2) The co-called Big Fen (Oonuma), prov. Dewa, contains altogether sixty-six islands, originally named after the sixty-six

Japanese provinces. From spring till autumn, they are daily seen some of them floating about the water—sometimes twenty or thirty at the same time. In the spring and summer days, the luxuriant blooms of azaleas, the wistaria, and the kerria, which overgrow them, casting their variegated shadows upon the water surface, make the scenery unique. When any islet intends to move it quakes and then goes forth, pushing aside the neighbouring islets, which is extremely strange! The devotee sometimes practices divination, observing the movements of one of the islets he has chosen for the purpose (Kikuoka, 'Shokuku Rijindan,' 1742, tom. iv). In Furukawa's 'Tôyû Zakki,' 1788, tom. ii., all this marvel is denounced as a quack priest's artifice. For a miraculous floating islet in Europe, see Kuno Meyer, 'The Irish Mirabilia in the Norse "Speculum Regale",' *Folklore*, vol. v., no. 4, pp. 304-5, Dec., 1894.

KUMAGUSU MINAKATA.

Tanabe, Kii, Japan.

DRUMS OF HUMAN SKIN (13 S. i. 430; cxlvi. 139).—MR. E. A. G. STUART asks if there was any parallel to the conceit of John Zizka, the blind Bohemian general, in requesting that his skin should be made into a drum-head. I have discovered one in my records of eccentric wills. An American, a Mr. Sauborn, desired that his body should proclaim the glory of the Republic. He left a large sum of money to Professor Agassiz, in return for which the Professor was, by scientific process set forth in the will, to tan the testator's skin into leather and from it to have a drum made. Two of the most suitable bones of his body were to be made into drumsticks, and with these a Mr. Simpson, to whom Mr. Sauborn left the bulk of his property, was on every 17th of June, to repair to the foot of Bunker Hill and at sunrise beat on the drum, "the parchment of which had been made out of the testator's skin, the stirring strains of 'Yankee Doodle.'"

I am inclined to think that the Professor Agassiz was Alexander (1835-1910) and not his father Jean Louis (1807-73). My newspaper cutting, about ten years old, calls him "the late Prof. Agassix," so it is evidently referring to the son, who was a famous zoologist. Perhaps some American reader can state if Sauborn's request was complied with.

II. PROSSER CHANTER.

Whetstone, Middlesex.

HENRY IV AS "EARL OF DERBY" IN THE LEVANT (cxlvi. 118, 160, 199).—My query has elicited nothing beyond what I already knew. Is it not surprising that so little is recorded of a rather remarkable event? We know that Henry passed about two months in Cyprus as the guest of James I de Lusignan, and at the same time a number of other Englishmen were accompanying Lord John de Ros of Hamlake on an embassy from Richard II to the newly restored Court of the Lusignans. The magnificent sculptured heraldic achievement on the north face of the "English Tower" at Budrum (Halicarnassus) has some reference to this period of English interests in the Levant, but where are there any literary records of it? Henry IV was in Cyprus in the spring of 1393, but seems not to have returned to England until 1399. Did he take part in the disastrous crusade of the French and Hungarians ending at Nicopolis in 1396? Some Englishmen are said to have been present.

Cyprus.

G. J., F.S.A.

"THE LADY IN THE LOBSTER" (cxlvi. 230, 273).—In the second reply on p. 273 it is said that "The Judge and, presumably, his fishmongers place the 'Lady' in the head of the lobster, the Dictionary seats her in its stomach."

Is there any difference of opinion? Unless the internal arrangements of the lobster are very unlike those of its relative, the crayfish, both statements are correct: "In front of it [the heart], and therefore in the head, is a large rounded sac, the stomach."—T. H. Huxley, 'The Crayfish,' p. 29.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

CHRISTIAN NAME (cxlvi. 156, 218, 256, 276).—Of course Texel is an island. "Who deniges of it?" But "the mouth of the Texel" is a lawful expression and does not imply a belief in the existence of a river bearing that name. A comparatively limited acquaintance with older English writers (I cannot answer for the modern usage; it may or may not be the same) will show that "the Texel" is used again and again for the channel which separates Texel from the Helder, or for the anchorage under shelter of the island.

James Howell in his 'Familiar Letters,' I. i. iv (v), writes, "I am newly landed at Amsterdam, . . . I was pitifully sick all the Voyage . . . and at the mouth of the Texell we were surprised by a furious

st, so that the Ship was like to split some of those old stumps of trees with that River is full."

"River" he evidently means the, or the channel across the Zuider

. 5. xi. he speaks of a ship "which en built in the mouth of the Texell," before this, at I. 2. xxii, we learn that seven ships which were built for his ty in the Tessell are ready."

ys (May 9, 1665; June 8, 1665; July 55; etc.) writes of ships going "into Texel," or being "in the Texel."

W. Temple, in his 'Observations upon united Provinces,' chap. vi, has "The nce of the Tessel, and Passage over udder-Sea, is more dangerous than a e from thence to Spain, lying all in and narrow Channels." Evelyn—

is enough to add that Hume, in ing the sea-fight of August 11, 1673, The hostile fleets met at the mouth Texel."

n a seaman's, especially a foreign sea-point of view, the name Texel would t the passage into the Zuider Zee, Marsdiep. A part of the Zuider Zee the name Texel Stroom.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

ARS OF ASHBURTON, DEVON (cxlvi. — (1) Looks like being Francis od, admitted pensioner at Emmanuel e, Cambridge, 14 March, 1643/4; itioner from Charterhouse; Matric- 1644; B.A. 1647; D.D. 1660 Reg.); Archdeacon of Totnes, 1660-93; idary of Exeter, 1662-93; Died 27 1693; Will (P.C.C.) 1693. (Venn's ni Cantabridgienses'). J. C.

NT BOROUWLASKI (See also 'Marrow-' 13 S. i. 331, 437, 467, 517; cxlvi. , 125).—A correspondent at the last e of these references asks if there is stence a likeness of the Count. I , not exactly a likeness, but a highly d sepia drawing of a street scene in m, in which he undoubtedly appears, on a very small scale. The drawing , lettering, nor artist's name; and it arefully done, that I should have sup- that it must have been copied from a were it not that it certainly belonged o Mrs. Robert Arkwright, and prob- o her father, Stephen Kemble, and it refore more likely to be an original a copy. I should be glad to know if

there is a print of this description.

Size about 7 inches high by 5½ wide. A cobbled street ends in a steep descent under an ancient gateway. On the wall on the left is the street name, "N Bailey." Some torn advertisements are on the walls, one of which is of "Mr. Matthews," "Trip to Paris." On the left pavement are a Bishop and a lady giving alms to a beggar on crutches: beyond them are two street sweepers. On the right pavement is a well-dressed gentleman (perhaps Stephen Kemble) with his hat off, addressing the dwarf, who also has his hat off. The dwarf is in black with white hair or wig, his back being turned to the spectator. No doubt all these persons are well-known Durham characters of their day.

G. E. P. A.

MAURICE FITZ GIBBON, ARCHBISHOP OF CASHEL (12 S. xi. 107).—At the above reference (Aug. 5, 1922), appeared a note from my pen on the above, contributed some time previously, and written in complete ignorance that in Sept. and Dec., 1921, and in March, 1922, Dr. Daniel A. Binchy had been publishing, under the title, 'An Irish Ambassador at the Spanish Court,' in an Irish quarterly, called *Studies*, instalments of the only adequate account that has ever been attempted of this curious personality. Dr. Binchy, who prefers to call him Mac Gibbon, has completed his biography by further contributions to *Studies*, for March and September, 1923, and March, 1924.

Dr. Binchy leaves the date and place of the Archbishop's death more or less an open question. Can these questions not even now be settled?

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

CHURCH CLOCKS WITH BLUE FACES (13 S. i. 173, 237, 334, 397).—On a recent visit to Bournemouth I noticed the clock of Christchurch Priory, once painted blue and gold, had now grown green with age, and was badly in need of repainting. It may sound a paradox, but so far the nearest approach in colouring to the dial of St. Clement Danes that I have lighted upon was the clock on the grand stand at Newmarket, the day of the Cambridgeshire last October!

At Wimborne Minster there is a large orrery, or complex astronomical clock inside the bell tower, which is connected with the figure of a British Grenadier outside, that strikes the quarter-hours on two bells: a sort of volvelle, or luminary, as noted by

MR. GUNTHER at the third reference; see also 'N. E. D.' s.v. *volvelle*. This clock has to be wound up every day, and the guide declared it had been going continuously since its construction in 1320 by Peter Lightfoot, a monk of Glastonbury, who also designed similar instruments at Wells Cathedral, Exeter and Ottery St. Mary.

The Wimborne dial plate has three discs, of which the inner, white, contains a globular earth, the middle blue, exhibits the moon and stars, and the outer one allows the sun to revolve in a white circle, and marks the 24 hours on the Ptolemaic principle, while the figure outside strikes the quarters.

N. W. HILL.

21, Montague Street, W.C.

'ERNEST; OR POLITICAL REGENERATION' (cxlvi. 269).—The author is Capell Lofft, the younger (1806-1873). See his life in the 'D. N. B.' It is there stated that the book "was soon withdrawn from circulation," and that a second edition with the title, 'Ernest, the Rule of Right,' appeared in 1868.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

The author of this booklet was Capell Lofft (1806-1873). He was the fourth son of Capell Lofft (1751-1824), a miscellaneous writer, and was born at Troston Hall, Suffolk, Feb. 19, 1806. He was educated at Eton, 1814-25, and King's College, Cambridge, of which he was the Craven University Scholar, 1827; B.A. 1829; M.A. 1832; and a Fellow to 1837. He became a Barrister, Middle Temple, 6 June, 1834. He was the author of several other works which are listed in the B.M. Catalogue. He died at his estate, Millmead, in Virginia, U.S.A., Oct. 1, 1873.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

THE LONG S (cxlvi. 252).—It is probably impossible to state the latest date that the long s was used in printing. Your correspondent will find some letters on this subject in *The Times* during July, 1917.

'Meed's Old English Letter Foundries, 1887,' p. 52, note, says:—

This reform, which was an incident in the general typographical revolution at the close of last century, is usually credited to John Bell, who discarded the long "s" in his *British Theatre* about 1791. Long before Bell's time, however, in 1749, Ames had done the same thing in his *Typographical Antiquities*, and was noted as an eccentric in consequence.

Hansard notes the retention of the long "s" in books printed at the Oxford University Press as late as 1824.

Messrs. Hoare, the bankers, still retain the old style of writing on their cheque forms.

A. H. W. FYNMORE.

Littlehampton.

In 'N. & Q.' 1 S. xi. 49, EDEN WARWICK stated that the latest book he found printed with the long s was 'The Diversions of Purley,' printed by J. Johnson, 1805. There is an editorial note that J. Bell, the Strand bookseller who printed and published an edition of Shakespeare, 'The British Theatre,' and 'The Poets,' about 1795, first set the example, which soon became general, of discarding the long s. The note adds, "As the Elzevir type is now coming into fashion the long s and its combinations will remind us of olden times."

Timperley's 'Encyclopædia of Typographical Anecdote' does not deal with the question, but perhaps Johnson's 'Typographia' (1824) or Hansard's work on the same subject (1825) might refer to such an important alteration in printing.

H. PROSSER CHANTER.

THOMAS DODD: 'CONNOISSEUR'S REPERTORY' (cxlvi. 65).—Your readers may perhaps be interested to hear that the MSS. of Dodd's 'Connoisseurs' Repertory' are in the British Museum (Add. MSS.), a fact I have only recently ascertained.

G. W. YOUNGER.

SIR ROBERT CLAYTON (cxlvi. 251).—Sir Robert Clayton was elected Member for the City of London on Feb. 10, 1678, and the date of the return was Feb. 17. He was member during his Mayoralty. I have not been able to discover any evidence of his seeking a peerage. At the inauguration of Sir John Moore as Lord Mayor (he was a partizan of Charles II) some verses were written in praise of Moore, and among them occur the lines:

Sir Bob would have a Commonwealth
And cry down Monarchy.

Clayton died July 10, 1707, and left his estates to his nephew, who became a baronet in 1731, and whose descendants married into the families of Lord Howard de Walden, Lord Holland, Earl of Pomfret, and the Marquis of Queensbury.

H. PROSSER CHANTER.

Whetstone, Middlesex.

Sir Robert Clayton was elected M.P. for the City of London on Feb. 10, 1678 (Old Style), the date of his return being given officially as Feb. 17, 1678/9. Manning and Bray's 'Surrey' says that

The industry of a long successful life, and a legacy equal to his own fortune which he received from his partner, will account sufficiently and honourably for the great estate he left behind him. It gives good reason to suspect the justice of Dryden's character of him in his virulent satire of "Absalom and Achitophel" and to suppose that it originated in party motives, to which indeed that poet is well known to have prostituted his talents.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

SIR WILLIAM TURNER (cxlvi. 213, 260).—The Kirkleatham Registers, transcribed and indexed by Mr. John Charlesworth, and printed by The Yorkshire Parish Register Society, give under 'Burials,' vol. i, p.132: "Sir Wm. Turner, Mar. 22, 1692."

A. E. OUGHTRED.

SIR JEFFREY JEFFREYS (cxlvi. 157, 199, 217).—MR. HORNBY STEER in his reply states that Robert Jeffreys "was buried at St. Dionis Backchurch, where there is a stately monument to his memory." St. Dionis Backchurch was, I believe, demolished in 1878; the bells were removed to All Hallows. Was this monument moved there also?

WALTER F. GAWTHORP.

"SR" IN PROPER NAMES (cxlvi. 231, 274, 294).—The name of the Ven. Archdeacon I. H. Srawley, D.D., may be seen in the 'Cambridge University Calendar' and in "Crockford."

EDWARD BENSLEY.

AUTHOR WANTED (cxlvi. 270):—

If thou with Momus love to Carpe,
Or Zoilus like to pine,
Either doe something of thine owne,
Or elce not carpe at myne.

These lines are based on an epigram of Martial (i. 91):—

Cum tua non edas, carpis mea carmina, Laeli.
Carpere vel noli nostra vel ede tua.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

Notes on Books.

Seven XVIIIth Century Bibliographies. By Iolo A. Williams. (London: Dulau. 18s. net).

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL STUDY is widely developing in abundance of information, the definition of aims, and attractiveness in the method of presenting results; and this increase in merits is easily to be marked in the book before us. There is no more scholarly or enthusiastic worker in this field than Mr. Iolo Williams, and, in particular, none more acutely discern-

ing in the matter of eighteenth century poetry. His foreword ought to awaken the dormant bibliographer in any studious breast: it sets out the scope and happy promise which the eighteenth century still offers to the lover of first editions, even if his opportunities of hunting be restricted and restricted likewise his purse.

Of the seven authors the most important bibliographically—as in every way the greatest—is Goldsmith; and it is mainly consideration of his work, especially the two comedies, which has brought Mr. Williams to the interesting conclusion that it is a mistake, in the case of certain books, to speak of or look out for a "first issue" of the first edition—understanding by that expression a portion of an edition in which all the copies printed and issued at one time have common peculiarities which differentiate them from the remainder of the edition issued later. The separate sheets or half-sheets, he notes, may occur in several varieties, and there was no uniformity about the combinations in which they were made up into volumes. The bibliographical description of such examples goes into minutest detail, so that supposing anyone to have the luck to light on an undiscovered first edition of 'The Good-natured Man' or 'The Vicar of Wakefield,' he will be able to mark down its exact place among the variants.

An excellent sign of the grace that is in Mr. Williams is his freedom from the collector's spirit, his subordination, when all is said, of bibliographical to literary interest, an order of things which actually heightens the former. Of Goldsmith and Sheridan, reasonably enough, he gives no biographical account; but to the other five bibliographies,—to Armstrong, Aken-side, Shenstone, Collins and Churchill—he prefixes a short biography, with a few pages of criticism and quotation. All this is very good—the criticism none the less so because it is that of one who is genuinely further advanced in this particular field of taste than most of us, and therefore enjoys what it affords with an unusual alertness. Thus, for example, we agree with him in every word he says of Shenstone's 'Landslip'—but the "dewy fingers" of Spring, and the "feet" of fancy are for us such frigid bits of imagery that they neutralise even the effect of the singularly beautiful line—

"How sleep the Brave, who sink to Rest,"

and make it impossible for us to say with him that this poem of Collins's is "possibly the noblest, the most touching, of all laments for English dead." It is, perhaps, in his power to re-animate for himself, and for like-minded readers, images and phrases which have grown cold and stiff that Mr. Williams evinces most clearly his native responsiveness to the eighteenth century. It is united with a play of delicate humour which seems to spring from the same root in him.

We learned with some surprise that the British Museum possesses not a complete set of the first editions of any one of these seven authors. Completeness, however, will, it appears, to the end, miss finality, for there are

several titles which have not been substantiated, which most probably are "ghosts," yet can never be shown certainly to be so, and will continue to tease the collector with hopes.

Mr. Williams has here and there a good remark on Johnson, and we found ourselves wishing for a discourse from him on Johnson's verse, which might well be more read and considered than it is at present.

Banstead: Three Lectures on its History. By Sir Henry Lambert. (London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.; Sutton (Surrey), William Pile).

WE are glad that this very pleasant and instructive little course of lectures has been issued in book-form. It was given at the Council Schools, Banstead. Sir Henry Lambert is, of course, an authority on this bit of local history; and no one who has the least understanding of such matters can fail to perceive that he speaks out of a thorough knowledge, and selects out of a great wealth of collected material. In fact, students who have no special link with Banstead will find here several things worth making note of as illustration for wider purposes. One or two points we demur to—most emphatically, perhaps to the account of what there was to read in England before the Renaissance. This is unduly minimised—and we are surprised that a writer who, in other fields, is so admirably alert where the number and value of facts are concerned, so careful both in collecting and estimating, should here generalise so hastily.

Sir Martin Mar-peole: His Collier of Esses. Imprinted at London by Richard Ihones, 1590. (Tunbridge Wells: P. M. Barnard).

MR. BARNARD sends us this pleasant reprint of *Sir Martin Mar-peole*. It will be remembered that the title-page has it that it was "Workmanly wrought by Maister Simon Sooth-saier Goldsmith of London And offered to sale upon great necessity, by Iohn Davies." The text certainly gains in flavour by reproduction of the appearance of the original. The classical allusions seem to harmonise more closely with the Jewish and ecclesiastical associations, and the phrases, often enough happy, regain an original force. "Such clusters of Camelions, I think was never scene"—"Such crafty Crocadils that weepes, til they their praie have caught"—"Such delicacie, such delights, such diuvelish daintinesse"—all the evils of the times as Sir Martin sees them flourish more amusingly in black letter.

THE *Quarterly Review* for April is an excellent and many-sided number. Byron, naturally, has the foremost place in it—a critical survey of his work as a poet by Lord Ernle with whom in the main we think most readers will agree. None of the papers is likely to prove of wider appeal than Major-General Scott Moncrieff's 'Spirit of the British Soldier.' Mr. Bensusan writes delightfully on the Bee in Literature;

and Mr. William Archer has an important carefully reasoned examination of recent books on the Elizabethan Stage and Restoration Drama, which is provided with illustrations. Mr. Morgan's concluding instalment of his study of the personality of Lord Morley is most interesting where it touches Morley's view of the meaning of honesty and the obligation of morality in politics. Mr. Bowen-Rowland's paper, 'The Misuse of the Judiciary,' has some historical value besides its practical significance. Though science is beyond our scope, we cannot forbear to mention Dr. A. S. Russell's brilliant account of the Atom, as it now appears to the physicist.

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.

MESSRS. MARKS & Co., in their Catalogue No. 5, describe nearly 1,200 items. Their collection of Dickens editions and Dickensiana contains many tempting things: we may mention, of the latter, the 'Post-humorous Notes of the Pickwickian Club,' edited by "Bos," a "Pickwick Imitation," brought out in 1837 and running to 120 numbers, in 2 volumes 8vo. (16l. 16s.); and, of the former, a set of the principal novels in the first octavo editions—16 volumes, 60l., as also first editions of "Master Humphreys' Clock" (10l. 10s.); 'The Pickwick Papers' (10l. 10s.); 'Sketches by "Boz"' (12l.), and 'The Tale of Two Cities' (8l. 8s.). The Nineteen volumes of Roscoe's "Novelist's Library," with George Cruikshank's illustrations, in the original cloth, uncut, with labels and advertisements, should tempt some collector (1831-33: 27l. 10s.), while a collector, pursuing another line of interest, may well like to know of a good set (1825) of George Borrow's 'Celebrated Trials'—16l. 16s. Shelton's 'History of Don Quichote'—the first volume of the two being the second issue of the first edition—bound by Riviere, is offered for 75l. We noticed a copy of Grose's 'Antiquities' of England and Wales, 8 vols.; of Scotland, 2 vols.; Ireland, 2 vols.; Military, 2 vols.; 14 volumes, in all, priced 6l. 10s. (1784-1801), and a copy of the edition of Dugdale's 'Monasticon' by Caley, Ellis and Bandinel (25l.). 'The Ingoldsby Legends' in the edition of 1855, with illustrations by Cruikshank and Leech, and in a binding by Zaehnsdorf forms another attractive item (8l. 8s.) and a good copy of Blair's 'Grave' with Schiavonetti's etchings after Blake (1813), is also worth noting (3l. 3s.). William Austin's Translation of Cicero's 'De Senectute' (1648) for 5l. 5s.; the edition of Fielding's Works in 16 volumes, brought out in 1903 (5l. 10s.—a low price said to be owing to the want of one plate); eleven volumes (1883-1895); first editions of Kate Greenaway Almanacks (7l. 7s.); a copy of Farmer and Henley's 'Slang and its Analogues' (1890-1904: 10l. 10s.), and Swift's 'Gulliver' in two volumes—vol. i first edition; vol. ii second edition—offered for 14l., may further serve to illustrate the variety of things in an interesting catalogue.

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The Mandeville Canon.
Longwood, May 9, 1821.
Cadence n Heraldry.

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Notes.

THE MANDEVILLE CANON: A SUPPLEMENT.*

In the Catalogue of the Wrenn Library of the University of Texas† there are ascribed to Bernard Mandeville twenty-one pieces not considered in my 'Writings of Bernard Mandeville: a bibliographical survey.'‡ It is the purpose of the present paper to discuss the authenticity of these Wrenn ascriptions, not one of which, it may be announced in advance, is convincing.

It will be simplest to begin with those works which, by external evidence, can be demonstrated to be not by Mandeville.

1. 'An Ode to the sun, for the New Year.' 1707.

This, as can easily be ascertained in any competent bibliography, is by Elijah Fenton—in fact, his best-known work.

2. 'The Eagle and the robin. An apologue By H. G. L. Mag.' 1709.

The preface of this, in both the editions owned by the British Museum, is signed

* In the preparation of this article I have received valued aid from Dr. Arthur E. Case.

† 'Catalogue of the library of John Henry Wrenn' compiled by Harold B. Wrenn. Edited by Thomas J. Wise. 5 vol. Austin, Texas, 1920. I understand that Mr. Wise is not responsible for the Mandeville attributions.

‡ In the *Journal of English and Germanic Philology*, xx. (1921), 419-67.

"Horat. Gram"—an ascription accepted by the British Museum Catalogues. I can see no reason why the piece is not by Horatio Gram, Master of Laws.

3. 'The Metamorphosis of the town: or, a view of the present fashions?' 1730.

The British Museum ascribes this piece to Elizabeth Thomas. The correctness of this attribution is substantiated by an advertisement in the fourth edition (1744) of John Norris's translation of Robert Waring's 'Effigies amoris' (English title: 'The Picture of love unveil'd'), which lists the 'Metamorphosis' as by "the late Celebrated Mrs. Elizabeth Thomas."*

4. 'A Panegyric on a court.' By the author of 'The World unmask'd.' 1739.

5. 'The First satire of Juvenal imitated' by the same author, 'The World unmask'd.' 1740.

These works, of course, were ascribed to Mandeville under the not uncommon delusion that he wrote 'The World unmask'd: or, the philosopher the greatest cheat' (1736). Since, however, he demonstrably did not write or translate this book†, he did not write the two pieces by the same author.

For the authorship of the other pieces ascribed to Mandeville we must invoke internal evidence. One type of such evidence is the political bias of the work. We know that Mandeville was strongly Whig in 1720,‡ and this conviction may be traced as far back as 1709. In that year he praised the conduct of Marlborough;§ and he was probably the author of a controversial Whig tract which appeared in 1714.|| In 1703, however, we find Mandeville attacking George Ridpath's Whig *Flying Post*.¶ It may, therefore, be that Mandeville was a Tory at that time, turning his coat sometime between then and 1709. These facts concerning Mandeville's political

* 'The Picture of love unveil'd' (1744), title-page, verso.

† See my 'Writings of Bernard Mandeville,' *J. of Eng. and Ger. phil.* xx. (1921), 466-7.

‡ Cf. the defence of Whig policies in Mandeville's 'Free thoughts' (1720), ch. xi. and xii.

§ Cf. 'The Virgin unmask'd' (1709), pp. 148-51. The book was listed in the *Works of the Learned* for June, 1709.

|| 'The Mischiefs that ought justly to be apprehended from a Whig-government.' Concerning the authorship of this pamphlet see my 'Writings of Bernard Mandeville,' pp. 448-50.

¶ See 'Some fables after the easie and familiar method of M. de la Fontaine' (1703), p. 59.

opinions enable us to dispose of certain other of the Wrenn attributions.

6. 'The Dream of the solan goose.' 1709.
7. 'Bickerstaff's Æsop: or, the humours of the times, digested into fables.' [1709c].*
8. 'The Tale of my Lord the Owl, told by the blackbird.' 1718.

These three productions are definitely Tory, and 'Bickerstaff's Æsop,' in addition, has specifically Oxford associations.† 'Bickerstaff's Æsop' is the only work for whose ascription to Mandeville the Wrenn Catalogue gives any reason. It cites a note in George Aitken's copy of the book‡: "The Poems . . . are . . . usually accepted as the work of . . . Mandeville, and there does not seem to be any reasonable doubt that they are the produce of his pen." In the same copy is a letter from Edmund Gosse: "I should like to be able to discover its Author, but he could hardly have been other than de Mandeville." Concerning the statement that 'Bickerstaff's Æsop' is "usually accepted as the work of . . . Mandeville," I may say that during the seven years I have devoted to Mandeville I have never once seen the volume ascribed to him except in the Wrenn Catalogue. And as to Gosse's remark that the author "could hardly have been other than de Mandeville," it need only be noted that Æsopian fables of political intent were among the commonest literary fashions of the day, and that these particular fables are not at all Mandevillian. It is, however, enough to remember that the book is Tory at a period when Mandeville was Whig, and that its Oxford associations could hardly have been his.

We may also, on political grounds, dispose of the following:

9. 'Æsop at Amsterdam'. By Ludlow Redivivus. Amsterdam, printed for Myn Heer Vanden Flounder, boekverkooper, 1698. And sold by the booksellers of London and Westminster.

* 'Bickerstaff's Æsop' was apparently hardly under way before the middle of 1708, for it refers near its opening (p. 14) to the battle of Oudenarde (11 July, 1708) and near its close (p. 63) to the death of Prince George of Denmark (28 Oct., 1708). The preface was penned not earlier than April, 1709, for it mentions the *Tatler*. The book, however, seems to have been written before the capture of Mons, 20 Oct., 1709 (p. 17).

† Note the Oxford references in the first fable.

‡ Now in the Wrenn Library.

This booklet is strongly anti-monarchic and pro-republican, whereas Mandeville was both a monarchist and an opponent of democracy.* Besides, the Cromwellian Commonwealth, defended in the work, could hardly have been an issue to him.

10. The Law corrupted; a satire. 1706.

This very un-Mandevillian production is so full of legal technicalities that it must have been written either by a lawyer or someone who made law a hobby. Mandeville was not the first, and there is no reason to suppose that he was the second.

For most of the remaining pieces—all but one in verse—we must depend not on the thought but on the form. I am aware that this is usually a very precarious method of determining authorship, but in the cases here involved even an uncertain criterion assumes demonstrative force. The Wrenn attributions have been made not only without the slightest corroboration, but in the face of contents not in the least in Mandeville's vein. In view of the number of works written in his lifetime which are equally likely or unlikely, on such grounds, to be by him, the odds against his having written the books ascribed to him in the Wrenn Catalogue must be at least ten thousand to one. Any positive evidence, therefore, against his authorship, must be multiplied as if it were, so to speak, a weight placed on the long end of a lever so balanced that the long end is ten thousand times the length of the short end. And, even apart from this consideration, it will be found, I think, that the comparison of prosody about to be attempted will be somewhat more indicative than might in advance be supposed.

Our generalizations as to Mandeville's prosody are based on his five books of verse—'Some fables after the easie and familiar method of M. de la Fontaine' (1703), 'Æsop dress'd' (1704), 'Typhon' (1704), 'The Grumbling hive' (1705), and 'Wishes to a godson' (1712)†—in all nearly four thousand lines spanning the nine years between 1703 and 1712. The two characteristics which have been found most inform-

* See in 'Æsop dress'd' (1704) "The Hands, feet, and belly," and 'The Grumbling hive' (1705), line 10.

† I have excluded from my generalizations the four short erotic poems in the 'Wishes,' since these poems are different in intent both from Mandeville's other pieces and from the works listed in the Wrenn Catalogue.

are the proportion of aurally defective rhymes* and of feminine endings. The percentage of the former, which decreases as the date of the production grows later is, for the whole body of Mandeville's work, about 4 per cent. The ratio of feminine endings, which is large in direct proportion to the humorous intent of the piece,† is, for the five books involved, about 20 per cent. As will become apparent during the comparisons about to be essayed, Mandeville is fairly consistent in his use of aurally defective rhymes, and very consistent in the matter of feminine endings. Of the latter he is unusually fond, and they seem to affect a definite bias of his ear.

11. 'Æsop at Paris, his letters and fables.' Translated from the original French. Printed in the year 1701.

This booklet has no flavour of Mandeville. The *modus operandi* of the Wrenn Catalogue seems to have been to ascribe to Mandeville every work in the Library with 'Æsop' in the title, because Mandeville once wrote an 'Æsop dress'd.' His 'Æsop,' however, it may be noted, was a general and not a political satire (it was almost entirely a paraphrase of La Fontaine), whereas all the "Æsops" ascribed to Mandeville by the Wrenn Catalogue are political satires. 'Æsop at Paris' has some 7 per cent. of aurally defective rhymes, against about 15 per cent. in 'Æsop dress'd' (1703-4), 14 per cent. in 'Typhon' (1704), and 10 per cent. in the 'Grumbling hive' (1705), and a general average of 14 per cent. I infer nothing from this. But the feminine endings in 'Æsop at Paris' are under one per cent., against the 14 per cent. in 'Æsop dress'd,' the 36 per cent. in 'Typhon,' and Mandeville's general average of over 20 per cent. Only once did Mandeville use fewer

feminine endings than in 'Æsop dress'd': the 'Grumbling hive' has 7 per cent.

12. 'Of War.' A poem. Being an encomium on the bravery of the English nation 1701.

This piece—apparently by a Whig, for it is dedicated to Henry, Earl of Romney—betrays no suggestion of Mandeville's style. It several times pairs an hexameter with a pentameter, something Mandeville never does in his known writings; and it contains no feminine endings whatever.

13. 'The English Muse: or, a congratulatory poem. Upon her Majesty's accession to the throne of England.' 1702.

This strongly Jacobite production is very unlike Mandeville in tone. It is also anti-Dutch, an attitude hardly to be expected from the Dutchman Mandeville, who praises his country in the 'Fable of the bees.' 'The English Muse,' in all its 352 lines, contains only one set of feminine endings, and that is doubtful.*

14. 'The Fox set to watch the geese: a state-paradox.' 1705.

I can infer nothing as to this Tory poem from its defective rhymes or feminine endings.† It can, however, be said that both in content and movement it shows no trace of Mandeville.

15. 'A Poem to his Grace the Duke of Marlborough.' 1705.

This piece also shows no suggestion of Mandeville. Its aurally defective rhymes are about 2 per cent., as compared with the 10 per cent. of the 'Grumbling hive,' which appeared the same year, the 15 per cent. of 'Æsop dress'd' (1703-4), and Mandeville's general average of 14 per cent. Mandeville's lowest percentage in a poem of any length was over 4½ per cent.—in 'A Letter to Mr. Asgil' (87 lines), in 'Wishes to a godson' (1712); and the percentage of defective rhymes in 'Wishes to a godson' as a whole was over 8 per cent. 'A Poem to . . . Marlborough,' moreover, has, in over 300 lines, no feminine endings, and it thrice pairs an hexameter with a pentameter.

To illustrate the general unreliability of the Wrenn attributions, it may be noted that, whereas the 'Poem to . . . Marlborough' is Whig, the 'Fox set to watch the

* I have, of course, attempted to take into account the differences between eighteenth-century and modern pronunciation. Because of the difficulty, however, of being certain as to just what pronunciations our authors may have employed, my statistics as to defective rhymes should be taken with a caution not due to the computation of feminine endings.

† Thus the translations of Scarron's burlesque 'La Gigantomachie' in 'Typhon' and 'Wishes to a godson' contain the greatest proportion of feminine endings—slightly over 35 per cent. in each case. 'Æsop dress'd' and the 'Grumbling hive' contain the least per cent.—14 and 7 respectively.

In 'Wishes to a godson,' the title-poem contains about 20 per cent., 'A Letter to Mr. Asgil,' some 16 per cent., and 'On Honour,' about 18½ per cent.

* "Aspire, higher, tire" (pp. 7-8). "Procure, Pow'r" (p. 4); "Hours, ours" (p. 12) would not have been considered by their authors or readers as feminine endings.

† It contains about 6 per cent. of defective rhymes and 8½ per cent. of feminine endings.

geese,' just considered, which bears the same date of 1705, is Tory.

16. 'The Fickle courtier: or, love in a quandary.' A poem. 1710.

The evidence of prosody indicates overwhelmingly that this piece is not by Mandeville. The proportion of defective rhymes is less than 5 per cent. The feminine endings—which Mandeville would have employed especially in a humorous poem like this—number less than one per cent., against the 20 per cent of Mandeville's total output, and the more than 25 per cent. of the book published at the date nearest the 'Fickle Courtier'—the 'Wishes' in 1712. Stressed "ed" (èd) is used four times in the 210 lines of the piece, which is more than it is used in Mandeville's entire output. Finally, auxiliary "do's" and "did's" are often employed to form periphrastic presents and pasts of verbs—a practice not Mandeville's.

17. 'Æsop at Utrecht.' 1712.

This pamphlet contains no feminine endings whatever. It is not at all in Mandeville's manner.

18. 'A poem to the memory of Thomas late Marquis of Wharton'. 1716.

This piece, also without a suggestion of Mandeville, has only one defective rhyme in its two hundred lines (p. 9), and no certain feminine endings.*

19. 'The False steps of the ministry after the Revolution'. 1714.

This solemn prose pamphlet could scarcely be less like Mandeville. And, besides, it argues strongly against toleration of Jacobites, whereas in Mandeville's creed toleration—except of Catholics (and even here he was temperate in tone)—was a cardinal doctrine.†

There remain two poems which do more or less suggest Mandeville.

20. 'The Grand affairs of Europe, discuss'd in a dialogue between Louis a French Marquis, and Marcellus a German of quality.' Translated out of the original French, by an English Lord. 1702.

21. 'The Ball. Stated in a dialogue betwixt a prude and a coquet, last masquerade night, the 12th of May,' 1724.

The first poem has a prose introduction which is decidedly in the manner of the preface to 'Some fables after the easie and

familiar method of M. de la F. (1703). One of the rhymes, also, a Dutchman not quite master of language: "Silver" and "pilfer"

The piece, however, is in anapaestic measure nowhere employed by Ma

'The Ball' contains no feminine although a large proportion might be expected from Mandeville in a poem of this nature. But, since our statistics as to Mandeville's verse do not carry us beyond 1724. The piece, at any rate, suggests Mandeville. It contains, for instance, a reflection made elsewhere that prudery is a genuine ally to wit. And it was issued by Mandeville's publisher, J. Roberts.

Do these considerations, however, justify us in attributing either 'The Grand Affairs of Europe' or 'The Ball' even tentatively to Mandeville? Certainly not. Works were ascribed to an author because they were not out of his vein. Logogues would be smitten by a wit; almost every author would have fatigued him thousands of volumes, and an unacknowledged book would be attributed to scores of writers. We may then, as we now stand, dismiss these two pieces; but, of course, with heavily multiplied findings, may discard the attributions to Mandeville considered above—attributions of probability only alien to him in manner, but without definite evidence of another origin. The Mandeville Canon is where it was when the Wrenn Catalogue was printed.

I record here as a supplement to an earlier article on Mandeville's writings the following bibliographical details:

A second edition of 'The Mischief which might be feared from a despotic government' (1714) was advertised in the *Postman* for 11-13 Jan., 1715, under the title of 'Non-Resistance an useless thing in Just Reigns . . . The Second Edition. Printed for J. Roberts in Warwick Street, price 6d.' It is perhaps significant evidence of the authorship of this pamphlet that the book advertised in the above notice was the *Fable of the bees*.

Of the two 1711 issues of the 'Tale of the Bees' the one not mentioned on the title-

* "Power, Hour" (p. 8) is more than doubtful.

† See 'Free thoughts on religion, the church and national happiness,' ch. ix.

* Cf. 'The Virgin unmask'd' (1724), and the 'Fable of the bees,' ed. Kaye,

"to be had of the Author" is shown by the fact of a "cancel" in the other to be the first. The 1711 and the 1715 issues of the 'Treatise' are the same edition. The two 1730 issues are the same edition.

The three issues of the 'Free thoughts' bearing the date of 1720, 1721, and 1723, are all the same edition, the title-pages only differing. In the 1720 issue, the last page of the preface is sometimes numbered "xix," sometimes "ixx."

The 'Virgin unmask'd' of 1731 is a re-issue with new title-page of the edition of 1724.

F. B. KAYE.

Northwestern University, Illinois, U.S.A.

TOMBSTONE INSCRIPTIONS IN THE CHURCHYARD OF ST. LAWRENCE'S, UPTON-CUM-CHALVEY, SLOUGH.

(See 13 S. i. 426, 506; cxlvi. 94, 168).

137. Sacred | to the Memory of | Revd.
George GROSSMITH | many Years | Vicar of
this Parish, | who died | July the 27th,
1764, | aged 53 Years. | Also | of | Mary
his wife, | who died | December the 15th,
1779, | aged 63 years.

138. Charles Edward RILEY, d. July
11th, 1886, aged 51. Elizabeth Sarah
RILEY, his wife, d. Sept. 19th, 1891,
aged 56.

139. John STEVENS of this parish, d.
Jan. 1st, 1836, aged 82. Susanna his
wife

140. Susanna Elizabeth WINTER, d.
June 1st, 1880 aged 74. Francis WINTER,
d. Sept. 7th 1886, aged 77.

141. Charles BROWN, Nurseryman, d.
May 26th, 1836, aged 41. Edward BROWN,
d. Sept. 3rd 1882 aged 77.

142. Elizabeth daughter of Thomas and
Elizabeth BROWN, d. Dec. 16th, 1852, aged
37. George F. W., eldest son of Fred.
BROWN, and grandson of above, d. March
11th, 1870, aged 12.

143. Elizabeth BROWN, relict of Thomas
BROWN, junr., d. June 24th, 1833, aged 53.
Frederick BROWN, their youngest son, d.
July 17th, 1874, aged 56.

144. Thomas BROWN, son of Mr. BROWN,
Nurseryman of this parish, d. Oct. 9th,
1817, aged 42.

145. Thomas BROWN, Nurseryman, of
this parish, d. Sept. 1st, 1814, aged 67.

146. Emma TURNER, 2nd wife of Wil-
liam TURNER, statuary of London, and
daughter of Thomas BROWN, Nurseryman,
of this parish d. Sept. 25th, 1808, aged 25.
Robert her son, d. July 19th, 1808, aged
5 months.

147. In Memory of | Mary BROWN, wife
of Thomas BROWN of this parish | who
departed this life | Oct. the 20th, 1786,
aged 36 years. | Also Ann BROWN, daughter
of | the above Tho. & Mary BROWN, | who
departed this life | Jan'y. the 8th, 1778,
aged 15 months. | Likewise Sarah Eliza-
beth | Daughter of the above, | who de-
parted this Life | May the 2nd, 1782, aged
11 weeks. |

This sacred spot contains all my soul lov'd
here,

A virtuous wife and sweet companion dear,
Who ever merit, ever charm possess'd
That made her lovely and to make me
bless'd.

Two infants dear sleep by their Mother's
side,

Early they fled to join their native skies.

148. Mary Anne TURNER, wife of Wil-
liam TURNER, statuary in London, and
daughter of Tho. BROWN, Nurseryman, of
this parish, d. Feb. 23rd, 1806, aged 27.
Anne their daughter, born April 22nd,
1804, d. April 8th, 1819.

149. Mary BROWN of this parish, d. Oct.
1st, 1805, aged 85. [This stone was erected
by her son Thomas Brown, Nurseryman of
this parish.]

150. Elizabeth, wife of William Rowland
BRAGG, d. Feb. 7th, 1861, aged 57. Wil-
liam Rowland BRAGG, d. Feb. 4th, 1875,
aged 69.

151. Elizabeth DORRELL, d. June 29th,
1868, aged 5 years and 3 months. Arthur
Edward DORRELL, d. Dec. 30th, 1869, aged
2 years and 4 months. Alfred Charles
DORRELL, d. Feb. 2nd, 1870, aged 18 months.

152. Elizabeth DORRELL, d. Dec. 29th,
1852, aged 9 years and 9 months.

153. George DORRELL, d. Jan. 10th, 1870,
aged 58.

154. Mary STALEY, d. Dec. (?) 29th,
1858, aged 8(?) days. Margaret Frances
William, born . . . d. April 16th, 1858.

155. Henrietta Sydenham BELL, daugh-
ter of General Robert BELL, d. April 19th,
1888, aged 75.

156. Charles Prentice BARRETT of Eton,
solicitor, d. May 6th, 1867, aged 52. Sarah
his wife d. Dec. 25th, 1888, aged 85.

157. Rosa COHEN, d. July 31st, 1862.

158. George FORDHAM, d. Oct. 12th, 1887, aged 50. Penelope Amelia Hyde FORDHAM, d. Sept. 9th, 1867, aged 3.

159. William DIXON, son of Matthew and Mary DIXON, d. June 6th, 1809, aged 18.

160. In Memory of | Mr. John BANCE | of this parish | who departed this life Oct. 20th, 1764 | aged 50 years. | Also Mr. John BANCE, jun., son of | John and Ann BANCE, of this parish. He departed this life May 1st, 1797, aged 37 years. | Ann BANCE, wife of the above John BANCE, senr., d. Sept. 22nd, 1808, aged 75. Mr. John GREENWOOD of the King's Head Inn, d. Dec. 19th (?), 1814 (?), aged 61. Sarah GREENWOOD his wife, and daughter of Ann BANCE, d. Nov. 4th, 1821, aged 64.

161. Elizabeth Jane HEDGES, only daughter of James and Jane HEDGES, d. March 31st, 1861, aged 19. James HEDGES, her brother, d. July 28th, 1869, aged 24.

162. James HARRIS of this parish, and of Datchet, d. Oct. 25th, 1853, aged 64. Ann his wife, d. Oct. 31st, 1840, aged 47. She was interred at Eton.

163. Margaret White (wife of Springall THOMPSON), born Feb. 8th, 1825, d. Aug. 20th, 1897. Springall THOMPSON, born Oct. 30th, 1820, d. Feb. 13th, 1899. Charlotte Eliza, their daughter, born Nov. 30th, 1852, d. March 26th, 1855.

164. Thomas STANBOROUGH, Innkeeper, of this parish, d. Jan. 11th, 1856, aged 58. Maria STANBOROUGH, his wife d. Jan. 26th, 1856, aged 64.

165. Sophia Frances Evelyn HARVEY, wife of Edward Nourse HARVEY of Overross, Herefordshire, and The Purlieu, Hythe, Hants, born July 9th 1823, d. July 15th, 1896.

166. Arthur Herbert KENNEDY, born at Shrewsbury, June 6th, 1846, d. at Slough, March 29th 1885.

167. Here Lyeth the Body | of Francis the son of | Charles & Elizabeth | WINTER. He died | February 2nd, 1754, | aged 19.

168. Here Lyeth the Body | of John the son of | Charles & Elizabeth | WINTER. He died | Novembr. ye 7th, 1753, aged 22.

169. In memory of | Sarah PHILBE, she died June ye 7th, 1751, | aged 45 years, | wife of William | PHILBE.

170. In memory of | Elizabeth WINTER, wife of | Charles WINTER, | who died February 22nd, 1756, | aged 55 years. | Mr.

John WINTER, her grandson, d. May 20th, 1805, aged 34.

171. James CATTERSON, born Sept. 26th, 1825, d. Novr. 24th, 1875.

172. Helen, wife of Joseph MORLEY, formerly of Breadsall, near Derby, d. at Slough, April 6th, 1881, aged 62. Joseph MORLEY, d. April 13th, 1891, aged 79. William Bateman MORLEY, d. Feb. 5th, 1893, aged 49.

173. Inscription completely worn away: on Footstone . . . R. 1878.

174. Benjamin TAYLOR, late H.M. Bengal Civil Service, born Feb. 27th, 1795, d. April 4th, 1874. Elizabeth Harrison his wife, born April 24th, 1807, d. Novr. 3rd, 1875.

175. Thomas HODGES, d. Feb. 29th, 1868, aged 82. Maria Jane BLISS, for many years his servant, d. March 8th, 1868, aged 62.

176. Mary, wife of William PHILLIPS, of Slough, d. Jan. 28th, 1868, aged 67. William PHILLIPS (Scots Fusilier Guards), d. June 9th, 1881, aged 76. Mary A. S. PHILLIPS, their daughter, born 1835. Henry PHILLIPS, their son d. Nov. 12th, 1891, aged 48. Buried at Kensal Green.

N. R. KER.

Eton College.

(To be continued).

LONGWOOD, MAY 9, 1821.—The 103rd anniversary of Napoleon's burial approaching, the following description of it will appear opportunely. From *The Times*, July 9, 1821:

Extract from a private letter, St. Helena, May 15, 1821.

Buonaparte was buried on the 9th in Sanc Valley, a spot selected by himself, with the full military honours paid to a General of the first rank. His coffin was carried by Grenadiers. Count Montholon and General Bernard were the pall-bearers, Madame Bertrand, with her family, following. Next came Lady Lowe and her daughters in deep mourning; then the Junior Officers of the Navy; the Staff of the Army; last Sir Hudson Lowe and the Admiral brought up the rear. The 66th and 20th Regiments, the Artillery, Volunteers and Marines, in all full 3,000 men, were stationed on the surrounding hills about half-way up, and when the body was lowered into the grave three rounds of eleven guns were fired by the Artillery. His grave was about 14 feet deep, very wide at the top, but the lower part chambered to receive the coffin. One large stone covered the whole of the chamber. The remaining space was filled up with solid

masonry, clamped with iron. Thus every precaution is taken to prevent the removal of the body, and I believe it has been full as much by the desire of the French Commissioners, as from the wish of the Government of the island. The spot had been previously consecrated by his priest. The body of Buonaparte is enclosed in three coffins, of mahogany, lead, and oak. His heart, which Bertrand and Montholon earnestly desired to take with them to Europe, was restored to the coffin, but it remains in a silver cup, full with spirits. His stomach his surgeon was anxious to preserve, but that is also restored, and is in another silver cup. As everything relating to a great man must be of extreme interest, I should tell you, that after attending the funeral, I paid a visit to his residence. I was shown his wardrobe by Marchand, his valet, and a more shabby set-out I never beheld. Old coats, hats, and pantaloons, that a midshipman on shore would hardly condescend to wear. But Marchand said, it was quite an undertaking to make him put on anything new, and then after wearing it an hour, he would throw it off, and put on the old again. An officer's guard is appointed to watch over his grave. Bertrand, Montholon, and the rest of the household will return to England in the Camel store-ship, which sails in about a fortnight. Drawings have been taken by Captain Marryatt, of the spot where Buonaparte lies buried and also of the procession to his funeral.

Captain Frederick Marryatt, the novelist, was one of the three junior naval officers who accompanied the Governor, General and others to the Death Chamber the morning after Napoleon expired, and made a sketch of the scene and of all present. Later he carried the despatch conveying the intelligence of Napoleon's death to England.

E. H. FAIRBROTHER.

LAMBERT FAMILY.—In 12 S. x. 182, 232, I contributed an account of the family of Ralph Lambert, Bishop of Meath. A couple of further facts, since discovered, may be put on record. The first supplies a date wanting in Dalton's 'George the First's Army':

Yesterday Morning [i.e., 24 March, 1739/40] died at his House in Molesworth's Fields, Captain Lambert, on English Half Pay, Son to the late Lord Bishop of Meath. He was a Gentleman of Universal good Character, which makes his Death greatly lamented. (*Faulkner's Dublin Journal*, March 22-25, 1739/40).

This was Montague Lambert, Lieut., 1st Carabiniers (6th Dragoon Guards). I have not found proof that he ever held the rank of Captain.

The following refer to the first marriage of his daughter, Sarah.

Prerogative Marriage Licence, 1763, Richard Bayly and Sarah Lambert.

At Newry, Major Bayly, of the Young Buffs, to the agreeable Miss Lambert (*Sleator's Public Gazetteer*, May 10-14, 1763).

Died, at Warrenstown, in the County of Down, Major Richard Bailie, of the Young Buffs (*Faulkner's Dublin Journal*, Nov. 10-13, 1764).

The Prerogative Will of Richard Bayly, Major in Sir Robert Hamilton's Regt. of Foot, was proved in 1765. This was the 108th Foot, reduced in 1763.

HENRY B. SWANZY.

The Vicarage, Newry, Co. Down.

INK-HORNS, INK-CLASSES, INK-STANDS (See 9 S. iv. 166).—In 1895 I drew attention to the apparently recent (1680) introduction of ink-glasses in place of ink-horns. I now add a note or two:—

c. 1595. Portrait of man writing: Dutch school (Amsterdam, No. 145). Small metal inkstand.

1604. The eleven Commissioners, by Marcus Gheeraedts (Nat. Gallery). Metal inkstand, with ten holes for quill-pens round the edge.

c. 1635. A betrothal, by Velasquez (do.). Glass inkstand on the table.

1656. Great figure-group by B. v. der Helst. Amsterdam, 1138). Leaden inkstand, with hole for pen.

1728. Houbraken. Calling of Matthew. Metal inkstand with two or three pen-holes.

RICHARD H. THORNTON.

MEMORABILIA OF THE MOMENT.

The Royal North Devon Hussars paraded at Barnstaple Parish Church on Sunday, Apr. 27, for the unveiling by Lord Fortescue of the memorial to their comrades, 180 officers and men, who fell in the war. The regiment—as the mural tablet recalls—served in Palestine, Gallipoli, Egypt, France and Belgium. This was its last parade; it is now merged in the 96th Royal Devon Yeomanry Brigade, R.F.A.

L'Intermédiaire for Apr. 10 gives the text of an unpublished poem by Verlaine, which, as the contributor, M. Armand Lods, tells, has been recovered and given to the public by M. Marcel Coulon in the 'Problème de Rimbaud. Dated 1875, and entitled 'London Bridge,' it may be of some interest to our readers.

LONDON BRIDGE.

ce grand fleuve de boue
Roulent tous les débris fangeux de la Cité:
Tu verras par moment briller une clarté.

Une paillette d'or où le soleil se joue,
 Et si tu peux, regarde à présent dans mon
 cœur;
 Peut-être y verras-tu, quelque vague lumière.
 C'est comme un souvenir de sa beauté
 première,
 Et c'est assez, vois-tu pour le rendre
 meilleur.
 Car l'espoir est pareil au soleil qui se joue;
 Tous deux ont le pouvoir de créer ces
 clartés:
 Quelques rêves divins pour les cœurs dé-
 vastés
 Et quelques reflets d'or pour les fleuves
 de boue!

PAUL VERLAINE.

What exactly, in modern parlance, is a shrine? Its original sense was "box" or "casket"—cf the German *schrein*—and, in particular, the box used for a reliquary. Thence it might be used for the receptacle containing any venerated object—as the niche of a holy image; for the part of the church in which a shrine stands; for a tomb and for a temple. The modern orator and journalist, however, have so extended the use of the word that it seems now to cover any sort of memorial and the great obelisk unveiled last Monday at Chatham, in memory of the men of the Royal Navy lost or buried at sea during the war, is called by *The Times* a "naval shrine"—one of the "shrines of the 25,563 ranks and ratings who have no other grave but the sea." Are we to take "shrine" and "monument" and "memorial" as equivalent terms? And if we are to adopt this use (which we rather deprecate), what will the word "enshrined" presently come to mean? It is curious to note that *monumentum* had something of the same development—but in the opposite sense, from "memorial" to "sepulchre."

The Times of Apr. 30 prints the interesting announcement, from New York, that the problem of producing clear fused quartz at a cost which will allow of its being manufactured for commercial purposes, has now been solved. It was recently exhibited at Lynn, Massachusetts, by the General Electric Company, in an amount a thousand times larger than has ever been seen before. Fused quartz lets through the ultra-violet rays of sunlight; and the communication notes that whereas an optical glass transmits 65 per cent. and ordinary glass no more than 25 per cent. of light, a fused quartz rod 39in. long will transmit 92 per cent. of the light passed through one end of it.

Queries.

We must request correspondents information on family matters of only interest to affix their names and address their queries in order that answers be sent to them direct.

THURIOT DE LA ROSIERE.—Is it possible to locate the position of the house in which Thuriot was living during October, 1871, in Paris? I have a letter of his, written the day of Marie Antoinette's execution, in which he refers, thus:—"Antoinette n'est plus—A 4 heures du matin elle a été jugée, à midi elle est passée sous les fenêtres, 5 minutes après elle a été guillotinée."

The five minutes between his window and the scaffold is no doubt an exaggeration, yet the house must have been somewhere near the place de la Révolution (now Concorde). In the 'Almanack Nationale' for 1871, which purports to give the addresses of the deputies to the Convention, Thuriot is given as No. 30 rue St. Honoré.

According to contemporary accounts, Marie Antoinette left the gates of the Conciergerie at 11 a.m., and the execution took place at four minutes past 12, four minutes only having been expended in preparation on the scaffold. She would no doubt have been walking along the rue St. Honoré as far as the place de la Révolution, and so in the place de la Révolution. Thuriot's house may have therefore been close to the

Is it known how this street was originally numbered? At the present day, the low numbers are at the other (eastern) end.

CHARLES LINCOLN.

DRAKE'S PELICAN.—Froude tells that the Pelican in which Drake sailed round the world was brought up to Deptford and preserved as a remembrance of the voyage. I ought perhaps to be ashamed of my ignorance, but I do not know its future. Can any one tell me?

IDDESLEY.

MOGADOR.—In 'The World as I see it,' p. 101, I read: "Mogador derives its name from the nearby shrine of Sidi Abdol. It was a Scotch sailor who became a Moor, named Sid McDoul, and after his death a saint—the patron saint of Mogador—who gave his name to the town." Is this a fact, and if it is where can I find further details of this sailor saint?

J

FUNERAL CUSTOM: COVERING OF MIRRORS.
—I shall be grateful for any information, with or without references, about the custom of covering the mirrors of a room in which a dead person is laid out, and especially of any account of the reasons given for their action by those who follow this tradition. According to Grimm ('Deutsche Mythologie,' 4th ed., 1875, ii. 492), the Lithuanians do it because they believe the dead rise and show themselves in mirrors. I have been unable to obtain any satisfactory explanation from orthodox Jews.

THEODORE BESTERMAN.

Longbows.—A friend of mine who is much interested in antiquities made a statement a few days ago that there were no longbows now in existence in England, no one having taken interest enough in the matter to preserve any of them. Can anyone tell me if this is a fact, or whether some do not still exist in museums?

HENRY G. BRENGLE.

"STONE LATS," "MOTIES," "CUNDIFE," "SLENT."—In accounts of expenditure in 1698 on extensive repairs and other work at the kiln, provided by the authorities of the Borough of Clitheroe, for the drying of their grain by the inhabitants of the borough, the following entries occur:

	£	s.	d.
Pd to Widdow Dewhurst man for stone			
lats for ye kilne	1	2	2
Pd to George Gray Stocks for cutting			
ye lats and moties	0	13	6
Pd for ye moties to Mary Dewhurst ...	0	2	0

"Latt" usually signifies a lath. Was this term ever applied to stone? What were "stone lats"? What were "moties"?

In an account for repairs to the drying kiln in 1681 we find:

	£	s.	d.
It pd to Henery Balaye for a Millne			
Stone for ye Cundife	00	03	00

"Cundife" I take to be "cundeth," given by Halliwell as a North Country word for conduit. It is not, however, clear why a mill stone was bought for the conduit, unless it was as a large stone to be used as a cover, and probably was an old one, and could therefore be bought at a cheap price. There was certainly not sufficient water-power at the kiln to work a mill stone. Can any reader explain?

At a Court for the Borough of Clitheroe in 1608 the Jury made the following by-law:

We lay a pain that every man against his house betwixt the Castell and Church shall slent the street every wyke at the sight of two men to be appointed by the baliffes, in payne of xijd, for every default v yeardes from their houses, or els to myddel street, and carry it away.

As what was "slented" had to be carried away, "slent" here apparently means to sweep or scrape. I have been unable to find this meaning in any dictionary. The nearest I have found is in Webster, who gives "to turn aside" as an obsolete meaning of "slent." I shall be glad of any light as to this word.

WM. SELF WEEKS.

Westwood, Clitheroe.

SIR THOMAS BROWNE AND AUSONIUS.—In Tract VII, entitled 'Of Ropalic or Gradual Verses, etc.,' Sir Thomas Browne has ascribed to Ausonius a poem beginning:

Spes Deus æternæ stationis conciliator.
(Wilkin iv. 193).

This poem, however, is not to be found in the Delphin edition of Ausonius' works (London, 1823). There do not seem to be any rhopalic verses in his poems. Is the line in some work falsely ascribed to Ausonius?

In Warton's 'History of English Poetry' (ii. 362; London, 1840) mention is made of a piece of unknown authorship, 'Disticha de Moribus ad filium,' which was printed at Rostock in 1572 under the name of Ausonius. It is difficult to explain Browne's mistake, unless he was quoting from a volume containing works not usually assigned to Ausonius, as he has mentioned in his 'Common Place Books' Ausonius's "large description of Burdeaux" (Wilkin iv, 409). Archbishop Tenison in his preface to the Miscellany Tracts (1684) has copied Browne's notes on Ausonius without acknowledgment (Wilkin iv. 120).

H. G. WARD.

SIZARS AND THE WOOLSACK.—Macaulay in his Biography of Oliver Goldsmith writes:

In his 17th year Oliver Goldsmith went up to Trinity College, Dublin as a sizar Goldsmith was quartered not alone in a garret. . . . From such garrets many men . . . have made their way up to the Woolsack or to the Episcopal Bench.

There are several instances of elevation to the Episcopal Bench, both as Bishop and Archbishop, from such humble beginnings as poor Goldsmith's. I cannot, however, trace any instance of such elevation to the

Woolsack. Will some kind legal friend aid in the quest, if I have overlooked any name?
FREDK. C. WHITE.

EDMUND COPPINGER.—Can anyone give me any information about this person, who is described in the year 1584 as being of London, Esquire. Date of birth and death and account of any offices held by him will assist.

L. A. VIDLER.

Rye.

BYRON'S 'HOURS OF IDLENESS.'—What are the differences between the First, Second and Third impressions of this book? I have heard it mentioned that the printers published one impression without Lord Byron's consent. Can anyone give information hereon?

A. K. MAPLES.

"F. W."—Who was "F. W." who drew or cut pictures for *Once a Week*?

J. M. BULLOCH.

45, Doughty Street, W.C.1.

"PALADIN."—Who was "Paladin," who wrote 'Glances at Great and Little Men' (1890)?

J. M. BULLOCH.

THOMAS RAVIS, BISHOP OF LONDON, was "born at Old Malden in Surrey, probably in 1560" ('Dict. Nat. Biog.' xxvii. 319). Can any correspondent of 'N. & Q.' supply me with full date of the Bishop's birth and particulars of his parentage? Though no mention is made of his marriage in the Dictionary, his widow is said to have taken Sir John Borlase as her second husband. If this is so, I should be glad to obtain the date of the Bishop's marriage and particulars of her parentage.

G. F. R. B.

OLD BALLAD WANTED.—Can any reader give me a copy and also the author's name of an old ballad, of which the following is the first verse:—

For my Lord Privy Seal, and my Lord President,

The one Duke of Kingston, the other of Kent;
Newcastle, Roxburgh—these are such things
That Pinky would starve if he showed them
for Kings,

Which nobody can deny.

Pinky is probably one of the Penkethmans who were successively owners of a booth at Bartholomew Fair.

JAMES SETON-ANDERSON.

39, Carlisle Road, Hove, Sussex.

"PRO CUTE PELLEM" is said to be the motto of the Hudson Bay Company, and has been claimed as a Horatian quotation. Some experts may kindly say whether this is the case and where in Horace (or some other Latin author) the phrase as to be found?
A. M.

Replies.

PROVERBS AND PHRASES OF THE DAIRY.

(cxlvi. 192, 237, 308).

Danish.

The sheep that bleat the most give the least milk.

He must have plenty of butter, who would stop everybody's mouth.

He who has plenty of butter may put some in his cabbage.

A lean calf forgets to skip.

If it is to be luck, the bull may as well calve as the cow.

The watchdog does not get sweet milk unless there be drowned mice in it.

A little dog, a cow without horns, and a short man, are generally proud.

The cow is milked, not the ox; the sheep is shorn, not the horse.

Butter spoils no meat, and moderation injures no cause.

A cow is not called dappled unless she has a spot.

Dutch.

He keeps his word as the sun keeps butter.

Who has butter on his head must keep from the sun.

That's like buttering the scaffold

He does not let his cheese be parted from his bread.

First a turnip, then a sheep; next a cow, and then the gallows.

Choose a Brabant sheep, a Guilder ox, a Flemish capon, and a Friezland cow.

Milk the cow, but don't pull off the udder.

A cow-year, a sad year; a bull-year, a glad year.

When the calf is drowned, they cover the well.

When the cask and the steward fall out we hear who stole the butter.

Eat bread that's light, and cheese by weight.

The cow does not know the value of her tail till she has lost it.

He that hath a head of butter must not come near the oven.

'Tis well that wicked cows have short horns.

The headle's cow may graze in the church-yard.

rench.

He who recovers but the tail of his cow does not lose all.

A cow from afar gives plenty of milk.

A cow does not know what her tail is worth until she has lost it.

It is the old cow's notion that she never was a calf.

It is like looking for a black cow in a burnt wood.

Spanish.

The full-fed cow makes company of her ill.

Pound the garlic, Pedro, whilst I grate the cheese.

Be not a baker if your head is butter.

He who eats the King's cow lean, pays for it fat.

The cow that does not eat with the oxen, her eats before or after them.

Cheese from the ewe, milk from the goat, butter from the cow.

Portuguese.

The gentle calf sucks all the cows.

My neighbour's goat gives more milk in mine.

Don't be a baker if your head is made butter.

Iran.

God gives a curst cow short horns.

All is not butter that comes from the cow.

He who lets the goat be laid on his shoulders is soon after forced to carry the milk.

If you let them put the calf on your shoulders it will not be long before they jump on the cow.

Italian.

He does not allow the cheese to be taken from his bread.

There is no hair in his butter.

Vine on milk is good for all; milk on wine is venom.

German.

Black cows give white milk.

Who steals a calf, steals a cow.

When the calf is stolen, the peasant finds the stable.

Cheese and bread makes the cheeks red.

The headle's cow may graze in the church-yard.

Good faith stole the cow.

It is not till the cow has lost her tail that she discovers its value.

The cows that low most give the least milk.

The cow licks no strange calf.

The cow gives milk through her mouth.

He goes about it like a cat round hot milk.

There come just as many calf-skins as cow-skins to market.

The bailiff's cow and another cow are two different cows.

Ministers, like bread and butter, generally fall on the right side.

Russian.

The dog sees the milk but the snout is too short.

Too much butter will not spoil the broth.

It fits like a saddle on a cow.

The calf sometimes catches the wolf.

The cow may be black but the milk is white.

Serbian.

Every cow licks its own calf.

A cow may be black but her milk is white.

It is better to be a bull for a year than a cow for a hundred years.

Of what use is a cow which gives a bucketful of milk and kicks it over.

Arabian.

Him who makes chaff of himself the cows will eat.

The promise of the night is rubbed with butter, which melts away when the day shines on it.

Indian.

If you have no cow, milk an ox.

Milk pleases the body, and friendship the heart.

For the sick cow a crow, for the sick man a Brahmin.

They waste not the polish on the cow's horn.

One can choke a guest with curds.

This list is very sketchy and incomplete, but it indicates how some dairying ideas and phrases are common proverbial sayings in various countries.

R. HEDGER WALLACE.

CARCASSES OF CROMWELL, IRETON AND BRADSHAW (cxlvi. 227, 270, 282).—I read with much interest the article in your issue of March 29, relating to the carcasses of Cromwell, Ireton and Bradshaw.

Some time ago I had the opportunity of seeing what purported to be the head of

Oliver Cromwell, which was, and I believe still is, in the possession of Mr. Horace Wilkinson, of Mildenhall Rectory, Suffolk. Very full details of this curious head are given in the *Archæological Journal* of September, 1911. I would also refer your readers to Mr. A. J. C. Hare's 'Walks in London,' vol. ii, p. 409, wherein is a letter which appeared in *The Times* of Dec. 31, 1874, on the same subject.

In the *Archæological Journal* mention is made of the procession of the three bodies above mentioned, from the Red Lion Inn, Holborn, to Tyburn, and the subsequent hanging, which is said to have taken place on the anniversary of King Charles's death, Jan. 30, 1661.

SLIGO.

The following extract from the original MSS. of 'The Journal of George Fox,' the Quaker,* may be of interest in this connection:

Though o: c: at Dunbar fight had promised to ye Lord yt if hee gave him ye victory over his enmys hee woulde take away tyths &c: or else lett him bee rowled Into his grave with infamy.

But when ye Lord had given him victory and hee came to bee chiefe hee confirmed ye former lawes yt if people did not sett forth there tyths they shoulde pay treble and this to bee executed by two Justices of Peace in ye country: upon ye oath of two wittnesses. But when ye Kinge came in they took him uppe and hanged him: and buried him under Tyburn where hee was rowled Into his grave with Infamy: and when I saw him hanginge there I saw his worde Justly come upon him.

Mrs. Robert Spence has an etching representing the above scene.

NORMAN PENNEY.

5a, Milburn Road, Bournemouth.

CADENCY IN HERALDRY (cxlvi. 213, 258, 276, 294).—The irregular and unauthorised adoption of temporary marks of cadency as permanent and hereditary brisures of the paternal arms, has been the cause of much confusion in heraldry. These temporary marks—label, crescent, mullet, etc.—were assigned merely to distinguish the order in seniority of the sons of a gentleman of coat armour so long as they remained members of his household. Even after the death of the father, the younger sons may continue, without impropriety, to bear the paternal arms with the temporary marks of cadency, until they themselves become heads of separate families. But all sound heraldic

authorities agree that they cannot legitimately transmit to their posterity the arms so differenced; but must obtain a fresh grant imposing a permanent mark of cadency. The case is very clearly summed up as follows by Mr. J. H. Stevenson, in his 'Heraldry in Scotland,' pp. 280-283 (Glasgow, 1914):

The use of the latter [temporary marks of cadency] as perpetual and hereditary figures, although occasional among some of the most eminent families in England and Scotland, has been very justly censured by various heraldic authorities, including Douglas, Spelman, Mackenzie and Nisbet. Dugdale observes that these minute differences do not show the time of descent, "neither can it be known," he says, "which of the crescent-bearers was the uncle or nephew." In like manner Mackenzie, who in 1680 traces the system from a French origin, but says it has been abandoned in France, urges various objections against the use of the figures in question as permanent marks of difference. . . . He condemns the practice as having confounded all the ancient coats and filled our escutcheons "with more crescents and mullets than are in the arms of all Europe beside."

Monreith.

HERBERT MAXWELL.

I am obliged to DOM OSWALD HUNTER BLAIR for his reply to my query, as he grasps its point, and like myself has never found it treated of in any manuals of heraldry; hence my query. Let me put it again, perhaps more plainly.

Supposing that a man entitled to coat-armour has six sons. The eldest marries and has sons, and survives his father. Consequently during his father's life-time bears on his shield the eldest son's cadency mark, the label. The second, third, fourth and fifth sons arrive at maturity, but die in rotation during their father's life, and issueless. The sixth, and youngest son, marries and has sons, and survives his father. Should he always retain the birth cadency mark of a sixth son, viz., the fleur-de-lys; or is he entitled to assume the cadency marks appertaining to his elder brothers at their respective deaths, and so eventually bear on his shield the cadency mark of a second son?

Such instances have, of course, occurred frequently; but will anyone replying kindly quote authority, and give examples.

D. K. T.

THE MYSTERY OF BYRON'S "CLUB FOOT" (cxlvi. 281).—With reference to the quotation from Arthur Shakespear's MS. recollections on p. 284, it may be of interest to some to have the whole paragraph:

* As printed by the Cambridge University Press, 1911.

urrow at 8 years old remained 8
 Bert Peel, Lord Byron, Lord Pal-
 . Burglarish & many who have dis-
 mselves were there at the time—
 was feared & disliked—being a
 ury was very partial to him—He
 atler, who succeeded Dr Drury, &
 broke the Hall windows & com-
 f in many ways—I was one of
 (or we) had 350 boys at one time.
 ster player at cricket, football &
 match of cricket played at Lord's
 Byron insisted upon playing, &
 a person to run for him—his
 eding him so much. 1804 we
 ians.

J. S.

CENTURY RENTAL (cxlvi. 291).

"This is probably intended
 preasure," sometimes written
 ," and derived from the French
 enclosure.

his 'Law Dictionary,' quotes
 his 'Jurisdiction,' 152, as

is properly when a man taketh
 or incroacheth anything he ought
 t be in any jurisdiction, land, or
 id generally when anything is
 usance of the King's tenants.

o Kitchen on 'Courts,' 10, and
 Forest Laws,' esp. x.

ecture is right, the payment in
 as probably for permission to
 encroachment made by one of
 n the lord's waste.

WM. SELF WEEKS.

litheroe.

MONUMENT (cxlvi. 287).—This
 ms unknown in "Miltoneana,"

be interesting to know when
 it was put up. If (as seems
 was shortly after Mrs. Mil-
 it would have helped in the

into her pedigree set out in
 me of the Chetham Society's
 and seventh volume of *Trans.*

of Lanca. and Cheshire, also
 and 'N. & Q.' for 1853-5, as

was niece of Thos. Mynshall,
 ghter. Elizabeth, daughter of
 shall of Wistaston, was bap-
 Dec., 1638, and, as Milton's

at Nantwich between 22 Aug.
 1727, as shown by the date of
 inventory. The inscription is
 ng in giving her death as in

acle Thomas Mynshall, settled
 r as an apothecary, and it is
 echester N. and Q. viii. 113,
 1689 he left property in Cat-

eston St. (where Mynshall House stands)
 for the purpose of apprenticing poor boys
 in Manchester. The 'V. C. H. Lanca.,' iv.
 253, tells us that Chorlton Hall and lands
 were sold in 1644 to Thos. Mynshall, and
 gives the descent of his property. The last
 date on the inscription, 24 Feb., 1662, is
 that of Elizabeth's marriage to Milton.
 Hall's 'Nantwich,' 472, gives most of the
 facts and a Mynshall pedigree showing the
 descendants of Thomas Mynshall down to
 1879.

R. STEWART-BROWN.

TOMMASO DEGLI OBIZZI (12 S. xii. 508).—
 The families of Fieschi (12 S. xii. 188, 397)
 and Obizzi are said by Giuseppe Betussi
 (1520? - 1573?) to have been founded by two
 brothers of a noble Burgundian family who
 came into Italy as cavalry leaders under the
 Emperor Henry II in 1021, when he went
 to the assistance of Pope Benedict VIII
 against the Byzantines.

Betussi has a good deal to say about Tom-
 maso degli Obizzi. Perhaps the most inter-
 esting item to English readers is that as
 the general of the forces of Pope Urban V,
 Tommaso defeated and captured Sir John
 Hawkwood at Arezzo in 1368. In 1369
 Tommaso is said to have quarrelled with
 Urban V, who had received Sir John Hawk-
 wood into favour, and to have gone to Eng-
 land. But according to the 'D. N. B.'
 Hawkwood was defeated near Arezzo in
 June, 1369, by the Pope's German mercen-
 aries, and the 'D. N. B.' knows nothing of
 Urban V having employed Hawkwood.

According to Betussi, Tommaso degli
 Obizzi was one of the first Knights of the
 Garter. He quotes as his authority Poly-
 dore Vergil's 'Anglica Historia,' as fol-
 lows:

Ex Italia etiam ad hanc dignitatem Thomam
 de Obiciis Lucensem virum Nobilem et maxi-
 mum ductorem assumpsit; cuius virtute
 maxime se praevaluit in conflictu contra
 Davidem Scothorum Regem.

I have not been able to verify this quota-
 tion.

Betussi also refers to the twelfth book of
 the English Chronicles of Jacopo Rostio,
 translated into Latin by Bernardo, Vescovo
 di Locestre, to be seen in the Library at
 Urbino. Can anyone identify either the
 author, or the translator's see? From this
 work he quotes:—

Militabat apud Edouardum Thomas Obicius
 magnus Dux belli, qui, post debellationem
 Joannis Aucuti, Angli in Italia, in Angliam

se contulerat. In hoc viro maxime Rex confidens eum primae aciei praeposuerat. Nec spes Edwardum fefellit. Nam virtute huius viri multi hostium dissipati fuere.

It is to be noticed that this author knows nothing of Obizzi having taken any part in the battle of Neville's Cross, 12 Oct., 1346, or of his having been made one of the first Knights of the Garter, 23 Apr., 1349.

Betussi also cites Argenti, 'Storie Inglesi,' and Gio. Michele Bruto, 'Vita di Eduardo III.' What is known about these books?

Can anyone with access to Temple-Leader and Marcotti's 'Giovanni Acuto' (Florence, 1889), or the English translation of the above by Leader Scott (London, 1889) kindly inform me if this work makes any mention of Tommaso degli Obizzi?

I have not seen Betussi's work myself, and all my information as to its contents is due to the kindness of Prof. Anna Benedetti of the Royal University of Palermo.

Prof. Benedetti has also sent me a copy of MS. Baroni No. 1124 in the R. Biblioteca Governativa di Lucca, which, as she observes, is obviously derived from Betussi, and adds nothing to our knowledge of Tommaso degli Obizzi.

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

J. M. METTENLEITER ARTIST-ENGRAVER (cxlvi. 290). — The 'Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie' gives a page to Johann Michael Mettenleiter (or Mettenleitner, but not Mittenleiter), and there is a notice of him in Bryan's 'Dictionary of Painters and Engravers.' He was born at Grosskuchen near Neresheim in Wurttemberg, 22 April, 1765, and died at Pockau in 1853. After visiting Rome, as a boy of ten, with his elder brother, he returned to Augsburg, and afterwards studied under Dorner at Munchen. He then etched for Strobel, an Augsburg bookseller, and in 1790 was appointed Court Engraver by the Elector of Bavaria. He engraved in the style of Chodowiecki. Among other works he executed four plates for Klein's 'History of Germany,' and many on subjects from Bavarian history for Westenrieter's 'Almanac' (1785-1815), as well as the paintings in the Hirschgarten at Munchen. It looks as though the engravings described by Mr. THORNTON might be examples of his historical work. Mettenleiter had much to do with the Bavarian Lithographic Institute, and introduced improvements in the processes of lithography.

EDWARD BENSLY.

Johann Michael Mettenleiter (n. tenleiter) was born, according to some authorities, in Bavaria in 1765, and died in 1845. Mettenleiter was of a retiring disposition, and never stayed long in any town. His first employment of importance was the grandfather of the eminent English statesman, the first count Goschen, who was a noted publisher, book and printseller, and selected to illustrate and engrave the popular editions of the works of Wieland, Goethe, and Schiller. He was in Paris from 1805 to 1808, and was patronised by Napoleon and the Empress Marie Louise. On his return to the Fatherland Mettenleiter secured the patronage of the Emperor's adopted daughter Stéphanie Beauharnais (Grand Duchess of Baden) and his brother Jerome, King of Westphalia. There is also in existence a lithograph of Napoleon III (as a young man) with his mother, Queen Hortense, which seems to have been executed at Neuchâtel, in the Swiss canton of Neuchâtel, about the year 1825.

ANDREW DE TERNER

36, Somerleyton Road, Brixton, S.W.

EVELYN'S 'MEMOIRS' (cxlvi. 289). — Mr. Dobson wrote in his preface to the edition of Evelyn's Diary (1906),

According to William Upcott, A Librarian of the London Institution, catalogued the Wotton books, Lady Evelyn though she freely lent the Diary from time to time to her particular friends, did not regard it as of sufficient importance for publication, and, except for an accident, it might have been cut up for dress patterns, or served for fires.

Dobson added a reference to the 'Diary' in Frederick Strong's Catalogue, quoted in Dew's *Deptford*, 2nd edition, 1884, p. 10. "Why Upcott," says Dobson, "to the MS. was communicated without the name of Lady Evelyn and who edited it." 'Miscellaneous Writings' in 1852, and also edit the 'Diary,' does not appear — as we shall see — it continued to attract attention even after Bray's death in 1814.

In Hone's 'Year Book,' under 1814 (the day of Lady Evelyn's death in 1729) is a version of the story given by Wotton, but differing in several details. The accident is said to have happened in 1814. The first part is much the same, but when he names his hobby, it is Lady Evelyn's diary, which he exclaims: "Hand-writings! what a

hand-writings? Surely you don't 'old letters?' As she says this she opens the drawer of her work-table and takes out a small parcel of papers, "some of which had just been used by Mrs. Molles for patterns for articles of dress." "Here is a letter from Sarah, of Marlborough, and, on Mr. Upcott expressing his delight, Lady Upcott says, "Oh! if you care for papers, you shall have plenty; for Sylvia and those who succeeded him, preserve all their letters." She then rings the bell and says to her confidential attendant, "Here, Mr. Upcott tells me he is fond of looking at old letters:—take the key of my cabinet, in the billiard room—bring down a basket, and bring down some of the old letters." The story goes on to say that on the following evening the ebony cabinet was visited a second time, when Mr. Upcott, 'Kalendarium,' as he had entitled his Diary, a small quarto volume, very neatly written in his own hand, presented

on writing this, I have had an opportunity of consulting Nathan Dew's 'History of the County of Devon,' to which Austin Dobson refers, and that the anecdote there quoted is the "Preface to Frederick Strong's Diary, sub. tit. 'Address to the Reader, by William Upcott,' p. 16," is, with the exception of one trifling verbal alteration, identical with the piece in Hone's 'Book.'

EDWARD BENSLEY.

Hadham, Herts.

The incident described occurred when the family solicitor, took Upcott, assistant librarian at the London Library, to Wotton to catalogue the MSS. The cutting is probably from the 'Magazine' (vol. xvi, pp. 39-104) as the Mayor of Liverpool subsequently saved the lives of Dodd, Upcott and his family in a privately printed book. There is no doubt that Upcott had the diary in his possession and his 5-volume (1827) edition is considered the latest and best. The Rev. Wheatley and his publishers were brought to this when the family withheld the MSS. If E. is seeking further facts he should consult the letters and papers brought together by Ritwell Smith, and now preserved in the S. Dept. at the B.M., Add. MSS., or write to the undersigned.

ALECK ABRAHAM.

ANTHONY MUNDAY (cxlvi. 291). — See E. K. Chambers, 'The Elizabethan Stage,' vol. iii, pp. 444-50, for a short account of his works. The following passages give his activities as a playwright before 1598:

It is a possible conjecture that he also wrote the *Third Blast of Retrait from Plaies* issued in the same year [1580]. If so he was already, before 1580, doing work as a playwright; but of this, with the doubtful exception of the anonymous *Two Italian Gentlemen*, there is no other evidence for another fifteen years—p. 444.

He was evidently a favourite mark for the satire of more literary writers, who depreciated his style and jested at his functions as messenger. . . . Long before Jonson took up the game, an earlier writer had introduced him as the Posthaste of the anonymous *Histrionastix* (c. 1589). Posthaste suggests the formation of Sir Oliver Owlet's men, and acts as their poet. He writes a *Prodigal Child* at 1s. a sheet (ii. 94). . . . The players jeer at 'your extempore' (i. 127) and he offers to do a prologue extempore (ii. 121), and does extemporize on a theme (ii. 293). . . . The players call him, when he is late for rehearsal, a 'peaking pageanter,' and say 'It is as dangerous to read his name at a play door, as a printed bill on a plague door' (iv. 165)—p. 446.

Among the extant plays of Munday, Chambers dates 'John a Kent and John a Cumber,' 1594. It is commonly identified with 'The Wise Man of West Chester,' produced by the Admiral's Men on 3 Dec., 1594. Munday's other extant plays all date from 1598 or later.

M. HOPE DODDS.

The plays of Antony Munday previous to 1597-8 are:—

1. 'Fidele and Fortunio' (or 'The Two Italian Gentlemen'), dated about 1584, and probably not acted. It is given as "Translated into English, and Dedicated to John Heardson, Esq., by A.M."

2. 'The Weakest goest to the Wall,' acted by the Earl of Oxford's servants. This has been attributed to Webster and Munday, though Munday is the only playwright known in connection with this particular company, and Fleay says that he has little doubt that Munday was the author. The date is probably 1584.

3. 'John a Kent and John a Cumber.' The extant transcript of this is dated December, 1595.

For further information with reference to Munday's dramatic activity, see Fleay's 'A Biographical Chronicle of the English Drama, 1559-1642.'

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

BUTTONING TO RIGHT OR LEFT (cxlvi. 134).—The solution of this, apparent, puzzle is simple. Since pre-historic times the woman carried her baby on her *left* arm, and her man wielded, first his cudgel, later on his sword, with his *right*.

For that reason the woman had her *right* arm available to throw her garment over towards the *left*. Her man on the other hand could only dispose of his *left* arm to fix his covering towards the *right*.

It is to be regretted that so many other hereditary habits, and dormant thoughts still lingering in the human mind, do not lend themselves to such an easy explanation.

W. DEL COURT.

Chalet Meryem, Arcachon, France.

THE LONG S (cxlvi. 252, 314).—In 1792 several plays were published by John Bell, British Library, Strand, in which the short *s* was used throughout the letterpress. It is the earliest example of the abandonment of the long *s* that has come under my notice. An edition of 'Du Contrat Social,' Par J. J. Rousseau, Paris, an II de la République Française; has the short *s* throughout. 'A view of Nature,' by Richard Joseph Sullivan, 6 vols., London, 1794, has the short *s*. 'Discourses,' by John Erskine, D.D., vol. i, printed by D. Wilson, published in 1801 by Cadell and Davies, has the long *s*, and vol. ii, printed by G. and J. Ross, published in 1804, has the short *s*. 'Elements of the Philosophy of the Human Mind,' by Douglas Stewart, printed by Strahan and Preston, vol. i, published in 1811 by Cadell and Davies, has the long *s*, and vol. ii, printed by George Ramsay and Company, published in 1816 by Cadell and Davies, has the short *s*.

These examples indicate a transition period extending from 1792 to 1816, and that the change was initiated by the printer rather than by the author or publisher. Probably the motive was the elimination of effort and of errors.

'Ultimate Civilization,' by Isaac Taylor, published in 1860 by Bell and Dalby, Fleet Street, has the long *s*, but that character had been obsolete for many years before 1860, and the use of it at that time may be regarded as a special case.

ROBERT MARSHALL.

WOODEN AUTOMATA: "ROBOTS" (cxlvi. 250, 311).—In 'Zeneyda,' one of the stories contained in Count Hamilton's Fairy Tales,

we are told that the sorceress Alboflède "had found an infallible way to avoid the trouble of idle and impertinent servants. All the work was done by automata." These automata, the idea of which fascinated me when I was a boy, were made of various materials. The nymphs who acted as candelabra were of gold, the figures that attended to the fire were bronze, the horses which drew the carriages were made of pasteboard. The use of wood is not mentioned, but we may reasonably suspect that it was the material of which were constructed the cupids who ornamented the bed, and "if the occupant showed any disposition to wakefulness, gently rocked him asleep," and the "Genii who supported the crown of the bed" and "fanned the air with their wings to keep it cool and drive away the gnats." Unfortunately we are told nothing of the automata which, I suppose, did the cooking and the waiting and housework.

G. H. WHITE.

23, Weighton Road, Anerley.

DR. DEE'S SHEW-STONE (cxlvi. 223).—At the above reference I wrote "Still further, in Hazlitt's edition of Brand's 'Popular Antiquities' (1905, i. 46, s.v. "Beryl") Dr. Dee's crystal is said to have been in the possession of Mr. Henry Huth." By the kindness of Mrs. O. Huth (who is the daughter-in-law of Mr. Henry Huth), I am now able to record the accuracy of Brand's statement. The crystal, which is supposed to be Dr. Dee's, is "oval, and rather larger than a duck's egg," and is now in the possession of Mrs. Huth, who has also four or five metal discs engraved with mathematical or mystical inscriptions, which are likewise considered to have come from Dr. Dee.

THEODORE BESTERMAN.

'ERNEST; OR POLITICAL REGENERATION' (cxlvi. 269, 314).—The second edition, under the name of 'Ernest: the Rule of Right' was printed (1868) but never actually published. Both the copy of the first edition containing the MS. notes and a copy of the unpublished second edition are in the British Museum. Lofft wrote or edited several other works under his own name and under the pseudonyms "C. L. Porcher" and "R. E. Storer."

THEODORE BESTERMAN.

STUFFED WHITE MICE (cxlvi. 289).—Such examples were not uncommon some fifty-five

y years ago in the windows of taxidermists. I well remember one group of being represented in the window of a Mr. Shaw, in the High Street, Bury; or it may have been in the window of another taxidermist, Mr. Frank-ear St. Mary's Church. It represented a duel between two frogs, one of which was pierced to the heart by his enemy's rapier, and its left hand was raised against its left side. Other frogs were guarding the scene.

It is probable these examples were advertised to show that even small and delicate animals could be stuffed.

HERBERT SOUTHAM.

There is an interesting example of stuffed animals to be found in the little village of Amber, in Sussex, where the "Amber Room," in the High Street enjoys considerable popularity and is well known to visitors to Brighton and further afield. Birds and animals—kittens, rats and of my memory serves me—are to be seen stuffed and cunningly arranged to tell such nursery stories as "Who Killed Jack Robin?"

E. ST. JOHN BROOKS.

A private house in Hampshire, and the museum at the gate of the Close at Winchester, are just such clever examples of the taxidermist's art. They have been well understood, the work of one I believe in one of the instances I have seen the name of the man.

E. E. COPE.

ETON FAMILY (13 S. i. 457, and refs. given; cxlvi. 162, 197, 296). — MR. M'CALL considers M'Call's remarks "quite wrong." The latter's authority for his statement is against my Alice, namely 'Placitum.' It is not, I may point out, a document unless a book can be so called. I have seen the abstracts of pleadings published under the title of 'Placitorum et alio,' and at p. 78 we find the suit brought to by M'Call extracted from a roll of certain date (not 13 John as M'Call says) and what else do we find? That the name of Brian Fitz Alan's wife is there is Alice and not Agnes, the latter being M'Call's invention or mistake. It is M'Call's remarks which are "quite wrong," but his reference, as perhaps KEW will admit.

R. S. B.

NEWNHAM: MYLREA (cxlvi. 232, 296).—The meaning of the name Mylrea presents considerable difficulties. The ordinary derivation from *Ree*, "King," is disposed of by the pronunciation *ray*. Both Professors MacKinnon and Rhys incline to a connexion with the Gaelic *Mac Gilrea* and *Gilray*, but will not commit themselves to an explanation of either "Mylrea" or "Gilray." It may possibly have a similar origin to the Gaelic *Mac Rae*, "Son of Grace or Luck" (*Rath*), of *Mac Gillivray*, "Son of the Servant of Judgment" (*Brath*).

Compare (I. and G.) Gilray, Gilliray, Macrae.—See 'Manx Names,' by A. W. Moore, 2nd edition, revised. London, Elliot Stock, 1903.

FELIS.

ARMS: IDENTIFICATION WANTED (cxlvi. 291).—2. Bower of Ewesne Minster, Co. Dorset, bore arms, Sable, three talbots' heads couped in chief argent, langued gules.

Crest: A talbot's head, as in the arms.

Motto: Hope well and have well.

(Hutchins. iii. p. 538, and Egerton MS. 1075, in Brit Mus.).

A. R. BAYLEY.

3. On the monumental brass of Sir William de Aldeburgh at Aldborough, Yorkshire, are his arms, viz.: Azure, a fesse argent, between three cross-crosslets or.

D. OF G.

MR. G. A. RUSSELL will find the arms (or near variants) in Papworth's 'Ordinary,' compared with Burke.

1. See P. (ed. 1874), p. 425: impaling *Holworthey* (or Alworthy).

2. *Barrell*.

3. See P., p. 744.

H. B. H.

Notes on Books.

Chief Justice Sir William Bereford. By William Craddock Bolland. (Cambridge University Press. 2s. 6d.)

THE matter of this lecture is drawn from the author's researches in the Year Books. To say so is to claim for it more than ordinary interest, and that largely because it introduces facts hitherto unknown to students. The biography of Bereford, who died in 1326, after a life of strenuous and many-sided service in the Great Council, as member of endless political and legal commissions, and finally as Chief Justice of the Court of the Common Bench, will be found in the 'D.N.B.'—but inadequately and in some points incorrectly given. He was appointed in 1305 one of the

twenty-one English representatives at the conference to consider the best methods for the pacification of Scotland; and in 1308 the Barons demanded his removal — with three others—from the Council, for siding with the King in the protection of Piers Gaveston. Dr. Bolland brings together many sayings and stories told by him, and illustrates by telling instances his method of administering law; but the most striking part of the lecture is the account of Bereford's interpretation of statutes, in which he was wont to over-ride the letter of the statute before him in favour of what he declared to be the true but unexpressed intention of the framers. The example of this, furnished by his dealing with the statute *de donis* is one of the most remarkable things recorded of any English Judge.

A useful Note gives the methods by which Judges of the King's Court have been created from Bereford's time to our own. Johnson affords an instructive illustration of the change, even since the eighteenth century, in the general conception of the proper character of the Judiciary, objecting as he did to the Judges ceasing to vacate office upon demise of the Crown — "a most impolitick measure," he says, "there is no reason why a Judge should hold his office for life, more than any other person in publick trust."

The Library of Edmund Gosse. Compiled by E. H. M. Cox. (London: Dulau. 18s. net).

THERE is really a great deal that may plausibly be said in defence of the principle of extravagance, and in disparagement of the principle of economy; and the reader who is to enjoy this book should search out a few considerations of the sort beforehand, in order to dissipate a teasing swarm of obvious economic objections, and quiet any tiresome inclination to enquire what and to whom could be the use of this particular bibliography. To spend an hour or two with Mr. Gosse in his library, to handle his delectable first editions, and read the notes of famous writers affectionately sending him their productions, to note here the original covers and there the choice bindings of his most precious treasures—that would make a day to remember: but the mere bibliographical description of the old books carries no more savour, after all, than does a bookseller's catalogue; and the reduction of so many warm and kindly effusions to cold print, and that so soon after they were penned, starts in us a slight sympathetic shiver. Moreover, a library, regarded as the working library of a scholar, may almost be said, after the first fifty authors or so, to be interesting in inverse proportion to its size. "Twenty bokes, clad in blak or reed" will have severally and all together a manifold significance, when as many hundreds will appear to be more or less matter of course. Having dutifully discharged these rather ungracious remarks, we must go on to say that we have delighted in Mr. Gosse's humane and charming 'Essay in

Apology.' It offers as justification the autobiographical interest of the collection; and, in its author's pleasant way, tells once again the oft-told, ever-new tale of the joyful encounter of book-lover with bookseller. It is an encounter which changes character from one half-century to another, and this essay should be noted as of permanent value for illustrating the last part of the nineteenth century.

The seventeenth century books are those over which the dilettante will linger most enviously. The drama, especially, presents itself here in much bibliographical impressiveness. Next to be coveted are the rare issues of modern books, examples with a typographical error, or privately printed, or bearing author's corrections. There are one or two MSS. of very great interest (Walter Pater's 'Pascal' may be mentioned), as well as the numerous autograph letters. Most readers will turn with high expectation to the names of Rossetti, Swinburne and Stevenson, and they will not be disappointed.

The Sources of the History of the Council in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries. By E. R. Adair. (S.P.K. 3s. 6d. net).

THIS is No. 51 of the S.P.C.K.'s series of Helps for Students of History. The difficulty of making this particular compilation will be best appreciated by those who have been most closely occupied with the subject, and with the guidance of students in regard to it. Mere questions of selection and elimination claim some unusual degree of attention, the characterisation of the material in so brief a space demands both familiarity and skill, and the estimation of the historical work done in this many-sided field is a task for trained and experienced discrimination. Mr. Adair proves himself equal to the undertaking. His book is a storehouse of the information needed by the student, set out in the most exact and convenient way; and we find no reason for his apology about the "blight of appendixes,"—these being postulated by the plan which he chose to work upon, and being in themselves very good. Here and there a piece of general advice has been slipped in, and we noted with satisfaction the counsel not to neglect the labours of one's predecessors, even the narrative historians. We know no book which exactly covers the ground here mapped out by Mr. Adair, for the purpose he proposes to himself, and students have every reason to be grateful to him. We have advanced far from the state of things fifty years ago, when Matthew Arnold could complain that the study of history afforded no discipline, no exercise even, to the student's mind.

MR. P. D. MUNDY (The Nutshell, Burley, New Forest) writes:—"I should be glad to hear from any owners of letters or portraits of Henry William Herbert, 'Frank Forester,' writer on sport, and novelist, who died in New York, in 1858."

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THIS WEEK:

y of Richard Hakluyt.

Contents see opposite page.

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t numbers, indexes and bound old be sent to High Wycombe: is Editor to the London Office. a. 1, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4.

Notes.**CESTRY OF RICHARD HAKLUYT.**

record of the birth or parent-d Hakluyt, editor of the ages.' Since he gave his age he was applying for a mar-as "about 52," he was born 3. Since he was educated at school, as were his three brothers, that his parents lived. The inference is confirmed by ion entry at Oxford of his her, who was written down gentleman." This brother, born in 1558; and it is in his ntained the only reference to "my father and mother for- were taken from me by death ifancy" (P.C.C. 18 Nevell,

Hakluyts who might have been Richard and the rest, there is arable. This is Richard Hak- of St. Augustine's, Old died in 1557. From his will rastley), and from the record iceship in 1510, one may con- wing table:

uyt of Eyton, Hereford, gent.

"Sir" Walter of Oxford, d. before 1557.

There may also have been a third brother, since Ralph Hakluyt, Skinner, of St. John Walbroke, who died in 1517, referred in his will (32 Holder) to a brother Richard.

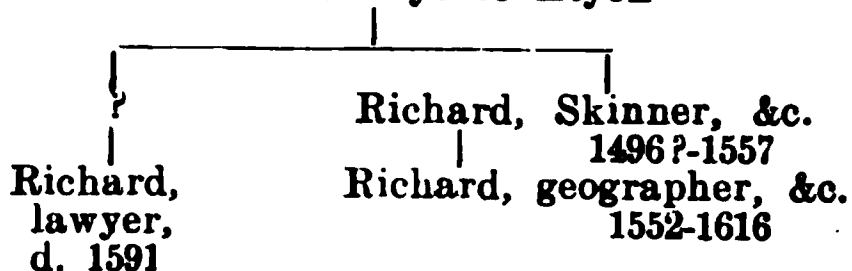
Richard the Skinner mentioned in his will his wife Margery; his children, unnamed and therefore probably minors; and his cousin, Richard Hakluyt, whom he made "overseer" of his estate. If Richard and Margery are the parents we are seeking, Margery should have died soon after her husband. There is no record of her death; but the St. Augustine's register begins only in 1559, and if she died in the parish, she must have died before that date. The known date, then, of Richard's death, and the possible date of Margery's, make them eligible for our ascription of parentage.

Of much importance to our quest is the Hereford origin of Richard the Skinner: for Richard of the 'Voyages' belonged to the family of Hakluyts of that county. This fact is attested by his and his brothers' possession of land there in 1591, 1612, and 1621 (wills of Edmund, Richard and Oliver respectively); by Fuller's assigning him to that county in the 'Worthies of England'; and even more definitely by the frequent references in the 'Voyages' (e.g., in the dedication of the first edition) to a cousin Richard Hakluyt of the Middle Temple and of Eyton and Yatton in Hereford. The parish register of Leominster, which included these manors, does not begin until 1559; and there is accordingly no evidence of the birth either of the geographer or of his brothers in Hereford, or of the death, in the 1550s or 1560s, of any Hakluyt who would be likely to have been their parent. We must turn then to the family of the cousin.

That the two Richards, the geographer and the lawyer, were first cousins is proved by the latter's will (Hereford Probate Register, 1591), which speaks of the geographer's brother as "[my] uncle's son." That the lawyer was also a near relation of the first Richard, the Skinner, is suggested by the latter's will, which refers to "my cousin Richard Hakluyt." The term "cousin" was, of course, interchangeable, in Tudor English, with the term "nephew;" and moreover this particular cousin could appropriately be made "overseer" of the will, "to be aiding, assisting, and comforting" the widow, for though he was not yet a lawyer, he was completing his second year in the Middle Temple.

There is then a *prima facie* case for the following relationships:

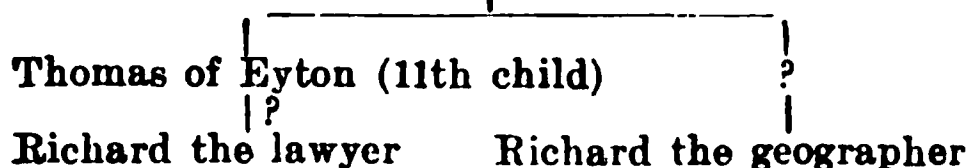
Edmond Hakluyt of Etyon



The question now states itself: was Edmond Hakluyt the grandfather of the lawyer? I can find nothing at all about him; but if he was, then the Skinner was father to the geographer.

When the cousin was admitted as a student of the Middle Temple in 1555, he was entered as "son and heir of Thomas Hakluyt of Eyton, Herefordshire, Esq." The evidence of wills and inquisitions *post mortem* makes clear that this Thomas was not of the Hakluyts of Eaton, which is southeast of Leominster, for they are all accounted for; but rather of Eyton, northwest of the town. These Hakluyts are not so well accounted for, since the Herald's Visitation of 1569 brings their line down only to Ralph Hakluyt, who died in 1526, and his twelve children. One of these was named Thomas; and if he was the father of the lawyer, then Richard the Skinner could not have been the father of the geographer. In that case the family would be represented as follows:

Ralph of Eyton, d. 1526



In that case the unknown parent might have been John, Richard, William, Ralph, Leonard or Henry Hakluyt, of none of whom is there further record. The Skinner and his father Edmond might still be in the picture, though more remotely; but of Edmond there is still no record, common as the name Edmond is among Hakluyts.

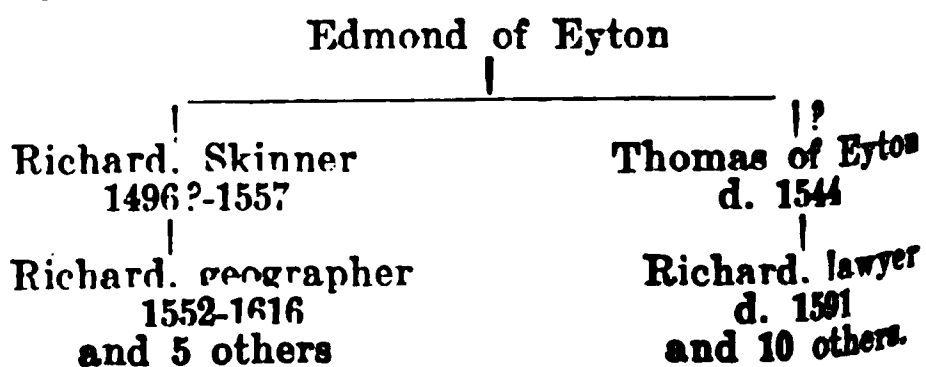
It is still possible, however, that the grandfather of the lawyer was Edmond, and not Ralph. No such inference may indeed be drawn from the Herald's failure to mention Ralph's grandchildren, or, for that matter, to mention Edmond and his descendants: for he was obviously constructing only the Eaton line, which diverged from the other in Ralph's own generation. That Ralph did have grandchildren is known from his inquisition *post mortem* (19 Henry VIII).

The Herald's testimony does not then prevent the descent from Ralph to Thomas to Richard the lawyer.

But there were at least two Thomas Hakluyts in the sixteenth century who might have been of the Eyton line (aside from the Thomas who was Master of Eaton from 1533 to 1586), just as there were other Hakluyts of the gentry who were not listed by the Herald. Of those named Thomas who are known, and who could have been the lawyer's father, there were two: one who died in 1544, and whose will is at Somerset House (P.C.C. 7 Pynning); and one who died in 1561, and whose will is indexed at Hereford but is undiscoverable there. Either could have been the father of the lawyer; as a matter of fact, it was the first one who was. This relationship is proved by his will and Richard's. The first Thomas mentions only his daughters by his first wife: Isabell, Elenor, Katheryn, and Barbara; Richard mentions his sisters Winifred, Elinor, and Barbara. It is proved also by the mention in Richard's will of his next of kin Rowland: and it turns out that Rowland was his half-brother — was, that is, the son of Thomas by his second wife, who remarried into the Fox family of Shropshire and had her previous seven children mentioned in a Shropshire Visitation.

The Thomas who died in 1544 was, then, the father of the lawyer; and much of his life is known from the State Papers of Henry VIII, which frequently refer to him. For I have no doubt that he was the Thomas Hakluyt who was Clerk of the Council in Wales from 1526, and was replaced in that position in 1545. Who his father was I cannot discover. It may have been Ralph; or it may have been the Edmond who was also the father of the Skinner: in which case the other Thomas, the one who died in 1561, could have been the son of Ralph.

In summary, there is no reason why the following table may not be correct; and there are many reasons for thinking that it is.



most likely possibility is the in the preceding table; or it supposed that there was another brother of Thomas of Eyton. If the information contained in it is glad to acknowledge my debts to Miss Lilian J. Redstone. I give due the credit for first point-arental possibilities of Richard

GEORGE B. PARKS.

University,
Mass., U.S.A.

DANTEIANA.

xxix, 46:

*Fora, se degli spedali.**

ing a batch of Dante books in observed not unjustly:

Dean Plumptre made (and illustrious remark that if a man of Dante it is only a question he will determine to translate that the determination to translate is due to those who have made the

"serious study" of Dante fixed his determination to translate. He is scarcely infallible either in his version or in his informing us of the specimens of both. He has above line thus:

that in Valdicchian's hospitals be.

the hendecasyllabic line of the surely no justification for so truncated a rendering of the "hospitals." Is there any other use elsewhere? I regret that he so adopts it. Even Cary's version is vastly preferable. The Dean's notes is culled from comment on this line: "Had a student of medicine, visited the hospitals. Obviously the references here are also in l. 53 of the next canto. No indisputable hint of the connection with medicine, nor of the hospitals, any more than Milton's well-known enumeration (l. xi. 477) prove that his great-grandfather was a doctor. It is curious

to see (T.C. p. 212) gives "degli ospedali" in the fifteenth century Bodleian MS. (at. 498), which "abounds with errors, clerical errors and audacious

to observe how many writers, from Shakespeare onwards, have been regarded as adepts in or professors of the arts and sciences to which allusions (not infrequently wrongly) occur in their works.

2. *Ibid.* 121-3.

or fu giammai
Gente sì vana come la sanese
Certo non la francesca sì d'assai.

Here again the Dean seems to over-reach his author in his comment on the third line. "We note the dexterity," he says, "with which the poet combines his two antipathies. His dislike of the French may have started either from his residence at Paris, probably between 1284 and 1288 (*Weg.* p. 96), or his contact with Charles of Valois and his followers."

There was certainly no love lost (as the paradoxical phrase goes) between Dante and Charles, but this can only illogically be construed as a positive dislike of the whole French nation. The poet's knowledge, however gained, of the proverbial vanity of that people is used here to emphasise a greater evil by a lesser.

This is Scartazzini's clear contention: "Il ricordo della fatuità di Alberto da Siena induce Dante ad un' invettiva contro i Senesi per la loro vanità, maggiore della vanità francese." The first alleged reason for the dislike is too doubtful a matter upon which to build such an hypothesis. The "quella gente vana" of *Purg.* xiii, 151, is another invective against the Sienese.

3. *Ibid.* xxx. 87.

E men d'un mezzo di traverso non ci ha.

This is the second local measurement in this Canto (the first occurs *ante* xxix. 9), and it is amusing how commentators "darken counsel" over it. Mr. Tozer's wise warning, in a note on the first measurement, is both retrospective and prospective, and is worth reproducing here:

Such inferences [Agnelli's and others] as these are undoubtedly justifiable. When Dante introduces numbers into his poem, they are usually intended to serve the purpose of enabling his readers to realize more distinctly the scenes or objects which are presented to them, and it is dangerous to argue from them to larger measurements. These he prefers to leave to the imagination.

As to the text of this line Scartazzini observes:—E la larghezza non sia minore d'un mezzo miglio. Al. E più d'un mezzo: lezione inattendibile."

Dr. Moore quotes MSS. ZA (marg.) B. as containing the second "inattendibile" reading, which Plumptre evidently adopted, as he renders the line:

And half a mile the road's wide, or above.

Cary contents himself with remarking that "there are authorities for both," and, to emphasise his selection, adds, "not less" to his translation, while Tomlinson affixes "at least" to his, and Ford "nor less." There can be little or no doubt that "men" and not "più" was in the original, as expressing Dante's purpose of exaggeration.

A few years ago Professor Carlo Segrè, of the University of Rome, lectured in Italian to the Manchester Dante Society, on this Canto, in the course of which he said:

The Thirtieth Canto was the most characteristic of them all. Here Dante dwelt somewhat at large upon the life of his times. The hopes which the coming of the Emperor Henry VII had awakened having been shattered at Buonconvento, Dante felt more strongly the need of resuscitating in art the recent past, and in the colossal lineaments of his divine picture he portrayed the world of his own bitter experiences. It was a solace to him in the hardships of his exile thus to sit in judgment upon the world which had sat in judgment upon him, yet he carried his task through with the lofty equity of an incorruptible spirit; the poem, when published, provoked no retort, and no one accused him of slander or defamation. There was nothing in this Canto of the spiteful libel which some would have us see in it.

4. *Ibid.* xxxi. 67-8.

Rafel mai amech zabi almi,
Cominciò a gridar la fiera bocca.

The italicised line of this quotation recalls that of 'Inf.' vii. i. (discussed by me at 8 S. v. 162), but is decidedly the more uncouth and puzzling of the two. It is represented as being pronounced by the "ferocious mouth" of Nimrod, "the mighty hunter," whom Dante (though with no Biblical warrant) apparently regards as the author of the confusion of tongues at Babel, which he certainly was not, still less the builder of the famous tower which (or its site) afterwards formed one of his capitals. But I am concerned here only with the wording of this strange line which the poet no doubt coined to represent the incoherency of the jumbled languages at Babel. But have the curious words any meaning, and are they traceable to any known human speech? I venture to ask this despite the "a nullo è noto" of line 81, for the commentators are so delightfully discrepant on them—as Scartazzini slyly comments on Virgil's contemp-

tuous remark, "tranne ad alcuni dotti del secolo xix."

As the observations of these "learned of the XIXth century" are ingenious, I append a few samples. Thus

(a). Lombardi's 'Nuovo Editore' informs his readers that "L'abate Lanci di Fano s'ingegna di provare che la lingua usata in questo verso è araba, cioè: *Raphel mai amech zabi almi*, ch'è quanto dire: *esalta lo splendor mio nell' abisso, siccome rifoigorò per lo mondo.*"

(b) Plumptre shares Scartazzini's scarcely veiled contempt for the "learned of his century":

Hebrew, Chaldee, Arabic, have been "forced to bend," and volumes have been written by linguists with a zeal not according to knowledge. I content myself with giving the three [explanations] that come nearest to an intelligible meaning; (1) Flügel: "A pit has received by Glory. See here my world." (2) Venturi: "By God, why are they in this pit? Hide thyself." (3) Anon.: "Let be, O God; why scatter my hosts in my own world?" It may be noted that Manuel, the great Oriental scholar of the 14th century, was a friend of Dante's, and that the scattered fragments of Semitic knowledge, and some faint echoes of Hebrew speech like this may have been derived from him.

(c) Tozer merely notes the omission of a syllable in the line, and adds (somewhat inconclusively to me):—"Probably the Poet intended in this way to make the incoherency still more conspicuous."

But whether the line harbours meaning or not within its cryptic bosom, one would think the "learned" gentry would at least quote it correctly. For Cary's version has:

Raphel bai ameth, sabi almi;

Plumptre's:

Raphel, mai amech izabi a'alm

(The *almi* ostensibly truncated to rhyme with "palm" and "psalm").

Ford alters it still more strangely to:

Raphel Mai Amech almi Zabi.

(Evidently to suit "spy" and "cry").

It is possible that Dante's arrangement of the words may have been made to square with "palmi" and "salmi," and that these interpolations are due to that fact.

Dr. Moore quotes several from Italian MSS., such as "ameo," "amer," "amet," "amoe," and "amche."

Finally, perhaps Bianchi's verdict as to the meaning of the line is the last sensible word thereon:—"A me pare probabile l'opinione de chi crede che questo verso sia

misenglio di parole senza alcun senso
te da diversi dialetti orientali."

But even he ascribes the Tower of Babel
Nimrod.

J. B. MCGOVERN, F.S.A., SCOT., F.P.H.S.
St. Stephen's Rectory,
C.-on-M., Manchester.

THOMAS FYDGE, APOTHECARY.

British Museum Cat. 873 v. 9 is an
tavo volume of 1666, entitled

The | CITIZENS | SACRED | ENTERTAIN-
ENT | being | An Essay to Ingratiate the |
actice of Vertue, to Consummate | the Hap-
ness of Humane Nature, | and to gratifie
genuous and | Religious Spirits. | By T.F.

S. Thos. Fydge) βέλτιστοι γενόμεθα πρὸς
s θεοὺς βαδίζοντες, Pythag. | LONDON. |

inted by E.C. and are to be sold by H.
ersden at | the Greyhound in S. Paul's
urchyard, W. Flin | del at the White Hart
Westminster Hall, and | W. Fairfax under
Edmund's Church in | Lombard Street,
CLXVI.

The second fly-leaf bears the inscription.
The gift of the Author Mr. Richard
riam his Booke 1673."

A preface dedicates the little work to "the
ly Vertuous and happily Successful
mel Lockyer. Physician and Chemist,"
l expresses the wish that "the Discourse
Religion may be as effectual for the puri-
ng and healing of the minds of men as
r universal Pill hath been in the cure
their Bodies." Few prayers have been
nted so literal a fulfilment.

ionel Lockyer was a Royalist, who, in
2, had published a broad-sheet copy of
es, 'The Character of a Time-Serving
nt; or the hypocrite anatomized and
rowly dissected' (Brit. Mus. Cat. 669,
6 (53)). He was then, according to his
computation, nearly fifty years of age.

the year before the Great Plague he
luced an account of his pills extracted
n sun's rays. He had been accorded an
rview by Charles II upon June 13, 1664.
outhampton House, and had acquainted
King with the secret of their making.

had, for the benefit of science and
icine, permitted the calcining of his pill
such analysis as the time knew. Of

se, sugar exposed to sunlight will
me, and remain for a period, luminous,
of this property Lockyer may have
led himself in good faith. The anti-
ial base of his pill was used in a far
e famous remedy, Dr. James's Powder.

The cures effected are of the diseases for
which the Earl of Rochester started his
medical practice, and of troubles originating
in indigestion. To Lockyer a licence as phy-
sician was granted by the Bishop of London.

His success was marred by a controversy
with George Starkey, who published in
1665, 'A smart scourge for a silly, sawcy
fool, etc.' (Brit. Mus. Cat. 551 a 57).
Starkey had been in goal for an offence,
probably the practice of unlicensed physic,
that had ended in the premature death of a
patient. He records that Lockyer had been
a tramp's tailor, botcher of rags, and had
been taught by Molton of Hogg Lane, an
alchemist. In the course of the controversy
(in Brit. Mus. Cat. 7461 b 30) a very
interesting and extensive list of apothecaries,
vendors of Lockyer's Pills, was pub-
lished. This may aid the compiler of
medical histories.

It might be expected that a work dedi-
cated to a charlatan of such a sort would
be of the most trivial nature. 'The Citi-
zens' Sacred Entertainment' is far from
being a worthless production. Its author,
Thomas Fydge, had considerable classical
knowledge, and what is rarer, at that
period, some Hebraic learning. This may
serve in his identification.

Josias Beacham, Rector of Seaton in Rut-
land, had in the reign of Charles I married
Elizabeth, sister of Ralph Cudworth, after-
wards Regius Professor of Hebrew at the
University of Cambridge. Among the
children of the marriage was Mary, who
married Thomas Fydge, Apothecary of Lon-
don (Visitation of Rutland, 1681-1682). The
licence for the marriage at St. Andrew's,
Holborn, in 1673, describes Thomas Fygge
as of St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate, widower,
about 40, and Mrs. Mary Beauchamp as of
St. Margaret's, New Fish St., Spinster,
about 25. At New Fish St. the Cudworths
had a house, then and for fifty years there-
after. Fydge died in 1705 and was buried
at St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate, leaving five
daughters, a great fortune and the property
in Lockyer's Pills; 49 Gee, P.C.C.).

The interest of Fydge's work lies in the
indication that it affords of perusal of the
printed and manuscript works of the Cam-
bridge Neo-Platonists. It is not without
occasional merit itself. His statement that
"the anointing of Kings with Oil at their
Coronation intimates the slipperiness of
their Thrones" deserves record.

If any reader should chance to pursue the history of the preposterous pill, he may be able to decipher (which task I cannot essay) the shorthand notes on the fly-leaf terminating Fyde's work.

J. C. WHITEBROOK.

24, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn.

BURNING THE WINTER AT ZÜRICH.—One of the oldest folk-customs known is the annual burning of Winter that Summer may come. It is not quite extinct, although fast dying out in this age of so-called civilisation. A correspondent has given me an account of the festival at Zürich, which this year took place on 7 April. I copy it in the Zürich dialect of the original, which adds to the quaintness of the description:

Yesterday [Monday, 7 April] we had das Frühlingsfest, "Sechselauten": a dem Tag wird der Winter verbrennt, so dass der Frühling kommen kann. Da wird det bim Theater uf dem grosse Platz en grosse Schieterhufe [Scheiterhaufen] gmacht, und en Schneema druf ufe gstellt und am Abig am 6 i [Abend am sechs Uhr] wird mit alle Glogge glüttet [geläutet] und wird dä Hufe azünnt und de Schneema wird verbrännt. Debi ischt en grosse Umzug von all dene Corporationen, dä zied dur d'Stadt und befor de Schneema azünnt wird, sind alli die Costumierte Lüt [Leute] vom Umzug uf dem Platz um de Schneema umme und wänn er brennt, so rietet d'Rieter [reiten die Reiter] vom Umzug alle im Galopp um's füür umme [Feuer herum]. Ganz Zürri (Chli und Gross) gad dethi go luege [Ganz Zürich (Klein und Gross) gehen dorthin zu sehen . . .] dänn das ischt en ganz alte Bruuch [Brauch] i der Stadt Zürri. Z'Nacht ziend dänn die verschiedene Zünft [Corporationen] i der Stadt umme und gönd i die verschidene Hotel und au i d'Tonhalle; jedo Ma treid [trägt] en Lampion. Das ist heilos nett und es gsed us wie wänn luter glüewürmli chämed [kämen]. So gad's die ganz Nacht und dazue spilled's immer de glich Marsch, de sogernannt *Sächsilütemarsch*.

ROBERT WITHINGTON.

A LIST OF NAPOLEON'S FAVOURITE PIECES.—*The Mask* for April, 1924, which devotes itself largely to the relations between Napoleon and the theatre and prints a translation of the Decree of Moscow, gives at p. 65 an interesting note on the Emperor's theatrical preferences, with a list of his favourite pieces and the number of times he saw each one performed. The readers of 'N. & Q.' may perhaps like to see this. It runs as follows:

TRAGEDY. Andromaque, 9; Athalie, 5; Bajazet, 7; Le Cid, 8; Nicomède, 5; Cinna, 12;

Hector, 6; Œdipe, 9; Horace, 5; Iphigénie en Aulide, 10; La Mort de César, 5; La Mort de Pompée, 5; Polyeucte, 6; Phædre, 10.

In all he attended 177 performances of tragedy.

ITALIAN OPERA. Le Cantatrici Villane (Fioravanti), 10; Griselda, 7; Il Matrimonio Segreto (Cimarosa), 7; La Molinara (Paisiello), 8; Nina (Paisiello), 7; Romeo e Giulietta (Zingarelli), 7; Lodoïska, 7; Sargino (Paër), 4; La Cosa Rara, 4.

In all he attended 159 performances of Italian Opera.

COMEDY AND DRAMA. Le Barbier de Séville, 4; Le Bourru bien faisant, 4; Le Cercle, 5; L'École des Bourgeois, 4; L'Épreuve nouvelle, 7; Les Fausses confidences, 6; Les Fausses infidélités, 4; Les Femmes Savantes, 4; La Gageure imprévue, 8; L'Intrigue épistolaire, 4; Le Jeu de l'amour et du hasard, 6; La Jeunesse d'Henri V, 4; Le Legs, 7; Le parleur contrarié, 6; Les projets de mariage, 4; Le Revanche, 4; Le Secret du ménage, 4; Suite d'un bal masqué, 4; Tartuffe, 10; Théodore, ou les Deux Pages, 4.

In all he attended 143 performances of Comedies and Dramas.

FRENCH OPERA. Alceste, 4; Ossian, ou les Bardes, 4; Le Devin de villiage, 2.

In all he attended 38 performances of French opera.

Some **COMIC OPERAS** he seems to have been partial to were: Cherubini's *Le Calife Bagdad*, 6; *Le Prisonnier*, 6; *Ma tante Aurore*, 4; *L'ami de la maison*, 4.

In all he attended 112 performances of comic operas.

BALLETS. Le Jugement de Paris, 4; La Rosière, 4; Vénus et Adonis, 3; Télémaque, 3; Le Retour de Zéphire, 3; but he only attended 34 performances of Ballet.

These lists do not include the performances he attended in Italy, Austria, Germany, or Russia, but are confined to those witnessed by him in his own Public Theatres of France or in the private Theatres of his Palaces.

F. E. H. R.

THE ACTION BETWIXT H.M.S. LION AND THE ELIZABETH, JULY 9, 1745.—Three interesting Jacobite exhibits are now temporarily on view in the Museum of the Public Record Office:

(1) A large coloured pictorial plan of the Battle of Culloden, 16 April, 1746, showing the encampment of the Army.

(2) An Ode on Prince Charlie's victory at Gladsmuir, better known as that of Prestonpans, Sept. 21, 1745.

(3) A pictorial chart giving the Prince's Voyages to and from Scotland, the different routes he pursued in Great Britain, and his wanderings after Culloden.

The Chart, besides being "embellished with various Classical figures, and Jacobite sentiments," depicts in the East, the vessels ready to oppose Prince Charlie's landing.

hilst in the West, is depicted the fight between the Lion (60 guns, and 400 men, commanded by Captain Peircy Brett), and the Elizabeth (a French man-of-war, 64 guns, and 600 men), which forms the subject of this note.

"In 1745, at a time when the greater part of the British Army was on the Continent, engaged in supporting the schemes of the House of Austria, France suddenly transported the Young Pretender to Scotland. France did not believe that Prince Charles Edward would be successful, nor did she ever mean to assist him actively, but she realized that he might cause a useful diversion." With a slender retinue, of seven gentlemen, the Prince set sail from St. Nazaire, in Brittany, on board the *Dentelle*, a frigate of 18 guns, which was lent by a Mr. Walsh, who was a merchant of Nantes, but was of Irish extraction. He had arms for about 2,000 men, and about £2,000 in money. He sailed on July 7, and was joined in his passage at Belleisle by the *Elizabeth*, which had been ordered to convoy him round Ireland to the Hebrides.

On July 9, Captain Peircy Brett, being on a cruise in Lat. 47° 17' N., fell in with the *Elizabeth*, and according to the account given by Schomberg,

At 5 p.m. the *Lion* got within pistol-shot of the *Elizabeth* when a most obstinate battle began, and continued with great fury till ten; at which time the *Lion* had lost her mizen mast, and all her masts and yards were so much wounded, and rigging and sails cut to pieces, that she became unmanageable.

The *Elizabeth* not being so much crippled in her rigging, her Commanding Officer availed himself of the opportunity, set what sail he could, and got off. The *Lion* had 45 men killed and 107 wounded. Captain Brett, with all his lieutenants and Master were wounded. The *Elizabeth* had her Captain and 64 men killed, and 144 men wounded; besides which she was so much damaged, that it was with difficulty she reached Brest.

When the action ended, the frigate pursued her course and on July 15 landed Prince Charlie on the coast of Lochaber, where he first planted his standard. After his defeat at Culloden in April, the Prince was wandering in islands, and on mountains, until Sept. 19, 1746, when he embarked for France, from a village called Boradel, upon the coast of Lochaber, where he had first landed in Scotland fourteen months before.

On Oct. 11, he passed through the English before Brest, without being recognised, and

arrived in France, at St. Pol de Leon, in Brittany, the following day.

E. H. FAIRBROTHER.

"METHODISM."—Dealing with the beliefs of medical writers at and soon after the time of Galen, the Rt. Hon. Sir. T. Clifford Allbutt, K.C.B. (*Classical Review*, x. 346), wrote, in 1896:

A second school was Methodism, which was satisfied to refer all symptoms and all disease to the variations of the "strictum" and "laxum;" that is, to the restriction or laxity of the secretions and other fluids of the body.

The 'N. E. D.' does not recognize this meaning of "methodism"; though it deals with the school under 'Methodic' and 'Methodist.'

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

MEMORABILIA OF THE MOMENT.

At the House of the Royal Geographical Society there is now on view an exhibition of Atlases, Maps, Itineraries and other Geographical Publications of John Cary of London and his successors (c. 1779-1850), taken from the collection of Sir George Fordham of Odsey. By way of introduction to the Catalogue of the exhibition Sir George gives a short account of John Cary and his work. Cary first set up his business, he tells us, at 136, Strand (corner of Arundel Street) in 1783, but by 1792 he had moved to 181 Strand (near Norfolk Street), where he remained for about twenty-eight years. In January, 1820, his house was burnt down, and with it 182, which was occupied by his brother William, the astronomical instrument-maker, with whom John was associated in the manufacture of globes. His next and last address was 86, St. James's Street. His brothers Francis and George Cary worked with him, and also his two sons John and George.

John Cary's work—we continue to paraphrase Sir George Fordham's account—displays originality and a technical and artistic skill which is often charming; and it represents, besides, taken as a whole, a considerable advance in English cartography. His first maps were of canals—followed by a chart of the Atlantic (1780) and a map of Europe (1781). In 1783 he began the publication of his numerous maps of London and its neighbourhood; and in 1784 started his first series of road-maps. There followed atlases of the English counties—

quarto (1787), octavo (1790)—and large maps of England and Wales and part of Scotland in sheets. William Smith drew and coloured his geological maps of England and Wales on Cary's plates.

John Cary's road-book, the 'New Itinerary,' appeared in 1798, and went through eleven editions in thirty years. It was based on his work for the Government when employed to measure the distances on all the post-roads of England and Wales. Besides the 'New Universal Atlas' the Cary press also published a large-scale map of Russia and a fine map of India.

The exhibition has been arranged with a view to bringing to the notice of geographers the position which Cary may fairly claim in the advance of British geography.

Owing to the death of the eighth Earl of Jersey, Child's Bank is to be fused with the bank of Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie, Holt and Co. On the occasion of Lord Jersey's death a correspondent at *ante* p. 6 gave us a short note on Child's Bank with its picturesque history and traditions. A private enterprise which has endured from a date before Shakespeare's birth until now is interesting, even impressive, to contemplate, and its disappearance as an independent entity must be subject of regret.

A novel and happy instance of the comity of nations is noted in *The Times* of May 3, where we are told that, as a mark of gratitude for assistance to the Greek refugees from Asia Minor, the Greek Government are lending the *Hermes* of Praxiteles to the United States for exhibition in Museums there. There is no need to emphasize the greatness of this treasure.

It may be useful to take note of one or two of the several additions to the Fitzwilliam Museum during the last year, noted in the Museum's annual report. Rubens's 'Faith, Hope and Charity,' bequeathed by Mr. S. Sandars, subject to the life interest of his wife, has now, upon that lady's death, been received, together with Karel du Jardin's 'View in Italy,' and three or four other things. Eight pictures come by bequest of Professor Fuller of Aberdeen, among them an 'Annunciation' by Domenico Veneziano. There are also a Nottingham alabaster carving of St. Anne teaching St. Mary to read, the gift of Mr. F. Leverton Harris, and Mr. Augustus John's portrait of Mr. Thomas Hardy—the gift of Mr. T. H. Riches.

Queries.

We must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

PLAYING CARDS: "SCIENTALL" AND HISTORICAL.—The article on 'Cards, Playing,' in the 'Encyclopædia Britannica' contains the following:—"Not long after their introduction cards began to be used for other purposes than gaming," and proceeds to tell of packs for teaching logic, grammar, geography and heraldry, known generically as "scientall cards," which in England were followed, in the realm of politics, by satirical and historical sets.

A modern example of the "scientall" packs is, I suppose, the sets of 29 cards issued by Messrs. Gale & Polden for teaching semaphore signalling. Of the historical packs perhaps the best known is that exposing the Popish plot of Titus Oates. Another pack in the British Museum commemorates the Argyle rising of 1685. Some of the cards of the latter pack are reproduced in Willcock's 'A Scots Earl,' being the life of the 9th Earl of Argyle, and they appear marked at the tops with suits and numbers. In 1720 there were also published packs of "Bubble Cards" and "Stock Jobbing Cards," at 2s. 6d. the pack. There seems no reason why these packs, provided they contained the requisite number of cards, should not be used for gaming.

Is there any evidence to show whether they actually were so used or not, and is there anywhere a list showing which historical events were so celebrated on cards, and where such packs may be seen?

E. A. G. STUART.

Alor Star, Kedah, Malay States.

PERCIVAL ELLIS.—Can any reader refer me to an account of the mysterious disappearance of this young diplomatist in the summer of 1809? He was sent to Vienna by the Court of St. James on a special mission, and during his return to England, through Germany, he vanished, never to be found. Of what noble family was he a scion?

W. COURTHOPE FORMAN.

"LADY NOEL BYRON." — *Good Words*, (January, 1870: xi. 26) contains an anonymous poem written in 1842, conveying "the impression produced by her character on

one who was intimate with her for many years." Were these lines written by George MacDonald, who was a friend of Lady Byron?

J. M. BULLOCH.

45, Doughty Street, W.C.1.

CHARLES WAUGH: 'THE FISHERMAN'S DEFENCE.'—Is a copy of this pamphlet ("Printed by Edmund Bowness, Portland Street, Workington, 1807") to be seen in London? It is not in the British Museum.

R. J. W.

'HORA QUINTADECIMA ANTE MERIDIEM.'—What is the meaning of this? It is the time of a protest made by the proctor for Elizabeth Crammyn on 1 Feb. 1493. (*Acta Dominorum Concilii* [1839] 270/2).

R. J. W.

BEES' AND WASPS' STINGS: FORMIC ACID: RHEUMATISM.—From 10 S. xii. 248 it appears that at a meeting of the British Beekeepers' Association at the R. Horticultural Hall, Westminster, 17 August, 1909, mention was made of "the country-side superstition" "that the sting of a bee was a remedy for rheumatism." At 10 S. xii. 248 it was asserted that this "superstition" was then accepted in medical practice, and it was assumed that the orthodox view was that bee-stings conveyed formic acid into the system. At 11 S. xii. 298, 363, 506 the matter was taken up again, but the only important addition to the discussion was the statement that stinging-nettles were equally efficacious. Quite recently I have myself been prescribed an alkaline salt of formic acid as a cure for rheumatism. Has any chemist connected stinging-nettles with formic acid?

In an article, signed W. H. Allchin, in 'Quain's Dictionary of Medicine,' at p. 1,587, it is stated that

in all cases of true stinging an irritant fluid, *thought to be of the nature of formic acid*, is introduced beneath the skin by some penetrating organ, which may be connected with the mouth or with the terminal segment of the abdomen, and is, in some animals—as bees, but less frequently wasps—torn out and left in the wound when the sting is inflicted.

A correspondent to *The Sunday Times* of 17 Sept. 1922, pointed out that formic acid applied to a punctured wound although it will certainly sting, will not raise a blister. It seems generally admitted that a bee's sting is acid, and is best remedied by the immediate application of strong ammonia. As to wasps, however, another

correspondent to the same issue of *The Sunday Times* wrote:

Among gardeners the onion is a well-known remedy for the sting of the wasp; it contains acid properties which provide a complete antidote to the alkaline poison of this insect.

Finally, in *The Sunday Times* for 1 Oct. 1922, the following letter occurred:

Sir,—In the *Analyst* for this year (p. 76) is the record of an examination made of 500 bees, when no trace of formic acid was found. It will take years before this fact finds its way into bee literature.

T. J. BRIANT.

The Old Cottage, Wick, Littlehampton.

It would be interesting to have these matters cleared up, as doctors of medicine (I have asked four) appear to consider them of no importance.

JOHN B. WAINSWRIGHT.

No. 10, POLAND STREET, OXFORD ST: LONDON.—Could any reader inform me whether the house described as above in 1807 still exists, and if so whether it has been rebuilt since? Also in what parish was it situated at the date mentioned?

P. D. M.

"MAKING ONE MAN HAPPY."—*Blackwood's Magazine*, Dec., 1840, contained a paper on Beau Nash, under the title of 'The Monarch of Bath.' On p. 781 it was stated that Nash, when a young man, left the Temple in debt, and

When his accoutments were brought before the masters, they were struck with one item: "To making man happy, £10." On asking its meaning, Nash replied that one day, happening to hear a poor man say to his wife and family that £10 would make him happy, he could not restrain himself from making the trial. He further said that, if the masters did not think proper to allow the charge, he would refund the money. The masters, however, were so much pleased that they thanked him for his benevolence, and desired that double the sum should be given in their name.

Six pages further on, a rather similar story is told of Nash at a gaming table. Has not the anecdote been related of other generous persons?

RICHARD H. THORNTON.

CADELL DERNLLUG.—Will any correspondent be so kind as to tell me who "Cadell Dernllug" was; whether he was Prince of Powys; from whom descended, and his relationship to Tudor Trevor Earl of Hereford. Full particulars will oblige, as I have not been able to trace this Cadell.

C. N.

FENOULHET. — The 'Dict. Nat. Biog.' states of Richard, second Baron Edgcumbe (1716-1761), that

By his mistress, Mrs. Ann Franks, *alias* Day, he was the father of four children, and he made Horace Walpole her trustee (Walpole's 'Short Notes' in Cunningham's edition of the *Letters*, i. p. lxxi, and Lord Edgcumbe's will proved P.C.C. May, 1761). The connection was the subject of a satire in 1752. Mrs. Day subsequently became Lady Fenouillet,

Is anything further known as to the origin of Lady Fenouillet, the Christian and surnames of the four children, and what became of them? (Apparently they were called Fenouillet). Burke's 'General Armory' (1884) gives: "Fenouillet (London, granted 23 April, 1761). Vert on a pile cotised or, betw. two beehives of the last an anchor in pale az. cabled gu. . . . Motto—Industria et spe."

Particulars are desired of Fenouillet and the issue of the above marriage.

Shaw's 'Knights' shows that Peter Fenouillet, exon of the Yeomen of the Guard, was knighted on 24 Sept., 1761.

R. BINGHAM ADAMS.

"SHINGLED" HAIR. — We hear a good deal about ladies having their hair "shingled." I know the "shingle" on the seashore; and the "shingles" on the roof of a house. But what is the derivation of this "shingled" hair?

H. K. H.

J. WALMSLEY (ARTIST), AND F. JUKES (ENGRAVER). — Doubtless some readers of 'N. & Q.' will be able to identify either or both of these men, and give me information about them. The former was living at 15, Argyle Street, Bath, and the latter at 57, Upper John Street, Fitzroy Square, on March 1, 1810. Their names are on a coloured plate in my possession, which is inscribed "To the Right Honble. Lord Glandore," and purports to be a representation of scenery on the Kenmare river in Co. Kerry.

Dublin.

J. F. F.

HENRY SAVARY.—According to Sir Walter Scott's *Journal*, for 21 Dec., 1825 (p. 59, edition 1891), Savary was the son of a banker in Bristol, who had been tried for forgery, a few months previously. Scott speaks of "all his forgeries." Can any reader oblige with a few details of this case?

FREDK. C. WHITE.

ORANGES AND LEMONS.—Can any one give the date of the children's game of "Oranges and lemons, say the bells of St. Clement's," etc.? This query was asked by L. PH. in 6 S. ii. 369, but no reply was received.

ALFRED SYDNEY LEWIS.

Library, Constitutional Club, W.C.

CHIEFTAINSHIP OF IRISH SEPTS: O'CAHAN (See 13 S. i. 131, 196, 315, 414).—I should be glad to have any information as to the family of O'Cahan of Limavady and The Route. Has any history ever been published of them, or is there any documentary evidence of their descendants, say from the Flight of the Earls?

FELIS.

RUSSELL: GULDEFORD.—Of what family was Anne Russell of Ratcliff, Stepney, who married John Vassall of Stepney and Eastwood, Essex, who died 1625?

Anne, daughter of Edward Guldeford (or Guilford?), married William Darrell of Caleshill, Kent, who died 1471. I would appreciate the connection with the Guilfords of Rolveden.

HESPERIAN.

STEVENS.—Jeremy Bentham, who matriculated at Oxford from Queen's College, Jan. 26, 1760, aged 13, states in his autobiography that one of his schoolfellows at Westminster was "a son of the Stevens who wrote about Shakspeare" ('Works,' x. p. 30). Can any correspondent of 'N. & Q.' identify this boy? According to the 'Dict. Nat. Biog.,' George Stevens, the commentator on Shakespeare, died unmarried in 1800.

G. F. R. B.

RICHARD NEILE, Archbishop of York, When and whom did he marry?

G. F. R. B.

BOOK OF SCOTTISH SONGS.—I seek the title of a mutilated book of Scottish songs. The first 62 pages are missing, and p. 278 is the last one. P. 63 contains a song entitled 'Donald Caird,' by Sir Walter Scott, and p. 278 a song entitled 'Loch-Errach Side.'

JAMES SETON-ANDERSON.

39, Carlisle Road, Hove, Sussex.

FAIRBAIRN'S 'CRESTS.' — What is the latest and best edition of this work? Has it been issued again since the Great War? Are all the editions of the same value?

E. E. CORP.

Finchampstead Place, Berks.

REFERENCE WANTED.—I shall be very glad if any reader can tell me where the paragraph on p. 11 of Mr. F. Chamberlin's 'Sayings of Queen Elizabeth,' beginning "Have a care over my people," is to be found. It is headed "To her judges on their assumption of office; 1559, act. 25." No reference is given. I have looked through many books and failed to find it.
X. Y.

AUTHOR WANTED.—Wanted author and full words of poem beginning:—

Have you seen an apple orchard in the spring?

In the spring?

In an English apple orchard in the spring?

When the spreading trees are hoary with their wealth of promised glory,

And the mavis pipes his story,

In the spring?

H. G. SMITH.

Replies.

FIELD NAMES.

(cxlvi. 231, 273).

At ante p. 231 *Dormer* is probably a proper name; *Burleigh* also, and *Chayels*. *Dowlands*, subject to MR. ST. CLAIR BADDELEY's special knowledge of West-country names, I would suggest is *loci communis*, Dove or Pigeon lands, possibly in some cases brought by a man named Dove or Dow, and not directly by the bird. *Dormers*, *Dormans* and *Dowlands* are Surrey as well as Somerset place-names.

Langland is surely ubiquitous for the Long land or field.

Sleep or Slape (the gap in hedge or slippery piece, as MR. BADDELEY has it) must certainly sometimes be the "slip" bit of land, tucked in between the corner of a wood, or the bend of a stream, and the rough rectangle of the ploughland. "The Slip" is common in Surrey.

Here also are some other names:—

Bushey Powdens.

Campits.

Clappers.*

The Dodgens.

Fuddle.

Hemstalls.

Isabella.*

Scrubs.

Sumarts.

Ripshons.

Rawthey.

Rawbones.

Nettle gums.

Nanhikes.

All these occur either in Surrey or Essex, while those marked * occur in both. Some of the origins I know, others I can guess, while some are quite obscure.

"Isabella" as a field-name is specially baffling. Wright's 'Dialect Dictionary' says Isabella was "a game played by young people," but "Isabella" in this Surrey parish is or was a ploughed field in a

remote and unlikely situation for a game. "Isabella" in Essex I know not personally, and it cannot be too often insisted upon that without an adequate knowledge of the actual locality it is mere pedantry to dictate the derivation of place-names.

How many place-names are surnames those who have read Court rolls realize, when they find the same land often described for generations as "formerly Jones, lately Brown, now Richardson" (*quondam, nuper, modo*) and bearing to-day perhaps the name of any one of the holders of it, without apparent reason why that one stuck more than another.

There are perhaps few place-names in England which are not, or have not been at some period, surnames, and it is not easy always to say, or at least to prove, which is the older—the place or the surname—like the egg and the bird. But the study of field names is not only interesting but valuable. It can be promoted only by collecting and comparing them, not in one parish or one county, but widely throughout the country, by those who are familiar alike with the names and the actual localities; so it is much to be hoped that the powerful help of 'N. & Q.' and its contributors will be added to the efforts of those who are trying to systematize such researches.

UVEDALE LAMBERT.

CENTRE (OF ARCH, ETC.) (cxlvi. 289). — The contract for building Catterick Church was printed and edited by James Raine in 1834. The title page is as follows:

Catterick Church in the County of York. A correct copy of the Contract for its building, dated in 1412, illustrated with remarks and notes by The Rev. James Raine, M.A., Librarian of Durham Cathedral, &c., and with thirteen plates of views, elevations, and details by Anthony Salvin, Esq., F.S.A., Architect.

London. I. Weale, High Street, Bloomsbury. MDCCCXXXIV.

The Editor states that this contract was first printed in a magazine called *The Northern Star*, but with a wrong date, and numerous mis-readings, and that Dr. Whitaker noticed it in his 'History of Richmondshire,' but omitted numerous clauses, assigned it to a wrong date, and altered and modernized it at pleasure "throughout the whole of his garbled extract." Unfortunately the Editor does not state in whose possession the MS. of the contract was, but it may be inferred from a note at p. 12 of his reprint that it was

in that of Sir Henry Lawson of Burgh or Brough Hall, Baronet, who died Jan. 9, 1834, and was the descendant of Dame Katherine Burgh and William her son, by whom the contract was entered into with Richard of Cracall, mason.

Raine's reprint can no doubt be seen in the British Museum. He evidently worked from the original ms., and in his introductory remarks he undertakes "to give an accurate transcript" of it.

The clauses about "centres" are as follows:

And also the forsaide dame Katerine and William sall finde lyme and sande and water and scaffaldyng and synetres behouely [requisite] to the same Kirke atte thaire owen cost. And when the Kirke of Katrik beforsaide is fully made and endid the forsaide dame Katerine and William sall hafe alle the scaffaldyng and Synetres vnto thaire owen vse.

The contract is dated 18 April, 13 Henry IV. [1412].

WM. SELF WEEKS.

Westwood, Clitheroe.

EXHIBITION OF FRENCH PAINTED GLASS IN LONDON, c. 1802 (cxlvi. 243, 292).—In all probability the large collection of painted glass acquired by Van Hamp and Stevenson at Rouen c. 1802 included windows from the Churches of Paris, "some of which . . . were sold to dealers and sent into England." Amongst the windows removed were the following:

From the Temple, Paris. Twenty windows, including the large size 'Life of Christ,' designed in 1471 by Dürer.

From the Celestins, Paris. Windows by Bernard Van Orley of Brussels, painted for François I.

From the Chapel Royal, Vincennes. The life-size windows by Jean Cousin of François I and Henri II.

From the Misnimés de Paissy. Windows by Robert Pinaigrier, chiefly Royal portraits.

From the Chapel of St. Ecouen. 'The Story of Psyche,' by Bernard de Palissy "from cartoons by Raphael," 1545. Of the thirty panels comprising the series, twenty-two were removed safely.

From St. Gervais, Paris. Windows by Perrin (designed by Le Sueur), by Jean Cousin, and by the three Pinaigriers.

From the Chapel of the Feuillans. 'The Life of St. John de la Barrière,' by Michu, dated, 1706.

Le Noir the antiquary, who evidently had some influence with the Revolutionary Gov-

ernment, was successful in "asse some of the above windows in a tem Museum," from which they were ultimately restored to their original places.

It is possible that the two collectors beyond Rouen in their search, for in

an Englishman bought at Dijon a fifteenth century window from the Chapel of the of Burgundy representing the Duke Re was kneeling in a furred robe, with his saints, and his arms: 'Azure semeé of lets fitchés two barbels addorsed or.' said to have designed the window him-

This is possible, as he learned the glass-painting and illuminating wh captivity after the battle of Bar, 14

It would be interesting to identify window, which doubtless yet "adorn seignorial chateau in England." the last decade the Flemish portraits from Bruges were saved from a ished Manor House at Kilburn, and preserved at the Victoria and Museum.

WILFRED D.

ROPE OF SAND (12 S. x. 309, 353; xii. 398; 13 S. i. 454).—After sending reply at the last reference, I came the following passage in Burton's 'The of the Thousand Nights and a Night don. H. S. Nichols & Co., 1894, vol. p. 24, where is related how the King of Egypt put to trial the wisdom of the Assyrian sage:—

So quoth he, "O, Haykar, 'tis my desire thou make for me two ropes of sand." quoth the other, "Do thou prescribe thou bring me a cord from thy stores that one like it." So when they had done bade, Haykar fared forth a-rear of the and dug two round borings equal to the ness of the cords, then he collected sand the river-bed and placed it therein, when the sun arose and entered in cylinder, the sand appeared in the sunlight unto ropes. Thereupon quoth he to Pharaoh, "Command thy slaves to take up these and I will twist thee as many of them as thou wilt."

Dr. Steingass notes that here

Haykar produced streaks of light in an otherwise dark room by boring holes in a back wall, and scattering the light over them, so that while passing through the rays of the sun, it assumed the appearance of ropes. Hence he says to Pharaoh, "Have these ropes taken up each time you please I will twist them like of them."

Of the Buddhist story of Mahausa's cleverness given by me at the same re-

another version from the Pali text occurs in Cowell and Rouse, 'The Jataka,' vol. vi., p. 168, Cambridge, 1907.

KUMAGUSA MINAKATA.

Tanabe, Kii, Japan.

MILKING CALLS (cxlvi. 84, 122, 161).—As promised at the second reference, I give hereunder some of the farm and cattle calls still used in West Cornwall, viz.:—

In calling horses: "hibby hibby," or "kaip kaip."

do. cows: "cope cope," or "poest poest."

do. calves: "sook sook."

do. sheep: "assey assey."

do. pigs: "chee-oh chee-oh."

do. young pigs: "teah teah."

do. geese: "codgy codgy."

do. ducks: "billa billa."

In urging on cows: "haowh."

do. pigs: "heigh" and "her-ick."

do. sheep: "hah, hah."

To turn oxen in yoke to the left: "yeawn in."

do. do. right "whear off."

To turn horses in team or draught to the left: "methero."

To turn horses in team or draught to the right: "bethero-way."

To keep a cow quiet when milking: "saa, saa."

For this list I am indebted to a student of the Celtic Cornish language at St. Just in Penwith. The spelling given is, of course, phonetic, and it must be remembered that all the vowels have their longest and broadest value.

GILBERT JOHN ANDERSON.

Sanderstead, Surrey.

LEYDEN, WESTBARENDRECHT, HOLLAND (cxlvi. 270).—The van Leyden family was well known, and held a conspicuous position in the United Provinces of the Netherlands, in the seventeenth century, and before that, and after. They are now extinct, I believe; but a reliable pedigree could be easily procured. That particular member of the family, who had the tapestries referred to woven for him in 1680, was surely Lord of the Manor of Westbarendrecht, and hence named van Leyden of Westbarendrecht.

I shall feel obliged to G. O'F., if he will let me know where these tapestries are preserved now. In return, I shall be pleased to let him know, privately, where

he can obtain reliable information concerning the pedigree of this ancient family.

Probably the *old*, not the new 'Biographisch Woordenboek' (Biographical Dictionary) of the Netherlands, to be found on the shelves of the Reading Room of the British Museum, mentions this. Mynheer van Leyden.

W. DEL COURT.

Chalet Maryem, Arcachon, France.

CHEESE IN NURSERY RHYMES (cxlvi. 252, 294).—In my nursery days little girls were very full skirts. To make a cheese was to spin round on one's toes till the skirt flew out, and then sit down suddenly on the floor with the skirt standing out like a balloon all round.

The yellow-hammer seems to be associated with cheese and butter, perhaps on account of its colour. Everyone knows that it says, "A very little bit of bread and no cheese," and I understand that it is the "yellow yorlin" of the Scotch nursery rhyme:

Tailor, tailor, how's your wife?
Very sick and like to die.
Can she eat any meat?
Yes, more than I can buy!
Half a sow, half a cow,
Half a yellow yorlin,
Half a pint of Diel's blood
Every Monday morning.
She makes the porridge o'er thin
And puts a pound of butter in.

Then there is Betty Botter, who was clearly a relation of Peter Piper: "Betty Botter bought some butter. 'But,' she said, 'This butter's bitter. If I put it in my batter, it will make my batter bitter. But a bit of better butter will but make my batter better.' So she bought a bit of butter better than the bitter butter and she put it in her batter, and the batter was not bitter. So 'twas better Betty Botter bought the bit of better butter."

M. H. DODDS.

MR. HEDGER WALLACE will find much of a dairying interest in the nursery rhymes, etc., to be found in Gomme's 'Traditional Games of England, Scotland, and Ireland' (Dictionary of British Folklore, 1894).

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

BRITISH-ISRAELISM (cxlvi. 305).—"Philo-Israel" was Mr. Edward Wheeler Bird, a distinguished Indian Civilian who, on retirement, resided for many years in Clifton, Bristol, dying there at an advanced age in 1903.

Conspicuously handsome—and that in rather an Oriental way—he was a person as charming as he was able, and left a very large circle of friends to mourn his loss.

H. MAXWELL PRIDEAUX.

"Philo-Israel" was the *nom de plume* of Mr. Bird, a retired Indian Judge, who lived in Tyndall's Park, Bristol, for many years, and was an able leader of the movement now termed "British Israel Truth," whose publication is *The National Message*. "Philo-Israel" wrote the 'Geography of the Gatus,' which was published in 1880 by Robert Banks, Racquet Court, Fleet Street, E.C. If F. H. C. applied to this firm, who were, and are, the Editors of the *Banner of Israel*, he would obtain the desired information as to the date of the first volume of that publication.

E. MAUD WILLIAMS.

The Banner of Israel appeared first on Jan. 3, 1877, as a weekly publication, edited by "Philo-Israel." It is still in circulation.

N. W. HILL.

EXECUTIONS OF CHILDREN IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY (cxlvi. 290).—There was a mistake in Captain Goodwin's 'Sidelights on Criminal Matters,' in the statement that a girl aged nine was hanged in 1833 for stealing twopennyworth of paint. In 1833 the death sentence was passed on a lad of nine for housebreaking; but, at the earnest solicitation of the people of Maidstone, the sentence was not carried out. In 1831 a boy aged nine was hanged at Chelmsford for setting fire to a house at Witham. The youngest male hanged within the past fifty years was Joseph Morley, aged about 17 or 18, at Chelmsford in 1887, for the murder of a woman at Barkingside. He was slightly younger than Jacoby, hanged in June, 1922. Capt. Goodwin's error would have been avoided had he referred to 'Children and the Law,' by W. H. Stuart Garnett, 1911 (Murray), where he would have found a mention of the paint-stealing case.

In Germany the punishments of death and of penal servitude were prohibited by the criminal code of 1871, in the case of all minors.

H. PROSSER CHANTER.

Whetstone, Middlesex.

CLIPPING OF HORSES' EARS (cxlvi. 305).—William Youall, writing eighty years ago, said that the custom of cutting the ears of the horse

originated, to its shame, in Great Britain and for many years was a practice cruel to the animal and depriving him of much of his beauty! He added, Cropping is now out of fashion but some thoughtless or unfeeling young men endeavoured a little while ago, again to introduce it, but the voice of reason and humanity prevailed.

H. PROSSER CHANTER.

Whetstone, Middlesex.

ST. CLEMENT DANES: REMOVAL OF ALTAR PICTURE, 1725 (cxlvi. 305).—It would appear from MR. ABRAHAM'S question, quoting Gordon's 'Old Time Aldwych,' that the Vestry authorities still retained the ownership of Kent's altar picture after its removal from St. Clement Danes in 1725. Diprose's 'St. Clement, Danes' (1868) traces its movements, in the following terms:

This picture caricatured by Hogarth was for some years one of the ornaments of the coffee-room of the Crown and Anchor, whence it was removed to the vestry-room of the Church, over the old almshouses in the churchyard. After 1803 it was transported to the new vestry-room on the north side of the churchyard, where it remains at the present time. (1868).

H. PROSSER CHANTER.

Whetstone, Middlesex.

ASTRONOMICAL BLUNDERS IN FICTION (13 S. i. 487; cxlvi. 53, 106, 125, 260, 278, 310).—As against the ingenious penny-three-farthingly demonstration of the late Mr. R. J. Lecky relating to lunar motion, I cannot but be arrested by what Mr. J. Norman Lockyer wrote in a primer of Astronomy brought out in 1897, by Macmillan and Co. I quote from p. 56:

The same side of the moon is always turned towards us, for as the moon goes round the earth, it *slowly turns on its own axis* and makes one revolution in exactly the same time as it takes it to get round us.

ST. SWITHIN.

THOMAS, LORD BARDOLF (1282-1328) (cxlvi. 290).—The new edition by Gibbs of 'The Complete Peerage,' i. 418, quotes the statement that Agnes wife of Thomas, Lord Bardolf, was the seventh daughter of Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, and says it is a "gross mistake." This book says his wife was Agnes, perhaps daughter of Wm. de Grandson, Seigneur de Grandson on Lake Neuchâtel, having been born "in the parts of Almain."

R. S. B.

THE CODEX GUELFERBYTANUS (CODEX P.) (cxlvi. 305).—MR. FRIEDRICHSEN will find some additional notes at p. 139 of the third

edition (1883) of F. H. A. Scrivener's 'Plain Introduction to the Criticism of the N.T.' The fourteen passages in which it stands alone are not there recorded. Possibly Scrivener's notes were deposited in some public library after his death.

O. O. H.

SIR JEFFREY JEFFREYS (cxlvi. 157, 199, 217, 315).—In answer to MR. WALTER E. GAWTHORP, referring to Sir Robert Jeffreys, Jeffrey or Gefrye, his monument in St. Dionis Backchurch, as well as the bodies of himself and his wife, were removed and re-interred in 1878 in the Burial Ground of the Ironmongers' Almshouses in Kingsland Road, of which he was the Founder. When, however, this building was sold and re-opened as the Gefrye Museum, the monument was again removed, I believe to the new Almshouses of the Ironmongers' Company. I do not know whether the bodies were removed at the same time.

M. C. B.

EVELYN'S MEMOIRS (cxlvi. 289, 330).—I have two press cuttings from *The Gentleman's Magazine*, which will throw much light upon the authenticity of the statement. One is a reprint of a letter from the Editor of Mr. Evelyn's Memoirs addressed "to the Editor of *The Morning Chronicle*," dated, September, 1820. The other excerpt is a repetition of the paragraph from the same Magazine, with a further reference to the obituary notice of Lady Evelyn, printed in vol. lxxxvi, ii, p. 478.

J. A.

Balham.

THE REV. THOMAS CÆSAR, M.A. (cxlvi. 307).—He was a son of Sir Julius Cæsar, M.P., Master of the Rolls, by his second wife, Alice, widow of John Dent of London, and daughter of Christopher Green, of Manchester. Thomas Cæsar matriculated at Oxford from Queen's College, Jan. 16, 1615/16, aged 15, and graduated B.A. in 1618 (incorp. at Cambridge, 1619), and M.A. from All Souls' in 1621. He seems to have been admitted to the Inner Temple in 1616 and was appointed Rector of Llanrhuddlad, Anglesey, in 1627. He died unmarried in 1633.

G. F. R. B.

SOME SUBSCRIBERS TO THE ALBERT MEMORIAL (cxlvi. 208, 259).—It is hardly accurate to say that the Albert Memorial was erected in Kensington Gardens "on the site of the Great Exhibition of 1851." As

a matter of fact it stands a little to the west of the ground on which the Exhibition stood.

G. F. R. B.

THE MANSION HOUSE PLATE (cxlvi. 252).—According to Jewitt's 'Corporation Plate, etc.' (London, 1895), a survey was taken in 1866/7 of the whole of the plate belonging to the Corporation of the City of London, and a descriptive list or inventory made of all the articles, the weight being carefully stated, the estimated value put on record, and the whole embodied in a report made to the Court of Common Council on Feb. 7, 1867. This report and list is given in the book referred to, in vol. ii. pp. 132 *et seq.* Since this inventory was made, various cups and other articles have been added, it being customary for each Lord Mayor to give a piece of plate to commemorate his year of office.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

UMBRELLAS (cxlvi. 306).—I know of no book dealing with the history and uses of umbrellas, but here are a few articles which will be useful to M. P. S.:—

Chambers's Journal, 1869, p. 591, 1888, p. 571.

Canney's 'Encyclopædia of Religions,' p. 368.

Baring - Gould's 'Strange Survivals,' p. 129.

English Illustrated Magazine, 1888, pp. 601 and 654.

Household Words, 1853, vol. 6, p. 201.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

FINANCIAL ASPECT OF THE DEFEAT OF THE SPANISH ARMADA (cxlvi. 306).—The banker in question was Sir Horatio Palavicino, a Genoese, who became a naturalized English subject and died in 1600. There is an account of him in the 'D. N. B.'

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

WELSH PAINTINGS BY RICHARD WILSON, R.A. (cxlvi. 291).—The following paintings by Richard Wilson are in the Welsh Museum at Cardiff:—

'Carnarvon Castle'; 'Cilgerran Castle' (for Boydell series); Classical Landscape; 'Dinas Bran Castle' (Llangollen); Italian Landscape; Landscape; Landscape with River; Landscape; Landscape with Bridge (sketch); Landscape with Castle (sketch); 'Manorbier Castle' (from Freshwater Bay); 'Neath Castle'; Sunset (sketch); 'The White Monk' (also called 'Near Lake Avernus').

Several of the landscapes are not named, and perhaps MR. ANEURIN WILLIAMS's prints may lead to identification which will be useful to the Art Department at the Museum. There are also several prints in the Museum after this artist's work.

The Museum issue an illustrated reprint from *The Connoisseur*, vol. lxxv, No. 260, of April, 1923, at 6d. per copy, which I shall be pleased to send MR. WILLIAMS if he would like to have it.

JNO. HUTCHINSON.

I think full particulars can be had at the National Library, Aber Ystwyth.

E. E. COPE.

THE MARSHALL FAMILY OF LEEDS (cxlvi. 188).—Among the inscriptions in the Leeds Parish Church appear the following:

In memory of James Marshall, Lieut. 68th Light Infantry, second son of Thomas Horncastle Marshall, Esq., Judge of the County Courts of this district. He fell at Sebastopol 8 June, 1855, aged 20.

Sacred to the memory of Arthur Francis Marshall, Captain, 68th Light Infantry and Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General Bombay Army, third son of Thomas Horncastle Marshall, formerly Judge of this district, who died of Cholera in the East Indies 11 June, 1875, aged 37 years.

Erected by his brother officers of 68th Light Infantry.

R. GORDON SMITH.

EDWARD EDWARDS (cxlvi. 291).—This appears to have been the well-known writer on Libraries, and author of the *Lives of the Founders of the British Museum*. See his memoir in the 'Dict. of Nat. Biog.,' where it is stated that

in 1836 he appears as a pamphleteer . . . He wrote on national universities, . . . on the British Museum . . . ; and, at a somewhat later date, on the reform of the Royal Academy.

H. J. B. CLEMENTS.

CROMWELLIANA (cxlvi. 287).—"Travel-lers" in parish register phraseology meant paupers or tramps c. 1740, and possibly the tramps had their child christened at more than one parish as an appeal to public charity.

E. E. COPE.

BLAKER FAMILY (13 S. i. 452, 496).—There are vaults of a family of Blaker in St. Nicholas Churchyard, Portslade, Sussex, in which a large number of members of this family are buried, including:

Nathaniel Blaker, who died May 6th, 1815, aged 72, and Elizabeth his wife, died May 17th, 1815.

John Blaker, of Lewes, died June 18th, 1859, aged 77, and Sarah his wife, died Feb. 27, 1832, aged 56, and several of their sons and daughters.

If MR. MILLAR could supply the Christian name of Miss Blaker who contracted a runaway marriage I will look over the names again and see whether she was a member of that family.

JAMES SETON-ANDERSON.

PORTERS' OR CARRIERS' RESTS IN LONDON (cxlvi. 290).—MR. HARRY HEMS, at 8 S. xii. 244, gives a description of the porters' rest formerly in St. Paul's Churchyard. He also states there were two at Ludgate Circus.

A. H. W. FYNMORE.

Quite recently one such existed in St. Paul's Churchyard, near the eastern corner of the shop of Hitchcock and Williams.

O. O. H.

MEMORIAL TABLETS TO LIVING PERSONS (cxlvi. 67, 126, 176, 217, 295).—Replying to MR. WALTER E. GAWTHORP's enquiry at the last reference—the effigy of Archer is of marble,—on the north wall of the chancel in Houghton Conquest Church.

JOS. HIGHT BLUNDELL.

AUTHORS WANTED (cxlvi. 11).—The lines beginning "The kings of Inde" are from Keats's 'Endymion,' iv. 263ff.

W. S., JR.

Ithaca, N.Y.

(cxlvi. 174, 296).—2.

'In a sunny Alpine valley.' I remember these lines in my boyhood; and imagine the name given at the second reference should be 'Jane Crewdson,' who wrote 'Aunt Jane's Verses.' I do not know the date.

O. O. H.

Notes on Books.

The Diary of a Country Parson, the Reverend James Woodforde, 1758-1781. Edited by John Beresford. (Oxford University Press. 12s. 6d. net).

THE life of plain people in the country during the eighteenth century is best known to the general reader by fiction and poetry. Of documents on the subject for the second half of the century Cowper's letters are incomparably the most moving and the most delightful, and they reveal the background of the writer's life distinctly enough. But the range of this background is restricted; its details are few; the relative proportion of things in it is different from the normal; while Cowper himself so deeply engages attention and sympathy that other interests are left faint. The Reverend James Woodforde, in his Diary, by no means

dominates all the scene. This is, as nearly as any diary of an intelligent person can be, an "objective" record. The doings of the good people, whether at Ansford in Somerset, or at Weston Longeville in Norfolk—their frequent hospitable gatherings, their sport, quarrels, matrimonial matches, food, farming, and servants—are brought before us in brief notes, which seldom contain any ulterior reference. Fragments of the very stuff of life, untainted by imagination, unfalsified by a particular design, or by being addressed to another person, they produce, by accumulation, that peculiar rare effect of actuality which nothing but a diary—and a non-literary diary—can produce, and Mr. Beresford's high claims for them as a picture of the times can hardly be gainsaid.

By degrees, however, something of the character of the Diarist reveals itself. He is a sociable, honest, and affectionate man; it is clear that he is well-liked and likes people well in return. He is pitiful towards suffering, both in men and animals; patient with tiresome members of his family; knowing in country sports and business; ready to enjoy a play and a good bottle or two of wine. After the eighteenth century fashion he makes himself the easy companion of men of different sorts and classes, and his equality of feeling towards gentle and simple, rich and poor, is one principal factor in the value of his diary.

The omissions, however, are noticeable and curious. James Woodforde came of a more or less cultivated family. He was himself a scholar, and later a Fellow of New College, Oxford, where he spent several years. Making all allowance for the well-known intellectual inertia of Oxford at this period, it is singular that the Diary contains hardly an allusion to a book, furnishes virtually no indication that the writer ever read anything at all beyond the Book of Common Prayer in Church. Nor can we follow Mr. Beresford in thinking that the Diary, at any rate this first part of it, could be used very largely to disprove Macaulay's strictures on the English clergy of the period. James Woodforde baptizes, communicates, marries, and buries his parishioners; he acts a kindly part towards anyone in difficulty; his own personal piety comes out in a simple, affecting way on occasions of grief or bereavement; but he does not show any sense of responsibility for the spiritual welfare of his people; or appear to spend the greater part of his time differently from any other country gentleman. Food bulks very largely in his thoughts, as the Diary displays them; the menus of the dinners he gave, or enjoyed at other people's houses, are astonishingly numerous. Though he notes the food so carefully, he hardly ever tells us what the company at dinner talked about; in fact, while he relates incidents, and occasionally gives hints about character, he seldom pays attention to conversation. We should be inclined—with all submission, however, to Mr. Beresford's better-informed opinion—to impute these omissions to the combined operation of two causes—a certain impatience which prevented him from writing down what he cared about most, when

it meant taking more than a certain degree of pains; and some purpose of immediate practical utility in most of the things he chose to record.

Public affairs—as would be natural upon our conjecture—are mentioned but slightly. Wilkes is the personage who appears most often, and the American affair obtains occasional notice. Of our familiar eighteenth century acquaintance we come across one or two—Strahan, the printer, for example, and the Marquis of Granby, and Sir Joshua Reynolds apropos of the erection of the windows in New College ante-chapel. The Oxford part of the Diary—where we see Woodforde acting as proctor—is very interesting, and is elucidated by a good account of the University system of the period. Mr. Beresford's plan is to link up the selected passages of the Diary with explanatory notes or a brief narrative of the Diarist's movements in intervening periods. This works out most satisfactorily. At the same time it seems a pity not to have supplied foot-notes on some of the details which crop up. To take two examples out of several, we do not think many readers will know what are "Generals," or what the Mattishall "Gaunt." The historical and biographical footnotes seem to us adequate for their purpose. Since our correspondents have shown interest in the custom of receiving a child into the church after a private baptism, it may be worth while to mention that several instances of this occur here—showing it to have been general.

James Woodforde lived from 1740 to 1803, and this book takes him up to 1781. We leave him settled at the College living of Weston Longeville, where he is to spend the rest of his days. We much hope that it will not be long before Mr. Beresford gives us the rest of the Diary. He tells us that it runs through sixty-eight booklets, which, if printed as a whole, would fill a dozen stout volumes or more—written day by day in a hand "as clear as print, and almost as small." If this diligent scribe has any cognizance now of mortal things, he may congratulate himself—and how justly!—upon having obtained a most sympathetic and able editor, singularly well-fitted to a delightful task.

The Early Correspondence of John of Salisbury.
By Reginald L. Poole. (Milford, for the British Academy. 1s. 6d. net).

THE "Letters" of John of Salisbury are contained in two collections, which were brought together in the early seventeenth century by Jean Masson. The first collection, comprising Epp. 1–133, exists in but two copies, one in Paris—an imperfect one at Cambridge. These letters are partly from the official correspondence of Archbishop Theobald of Canterbury, partly from John's private correspondence, and, their interest being restricted and biographical, they have received less attention than those of the second collection. They are the subject of the present study—particularly the thirty-five of them which John wrote in a private capacity. The result of a close examination of all the data is to assign them to the period between 1154 and 1161, when John

was clerk to Archbishop Theobald (Dr. Poole disposes of the statement that John was Theobald's Chancellor). The arrangement of the letters is different in the two manuscripts, and in both, chronologically speaking, confused—so that the right order of dates is a main thread in the argument. Of the thirty-five Dr. Poole places in order twenty-nine, and, if his suggestions be accepted, it comes out that in the winters of 1156-7 and 1158-9, John paid two visits to Rome, which had not hitherto been noted. The full number of his journeys thither has not even yet been made out. An interesting section of this excellent monograph is devoted to showing what length of time was required for a journey from Canterbury to Rome. After giving a number of examples, Dr. Poole estimates that in the twelfth century a courier from Rome might reach Canterbury in somewhat less than five weeks, while the ordinary traveller would take seven weeks. We may note the important correction made by Dr. Poole in the name of the pope, "A," to whom a number of letters are addressed. Masson, expanding truncated marginal notes, identified him, to the confusion of historians, with Alexander III, whereas Pope Adrian is the true recipient.

Tommaso Campanella and his Poetry. By Edmund G. Gardner. (Oxford University Press. 2s. net).

DR. GARDNER, at the outset of his lecture, reminds us that Campanella is a type which is produced from time to time in Italy—"the prophet of humanity" represented to the modern mind chiefly by Mazzini. A Dominican friar, Campanella dreamed of a sacred theocratic republic—the City of the Sun—for which he was willing not only to preach and teach, but also to enter into political conspiracy. The conspiracy discovered, he found himself in the hands of the Spaniards, and after the endurance of repeated torture at length saved himself by feigning madness. For more than a quarter of a century he lay in prison, and there composed his "*Citta del Sole*" and a large number of poems, all but a few of which express his social and political aspirations, his hatred of tyranny, and faith in a coming renovation of mankind. His own role in this great vision is that of an almost superhuman leader; but among the best of his lyrics is one, the *Canzone di pentimento*, in which he renounces all this impious presumption, and professes himself passionately repentant for it. The true interpretation of his repentance would solve an interesting problem, that of the relation of Campanella's naturalistic theory of religion to the Catholic faith and the Papacy to which he continued to cling. Galileo's discoveries kindled his ardent enthusiasm, and upon the condemnation of the astronomer's propositions by the Holy Office, he rushed to his defence with an *Apologia*, which was published in Germany in 1622. Released from prison in

1629, in some favour for a time with the Papal Court, he falls again under suspicion of conspiracy, and is finally handed over to the protection of France. He ended his days in the Dominican Convent at Paris in 1639. Of this curious history, Dr. Gardiner gives a delightful account.

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.

MR. P. M. BARNARD'S Catalogue, No. 142, describes seventeenth century Pamphlets, Broadsides, and the like, arranged in chronological order. One of the best items is the first, a copy, from the Bridgewater Collection, of the "*Humble Petition*" to Parliament of "*Philopatris*," whom Mr. Halliwell thinks to be possibly Breton (1606: 6l. 15s.) The tract (1641) entitled '*The Downfall of the Pretended Divine Authoritie of the Hierarchie into the Sea of Rome*' by an unknown author, who calls himself "*V. N. V.*," in a good copy, is offered for 8l. We noticed a particularly good copy of the "*Grand Remonstrance*"—"unpressed, uncut and unopened," to be had for 1l. 15s.; as well as three inferior copies at a cheaper rate. There are some noteworthy Journals—thus the ten numbers of the first set of *The Perfect Diurnal* (of which Mr. Barnard gives a collation)—Jan. 24—Apr. 4, 1642: 5l.; *Mercurius Pragmaticus*, ten numbers, not consecutive, 1647 (one), 1648 (six) and 1649 (one)—5s. and upwards each number, with three numbers of Pt. II (1649) offered for 6s. and 8s.; and *Mercurius Elencticus*, three numbers, 8s. each. The rare *Elegy on Laud*, printed at Oxford in 1644/5, and a copy of *Laud's Speech on the scaffold* are priced respectively 5l. and 1l. 5s. We noticed also a copy of two poems entitled '*Britanicus, His Blessing*' and '*Britanicus, His Welcome*,' printed at Cambridge in 1646—author unknown—1l. 15s. Very interesting items are a collection of the King's Messages for Peace from Dec. 5, 1645, to Jan. 18, 1647 (1l. 5s.); "*His Majesties Reason why he cannot in Conscience consent to abolish Episcopall Government. Delivered . . . to the Divines . . . at Newport*" (1648—7s.), with the "*Finall Answer concerning Episcopacie*" (1648—15s.), and the "*Collections of Notes taken at the Kings Tryall*" (1l. 5s.)—while a more important one is the '*Proclamation for Tryall of the King*' printed by Ibbitson—4l. 10s. A copy of the '*Hue and Cry after Cromwell*' (1649: 1l. 15s.) will not escape the collector. '*Murther will out*' comes from the Hull Library (1675: 1l. 15s.) A pamphlet, to be had for the modest sum of 6s., which we find attractive, is the account by Joseph Georgirenes, Archbishop of Samos, of "*The Present State*" of Samos, Nicaria, Patmos, and Mount Athos, translated by one who knew the Author in Constantinople (1678). We must find space also to mention a copy (thought to be the first edition) of Halifax's '*Letter to a Dissenter, upon occasion of His Majesties Late Gracious Declaration of Indulgence*' (1687: 1l. 5s.)

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THIS WEEK:

of County Cavan (*Transcribed from destroyed with the Dublin Record Office*).

andford Fire of 1731.

at Southwell.

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Notes.**MILITIA OF COUNTY CAVAN.**

Militia lists of this county have been destroyed in the destruction of the Dublin Record Office. I propose to publish the lists made down to the middle of the 18th century, prefacing them with a list of eight names taken from the original Papers.

A risk to a name denotes that biographical and genealogical notes relating to it are found at the end of the list in which the name occurs. These notes are given in alphabetical order.

CO. CAVAN.

Historical MSS. Commission, Mar. 1881. Ormonde's Papers, vol. ii, p. 249.]

MILITIA FOR IRELAND.

1). A list of Militia Troops to be raised in Ireland, and also companies:

<i>Forces.</i>	<i>Officers' Names.</i>
Two troops.	Thomas Coach, capt.
	—— Burton, Lieut.
	—— Ellis, Cornet.
	—— Baker, Quartermaster.
	Richard Lewis,* Capt.
	—— Gunne,* Lieut.
	—— Cuppage,* Cornet.
	George Atkinson, Quartermaster.

CUPPAGE. "A gentleman named Cuppage" married Margaret, only dau. of James Hamilton, of Bailieborough, Co. Cavan, who was brother of Sir Hans Hamilton, Bart., Privy Councillor to Charles II. (The Hamilton MSS., ed. by T. K. Lowry, p. 80, note).

Probably WILLIAM GUNN, of Drummury, Co. Cavan, attainted 1689. His daughter-in-law, Lydia Smith, married the Rev. John Colden, "minister of the parish of Ballyhaise," Co. Cavan, and had three daughters, Jane, wife of Cornet Maguire of Co. Fermanagh; Anne, wife of Arthur Forster (of Drumgoon, Co. Fermanagh, Lieut., Cavan Militia, 1708); and Susanna, wife of John Maxwell. (Exchequer Bill, 15 June, 1713, Maguire v. Forster, Maxwell, etc.).

RICHARD LEWIS, of Lismore, Co. Cavan, High Sheriff, 1672, J.P., married Joan, sister of Sir Robert Cole, Knt., of Ballymacky, Co. Tipperary, M.P. for Enniskillen, and dau. of William Cole, a cousin of the Enniskillen family. He was attainted in 1689. His will, dated 28 Jan., 1677/8, was proved Prerog., 2 Dec., 1691. Lismore devolved on Arnold Cosby, husband of his wife's niece, Jane Cole. Admon. of his widow's estate was granted 23 Jan., 1691/2, to Arnold Cosby (See 1702 list).

A LIST OF THE OFFICERS OF THE MILITIA IN THE CO. OF CAVAN, 24 SEPT., 1702.

From Military Lists and Returns, Miscellaneous. Record Tower Collection, Cartron 4 Q.--24--2. [Formerly in the Public Record Office, Dublin].

Sir Francis Hamilton,* Col.; Edwd. Ellis, Capt.-Lieut.; Charles Semphill, Cornet; Wm. Wright, Qr. Mr.

Francis White,* Lieut.-Col.; Robert Moore, Lieut.; John Latham, Cornet; James Philips, Qr. Mr.

Daniel French,* Major; Wm. Richards, Cornet**; John Auckinson, Qr. Mr.

Arnold Cosbie,* Capt.; Richard Sheridan, Lieut.; Thomas Haginbotham, Cornet; Jno. Beatty, Qr. Mr.

** It would appear that the name of the Lieut. of this troop has been omitted by the copyist here, but as I did not see this document myself I cannot say for certain.

Thomas Townley,* Capt.; John Price, Lieut.; Arthur Burley, Cornet; Abraham Finley, Qr. Mr.

Henry Palmer,* Capt.; James Cottingham, Lieut.; Charles Macfaden, Cornet; Thos. Bayly,* Qr. Mr.

Charles Hampton, Capt.; Wm. Langton, Lieut.; Edwd. Henry, Cornet; Wm. Johnston, Qr. Mr.

Thomas Fleming,* Capt.; Robt. Johnston, Lieut.; Alex. Barrows, Cornet; Francis Charters, Qr. Mr.

[Original signatures of several of these officers.]

Probably Thomas BAYLY, of Kilnacrott, Co. Cavan, m. after Jan. 23, 1707/8, Cecily, 4th dau. of Thomas Fleming, of Lisnalong, Co. Cavan, J.P., and died, will dated Nov. 3, 1731, proved Prerog. Sept. 12, 1733, having had two sons and a dau. (1) Thomas. (2) Fleming, ent. Trin. Coll., Dublin, April 14, 1732, aged 18. (1) Sarah, wife of Patrick Nugent, of Cormeen, Co. Cavan.

John BEATTY, of Corr, Killeshandra, was eldest son of John Beatty, of Farranseer, Killeshandra. He married 1st, settlements dated Oct. 15, 1663, Margaret, daughter of the Rev. James Layng, Rector of Killeshandra, by whom he had a son, (1) Claud, of Coolarty, Co. Longford, Lieut. in Wolseley's Horse. He married 2nd, Mary, sister of Richard Young, of Drumgoon, Co. Cavan, and died, will dated July 21, 1722, proved in dio. Kilmore, Feb. 10, 1726/7, having had two more sons and two daus. (Chancery Bill, Beatty v. Beatty, Feb. 16, 1725/6), viz.:— (2) John, of Springtown, Granard, Co. Longford, ancestor of Beatty of Springpark and Springtown. (3) Edmond, of Corr. (1) Frances, Mrs. Henderson. (2) Elizabeth.

Arnold COSBY, afterwards Major, 1708, and Lieut.-Col. Butler's Horse, 1722, was of Lismore, Co. Cavan, High Sheriff, 1693. He was a younger son of William Cosby, of Cosbystown, Co. Fermanagh, whose father Arnold Cosby, removed to the North from the Queen's Co. (Chancery Answer of Thomas Cosby, of Beeks Court, Co. Cavan, Oct. 21, 1775). He married about Feb., 1690, Jane, dau. of Sir Robert Cole, Knt., M.P., of Ballymachy Co. Tipperary, and died, will dated Sept. 19, 1721, proved Prerog., July 24, 1722. He died before May 14, when Thomas White succeeded him

as Lieut.-Col. By his wife, who predeceased him, he had two daughters, viz., (1) Jane, married at Kilmore, Aug. 15, 1713, Thomas Nesbitt, M.P., Major Butler's Horse, 1727/8, whom see; and (2) Margery, married Robert Nesbitt. The Lismore Estate, which came to Col. Cosby from Richard Lewis (see above 1659/60 list), husband of Jane Cole, Sir Robert's sister, descended to the Nesbitts, through Jane Cosby, Mrs. Thomas Nesbitt.

This officer was either THOMAS FLEMING, senior, or his son Thomas, probably the latter. The father was of Lisnalong, Co. Cavan, J.P., 28 Nov., 1699, only son of James Fleming, of Ballyneagh, Co. Cavan, High Sheriff 1636, by Bridget, dau. of Patrick Sarsfield, of Tully, Co. Kildare. He married Ellen, dau. of Thomas Burrows, of Stradone, Co. Cavan, J.P., by Cecily, dau. of Robert Lill, of Trim, Co. Meath, J.P., and died 1708, will dated Jan. 23, 1707/8, proved Prerog., Nov. 9, 1708. He had two sons and five daus. (1) THOMAS, see below. (2) Robert. (1) Bridget, m. 1st, Henry Grattan (see 1715 list), and 2nd George Nixon. (2) Mary, m. at Kilmore, Sept. 1, 1706, Thomas Fetherston, of the parish of Ardagh, Co. Longford. (3) Elizabeth. (4) Cecily, m. Thomas Bayly, see above. (5) Martha.

The son, Thomas Fleming, of Belville, Crossdoney, Co. Cavan, junior, High Sheriff 1704, J.P., Nov. 10, 1707, married, settlements dated Nov. 2, 1719, Frances, eldest daughter of Arthur Cecil Hamilton, of Castle Hamilton, Co. Cavan (see 1708 list), and had three sons. (1) Arthur, of Belville (see 1740 list). (2) James, of Belville, J.P., High Sheriff, 1770, bapt. at Kilmore, May 15, 1728, ancestor of Fleming of Belville. (3) Thomas, of Cavan, High Sheriff 1771, bapt. at Kilmore, July 20, 1731, married Rebecca, dau. of Thomas Burrows of Killyconnan Co. Cavan, and died 1793, leaving issue.

D. FRENCH, of Belturbet, High Sheriff, 1690, J.P., Co. Cavan, was third son of Mathew French, of Belturbet, High Sheriff, Co. Cavan, 1677, by Elinor Johnston his wife, and grandson of Richard French of the same, merchant. He was attainted by James II as Daniel French, of Belturbet, merchant. He took a prominent part in the cause of William III, and in the spring of 1689 set out from Belturbet with sixty horse, captured Sir Gerard Irvine,

and sent him a prisoner to Lord Blayney. He signed the address from Enniskillen and its vicinity to King William and Queen Mary. In 1685 he married Isabella, niece of Ambrose Bedell, of Carn, Co. Cavan, High Sheriff, 1668, and youngest daughter of the Rev. William Bedell, who was eldest son of the famous William Bedell, Bishop of Kilmore, 1629-42. He died towards the end of 1702 (soon after the date of his commission as Major), admon. granted Feb. 19, 1702/3, having had by her, who died 1718, will dated June 21, proved Prerog., Aug. 18, three daughters viz.:— (1) Elinor, married 1707, Capt. John Stanford, of Carn (in her right), see 1708 list. (2) Mary, married, Kilmore marr. lic., July 9, 1717, the Rev. John Fletcher, Curate of St. Michan's, Dublin. (3) Susanna, married 1st, John Britton, of Dublin, Attorney-at-law, who died 1726, and 2nd, Francis Le Hunte, of Brennans Town, Co. Dublin one of the founders of the Royal Dublin Society, who died Dec. 1, 1750. She had issue by both marriages.

SIR F. HAMILTON, Bart., of Castle Hamilton, Killeshandra, was only son of Sir Charles Hamilton, of Killeshandra, Bart., by Anne, dau. of Sir William St. Paul, otherwise Sample, Knt. He was M.P. Co. Cavan, 1661, was twice married, but *d.s.p.* surviving. His property descended to his nephew, Arthur Cecil: see 1708 list. (Lodge's Peerage, 1754, ii. 200).

Thomas HIGINBOTHAM, of Tullymaglowny, Drung, Co. Cavan, had served as a Quarter Master in the Army of William III. He married Anne, widow of — Elliott, daughter of George Nixon, of Granshagh, Co. Fermanagh and sister of Thomas Nixon, Lieut., Fermanagh Militia, formerly Quarter Master in Wolseley's Horse, in army of William III, ancestor of the family seated at Nixon Hall, Co. Fermanagh. The codicil to Thomas Higinbotham's will is dated May 7, 1736. It was proved Prerog., Dec. 1, 1737. He had 5 sons and 2 daughters, viz.: (1) Ralph, (2) George, (3) William, (4) Thomas (Rev.), Vicar of Temple Carne, diocese of Clogher, ent. T.C.D., Nov. 11, 1718, aged 17, Scholar 1721, B.A. 1723, M.A. 1726, married and had issue. (5) Andrew, of Tullymaglowney, otherwise Nutfield, great-grandfather of the late George Higinbotham, Chief Justice of Victoria. (1) Elizabeth, married Mark Brooks, of Dublin, distiller. (2) Anne, married at Kil-

more, Co. Cavan, Jan. 23, 1714/5, Samuel Seaman.

Henry PALMER, probably the High Sheriff, 1680. John Palmer, of Dublin, gent., in his will, dated May 25, 1715, proved in dio. Kilmore, Sept. 9, 1715, states that his father, Henry Palmer, jun., and his grandfather, Henry Palmer, sen., were jointly bound to Edward Ellis, of Ballyhady, Co. Cavan, gent., for £100.

Thomas TOWNLEY, of Thomas Court, otherwise Drumrooske, High Sheriff, 1697, J.P., was son of Samuel Townley, of Drumrooske, High Sheriff, 1686, by Dorcas, dau. and co-heiress of Roger Moygne, of Moygne Hall, Co. Cavan, son of Thomas Moygne, Bishop of Kilmore, 1612-29. He married, settlements Sept. 25, 1701, a daughter of Joshua Paul, of Rathmore, Co. Carlow, and had one son and five daus., viz.: — (1) Joshua. (1) Mehetable, m. 1724, John Lyndon. (2) Jane. (3) Hannah Maria, m. June 6, 1731, Chappell Dawson, High Sheriff, Co. Armagh, 1732. (4) Dorcas, m. at St. Mary's, Dublin, Feb. 23, 1728/9, James Blackwood. (5) Abigail m. at St. Mary's, Dublin, Sept. 2, 1735, Sir Alexander Staples, Bart., of Lissan, Co. Tyrone. (See 'N. & Q.' 4 S. xi. 23, 373. Lodge's Peerage, 1906, *sub. tit.* Dufferin, is wrong in saying that Dorcas Moygne was Thomas Townley's wife. She was his mother).

F. WHITE, of Redhills, Co. Cavan, High Sheriff, 1691 and 1692: see B. 'L. G.'— Whyte-Venables of Redhills.

H. B. SWANZY.

(To be continued).

THE REV. CHRISTOPHER PITT AND THE BLANDFORD FIRE OF 1731.

Christopher Pitt (1699-1748), poet, translator, and Rector of Pimperne, Dorset, from 1722 until his death, was a son of Christopher Pitt, M.D., of Blandford Forum, who married Mrs. Elizabeth Backway, at Holy Trinity, Dorchester, on 25 April, 1693. The 'D.N.B.' (xlv. 342) says that Robert Pitt, the physician and F.R.S. (and maternal grandfather of Bishop Robert Lowth), was probably a great-uncle, and Governor Thomas Pitt (ancestor of the statesman) was the poet's first cousin. But I think that these two men, who were born in the same year (1653), were respectively uncle and first cousin once removed of the

younger Christopher. Governor Pitt's daughter Lucy, the first Countess Stanhope, would thus be his second cousin, as indeed is stated a few lines further down the same column. Hutchins in his pedigree of Pitt of Shroton ('Dorset,' iv. 91), which is confused in places, has made the elder Christopher a son of Robert the F.R.S., his elder brother; and the younger Christopher marry his own mother, and father his elder brother, another Robert, who was Fellow of Wadham College and Rector of Overmoigne, Dorset (*ob.* 1730).

The following letters were addressed by Christopher Pitt to the Rev. Edward Rolle (for whom see 13 S. i. 363).

Dear Sir, June 14th, Pimpern.

Your dear charming Epistle came to hand in a very proper time, and was very diverting to us in a very great Calamity; I suppose you know that Blandford is burnt down to the Ground, together with Mr. Bryant's parish over-Bridge. There are about forty houses left in the Extremities of ye Town, tho' none of the best. My Mother and Freinds lost all their houses, so that I am a remote Loser of a Thousand Pounds. But as I can live easily under it, I am not at all disturb'd at my own loss. My Cheif concern is for so many reputable families who are entirely ruin'd, and are in a much worse condition than those who were the poor of the Town before. We have very noble supplies sent in from the Country about us, even as far as from Winton. Our first business is to provide tools for the poor, who will else be exceedingly idle and Insolent. The Conflagration was so terrible that I think even Virgil himself has hardly reach'd it in the 2d. *Æneid*. But I hope I shall draw one advantage to myself from this dreadful Calamity, which is the happiness of seeing you at Pimpern when you go into the West; for there is no reception for you at Blandford, where you usually put up. Of Mr. Bryant's parish there is only his own and another house left. There are almost twenty lame and blind People that could not make their escape from ye flames. They were so rapid and violent. We guess about 3 or 4 hundred houses were burnt in the Town some of wch. contain'd several families; What still added to the Calamity was ye small pox; A great Many were caught out of their Beds and carri'd into the feilds, in the Midst of the distemper; I thought these particulars might not be unacceptable to you, and hope the next time I write to send you something more pleasant.

C. PITT.

To Mr. Rolle: Fellow of New College, in Oxford—by way of London.

(Mr. Pitt, 1731).

Dear Sir Pimpern: Sep: 6 (1731).

You need not give your-self the least Trouble for the gayety of your letter; It was so full of Humour and Wit, that it very much rais'd

our Spirits under that heavy Calamity; I could trace thro it the Spirit of Dr. Young in his Satyrs, of Mr. Dryden in his prologues, of Mr. Congreve in his art of pleasing; In short, I think it an admirable piece, and am particularly pleas'd to hear it is in print. Blandford rises out of its Ashes by degrees and I hope in a few years will lift up its head again. At present they only run up a few conveniences against the inclemency of the Winter; But I believe in the Spring We shall see a great Spirit Of Building. They have some tolerable Inns in the Town with accommodations for Man and Beast; but I hope when you come from the West, you will put up at Pimpern, where you shall be heartily wellcome; As you say the rebuilding of the Town, may suggest some Poetical Ideas to me, and 'tis not impossible but I may welcome her into the World in Rhyme, as soon as I can fetch in proper Materials for ye Work; viz. of Similies from the Phoenix, of Examples from Rome and Troy, and a fine long congratulatory Speech for the Good River Stower to pronounce on the occasion; whose Name I suppose you have seen in Spenser's works. Hear the old Gentleman.

And there came Stour from's five deformed Heads,

Rolling along by Blandford's flowry Meads.

I have writ to Jo., since this Destruction, but have had no answer from him; I owe you some Mony, but have order'd Mr. Pottle to pay it you, if he sees you before myself; quod procul avertat fortuna gubernans, to use Lucretius' words. I was going on in this Rambling way, but am oblig'd to stop short sooner than I intended, and to assure you that I am your freind and Servant: Chr. Pitt. My Service to Mr. Rolle.

To Mr. Edward Rolle.

Dear Mr. Rolle:— July 29th. 1740.

After a long Silence I was highly pleas'd with yours of Yesterday. Wch. without Flattery I think equal to any Thing in its Kind. You think towards the End that I have no Complaint of any Kind. For this last Fortnight I have been Indispos'd; with a depression and hurry of Spirits, and the Want of Appetite and digestion. I believe it is partly real, partly Imaginary. I heard yesterday the Warden of Winton was given over by the Physicians in ye Small Pox. Wch. I hope is not true. If I was as well as I could wish, I should have troubled you with a much longer Letter. If it lies in your way, you will just make mention among the Grandees of Your Acquaintance, that there is such a Book as the new English *Æneid*; perhaps it might be of Service in ye Sale. A Word by the next Post will be highly Acceptable to,

Dear Sir, yours Affec: CH. PITT.

To the Rd. Mr. Rolle at Monkokehamton near Hatherly in Devonshire, These.

The first two letters illustrate the account in Hutchins ('Dorset' i. 216-17). The fire

egan on Friday, 4 June, 1731, about 2 in the afternoon, at a tallow-chandler's house, which stood where the four streets met at the end of Salisbury Street, near the middle of Blandford Forum. Three fire-engines were burnt or rendered useless in half an hour.

A brisk north-west wind carrying the fire into distant parts of the town, every corner of the four streets was soon in flames; early 20 houses were on fire in a quarter of an hour; and in less than an hour it spread through the whole town. The wind shifting to the north carried the flakes to the adjacent villages of Blandford St. Mary and Bryanston (Rev. James Bryant, Recorder), and consumed all but three houses. The thatched buildings were soon destroyed, but the tiled and strongest part of the town survived longer. By 7 in the evening few houses were standing. At length it ceased in the east part of the town, where the fire began in 1713, when almost all those houses which now escaped were burnt. (For on 1 July, 1713, the lower part of the East street had been consumed by a fire supposed to have been occasioned by a malicious person). Only 40 houses escaped, and those in the extremity of the town. The town-hall, the old alms-house, and the school were destroyed; but the parish church of SS. Peter and Paul, which had no buildings contiguous to it, stood last. The lofty spire, of timber covered with lead, took fire on the inside at 4 in the afternoon, and several other times; but it was soon extinguished. But at about 11 or 12 o'clock fire appeared in the roof of the nave: the flames and sparks flying over and through it, at every crevice, lay concealed and might easily have been suppressed, had not the engines been destroyed so that no water could be had from the wells; and the people fired out. About 2 o'clock a.m. the flames broke through the roof, melted the bells and lead, and destroyed the whole fabric before morning. It was fortunate for many that it was not burnt sooner; for great quantities of goods lodged there at the beginning of the fire were removed in time. The parish registers appear to have perished in the flames. The conflagration was so violent and rapid that few had time or help to save much: many could not save anything. This great calamity was heightened by the small-pox raging in above 60 families. None of the sick perished in the flames, but were removed to the shelter of ditches in the fields, gardens, and arches

under the bridge at the east end of the town; and but one died. And this even though those who were at first removed to distant houses were afterwards obliged to quit them and be carried out of the town. Some 4 men and 10 women, or 12 in all, according to the present parish register, most of them aged persons, were found burnt or suffocated in the streets, or dug out of the ruins. But many died after the fire, by the fatigue and surprize of the day, and of grief for the losses they sustained: a statement which is fully borne out by the parish register. Provisions and money to buy utensils, working tools, etc., were sent from neighbouring towns and parishes. Sixty barracks were built of boards, and thatched, for the poor; wherein some lived several years after. Some 400 families were burnt out, many reduced to great extremity, and a large part of the public charities spent for their present maintenance, and to put them in a way to subsist for the future. A tabernacle of boards was built for divine service north of the sheep-market. The total loss was variously estimated at from over £84,000 to as much as £100,000. In 1732, 5 Geo. II, an Act passed for rebuilding the town and for determining differences. The King gave £1,000; Queen Caroline £200; and Frederick Louis, Prince of Wales, £100 to be distributed by George Bubb Dodington.

The Rev. Edward Young, like Rolle and Pitt an *alumnus* of Winchester and New Colleges, began in 1725 the publication of a series of seven satires called 'The Universal Passion,' finally collected three years later. He perpetrated, among other proverbial sentences, "Procrastination is the thief of time"; but is now chiefly remembered for 'The Complaint, or Night Thoughts on Life, Death, or Immortality,' 1742-45; later editions of which were illustrated by Blake and by Stothard. The book was translated into seven European languages; and Robespierre kept a copy of it under his pillow during the Revolution!

The piece by Edward Rolle alluded to may be one of the five contained in Dodsley's 'Collection of Poetry,' vol. iii (ed. 1766), and in 'The Museum,' vols. i. and ii. of the same editor (see 10 S. vii. 284, 286).

In 'The Faerie Queene,' canto xi., bk. iv, stanza 32, Spenser sings as follows:

And there came Stoure with terrible aspect,
Bearinge his sixe deformèd heads on hye,

That doth his course through Blandford
plains direct,
And washeth Winborne meades in season
drye.

"Jo" is the celebrated Joseph Spence.

"Mr. Pottle" is possibly William Pottell of Blandford St. Mary, gent., whose son of the same names (born Jan., 1711) was a Winchester scholar and a chaplain of New College.

Henry Bigg, Warden of Winchester College, died in 1740. In process of time the Winchester wardenship had, contrary to Wykeham's intention, come to be much more valuable than the Oxford one. Bigg, like the four preceding Wardens of New College, had succeeded in effecting the coveted transplantation from the higher rack to the deeper manger.

Between 1728 and 1738 Pitt had translated the whole of Virgil's *'Æneid'* into heroic couplets, which was dedicated to Frederick, Prince of Wales, and published in two handsome quarto volumes, London, 1740. Eight years later he succumbed to the family disease—gout.

A. R. BAYLEY.

St. Margaret's, Malvern.

LORD BYRON AT SOUTHWELL.

The centenary of Lord Byron's death has roused from long years of silence the names of many of those who were associated with him during his early life. It may be of interest to recall the name of one lady who, in the poet's earlier years, figured somewhat prominently as fostering and furthering the poetic talent which he displayed in his youthful days at Burgage Manor, Southwell.

Elizabeth Bridget Pigot at the time was a girl of nineteen, five years older than Byron. She lived with her mother, the widow of John Hollis Pigot, M.D., of Derby, on Burgage Green, opposite the house taken by the Byrons. A friendship soon sprang up between Miss Pigot and the future poet, and she became not only his frequent companion, but almost a partner in his poetical pursuits. Many of the poet's letters published in Moore's *'Life'* were written to her, and several of his poems addressed to her.

Miss Pigot treasured every little scrap of Byron's writing, and in after years used to give small specimens to her friends as a very great favour. Lying before me at the

moment is an envelope which bears in her hand the following inscription:

This is the fold of Ann Boleyn's love letters to King Henry the 8th.

Inside there is some of Lord Byron's writing. It is not to be opened, but sold as it is. Price one Sovn.

If unsold, to be returned to me as it is.

E. B. P., 1841.

Inside the envelope, which is folded in a peculiar way, are the following lines in Byron's writing on a loose piece of paper:

Swift is the shaft from Allan's bow,
Whose streaming life-blood stains his side.
Dark Oscar's sable crest is low,
The dart has drank his vital tide.

Inside the fold of the envelope Miss Pigot has written:

This inclosed writing is Lord Byron's, and is a portion of the original MS. of *Oscar of Alva*, which he wrote when he resided with his mother on Burgage Green, Southwell, in 1807.

The envelope is one of several that Miss Pigot sealed up and offered for sale at a Southwell Bazaar. She had a large quantity of the poet's manuscripts in her possession, which she bequeathed to Miss Webb of Newstead Abbey, with the understanding that they were to remain there for ever. Locks of Lord Byron's hair, his painted eye, and a life-sized silhouette of his features at the age of 18, are amongst the relics still preserved by her family.

C. BECHER PIGOT.

Nelson Road, Ipswich.

THE LATE MR. BARING GOULD AND THE PITT FAMILY.—With all his extraordinary and versatile knowledge, genealogy does not appear to have appealed to Mr. Baring Gould. Perhaps he despised it; but surely the pedigree of such men as Lord Chatham and William Pitt is worth recording, and, anyhow, if given, should be correct.

In Mr. Baring Gould's chapter on "Lord Camelford" in his *'Cornish Characters'*, he says, "Thomas Pitt (commonly called 'Diamond Pitt') was the son of a tradesman of Brentford." Now this is entirely incorrect. Thomas Pitt was the son of the Rev. John Pitt of Blandford, where he was born on 5 July, 1653. His ancestors had possessed landed property there for many generations, and, as his latest historian says, he sprang directly from one of the oldest Dorset families. His great-grandfather, John Pitt, was Clerk of the Exchequer temp. Elizabeth, was grandson of Nicholas

Pitt, of Blandford St. Mary and Wimborne, and from this ancestor is to be traced the most remarkable variety of descendants, including besides Lord Chatham and William Pitt, the following heads of families:—Lord Rivers, Duke of Leeds, Earl of Romney, Earl of Pembroke, Earl of Normanton, Lord Grenville, Lord Delamere, Earl Stanhope, Earl of Darnley, Duke of Marlborough, Marquis of Londonderry, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Earl of Clarendon, Lord Stawell, Viscount FitzWilliam and the Duke of Abercorn.

CONSTANCE RUSSELL.

Swallowfield Park, Reading.

ST. OLAVE'S CHURCH, TOOLEY STREET: TELEGRAPH TOWER. — The removal of this church, which is not in itself of great interest, will erase an interesting landmark. The Great Tooley Street fire entirely destroyed all that was worth preserving in the preceding church on the site, and I notice this event is fully described and well illustrated in *The Illustrated London News*, Aug. 26, 1843, p. 137. Immediately west of the Church Tower was one of the Telegraph Towers communicating between the Admiralty and The Downs, presumably via Shooter's Hill. Its destruction is thus noted in the text:

The telegraph tower was an object of great attention during the progress of the fire, owing to its peculiar construction and great elevation above all the surrounding premises. It was formerly used as a Shot Factory, but recently it had been purchased by Messrs. Watson, of Cornhill, who had used it as a telegraph station for the communication of intelligence from the Downs and other parts of the coast. For nearly half an hour, though it was situate in the very centre of danger, singular to state, it withstood the ravages of the fire. At last, however, about half-past two o'clock, dense volumes of smoke were seen issuing from all the windows, from the basement to the summit. In an instant almost the whole of the building burst into a vivid mass of flame, which shot above the burning wharf and premises to a considerable height.

This telegraph tower by St. Olave's was built by Messrs. Preston and Co., lead merchants in the year 1808; it was of a quadrangular form, and built entirely with wood covered with slates. On the top were placed ten tons of iron, for the working of the telegraph, and its arms and supporters were composed of cast iron. Some idea may, consequently, be formed of the tremendous crash with which it must have fallen to the ground.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

R. W. ELLISTON AND JOHN POOLE.—Anything relating to the famous lessee of Drury Lane and the author of 'Paul Pry' will be of interest to many. I gather from original documents now in my possession that in 1822-3 Poole was in Paris (rue de la Paix, No. 30), working on comedies and farces for Elliston, who kept him going not too liberally. In April, 1822, he had written 'Deaf as a Post,' which was produced in the forthcoming February. In 1824 Elliston and Poole quarreled, probably over money matters, and it would seem that Elliston, who was given to drink, assaulted Poole: whereupon Poole sued him, and retained Counsellor Brougham, Mr. Hornby being for the defence. The case appears to have been compromised, for a newspaper cutting of June 25 (1825?) states that "Mr. Poole obtained eighty pounds in money, for a fowling-piece, with patent *breaching*, upon a new construction, warranted not to *kick*. This gentleman received his honours upon the stage of Drury Lane Theatre instead of the Opera House." (The allusion to a fowling-piece is not very clear).

Among the documents is an unsigned memo. as follows:

- 23 June, 1813. Hole in the Wall. D. L.
- 6 May, 1818. Werter? C. G.
- 19 Nov., 1819. Short Reign. C. G.
- 25 Aug., 1821. Match Making. H. M.
- 1 Dec., 1821. Two Pages. C. G.
- 5 Dec., 1822. Old and Young. D. L.
- 4 Jan., 1823. Simpson & Co. D. L.
- 15 Feb., 1823. Deaf as a Post. D. L.
- 8 Oct., 1831. Dominic. D.L.

Elliston, after becoming bankrupt in Dec., 1826, died in 1831. So this memo. is by a successor of his, perhaps Alfred Bunn.

RICHARD H. THORNTON.

224, 24th Street North,
Portland, Oregon.

AUTHORSHIP OF 'THE ROSARY.'—The late Father Thomas Whalen, of Chicago, according to the friends of Sister Mary, a sister of Father Whalen, who died recently, was the author of the words of 'The Rosary,' usually attributed to Robert Rogers. Father Whalen, it is declared, wrote the song while attending the Catholic University, Washington, in memory of his younger sister, who became a nun, and submitted it anonymously to the *Washington Post*. Rogers, it is alleged, clipped the words from that newspaper and sent them to Ethelbert Nevin, the composer, who fashioned the melody and erroneously supposed Rogers to

be the author. Father Whalen never publicly claimed the authorship because of the lines:

O, memories that bless and burn:
O, barren gain and bitter loss,

which, in later years, he did not consider consistent with the priestly profession.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

MEMORABILIA OF THE MOMENT.

The Trustees of the British Museum have acquired a stele and a number of glyph blocks from Central America—work belonging to the Maya civilisation, which can be dated from about the first century B.C., and formed the foundation for the better known Aztec civilization which the Spaniards on their conquest of Mexico found in possession. The stele, which comes from Tulum in Yucatan, bears an inscription recording the date of its erection, which has additional interest from being composed in the older and more elaborate system of the Maya chronological reckoning.

The stele will be mounted on nine blocks from the steps at Naranjo, also elaborately carved and of high interest as an example of a chronological record inscribed in a peculiar and ornate numeral.

The British Museum has also acquired the terra-cotta model made by Roubiliac for his marble bust of Sir Robert Cotton, presented by Eliab Harvey to Trinity College, Cambridge. The terra-cotta had been submitted to the National Portrait Gallery as a portrait of William Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, and bears a label giving it this character. The explanation of this is given by Mrs. Arundel Esdaile, who made the true identification, in *The Times* of May 12: "Eliab Harvey evidently acquired the terra-cotta, and the fine portrait came to be regarded by his descendants as a portrait of their own more celebrated ancestor, not as a record of Eliab's gift to Trinity." There is an obvious appropriateness in this bust of one of its principal founders finding a home in the British Museum.

The Times correspondent at Athens, in that paper for May 14, throws doubt on the suggestion that the Hermes of Praxiteles is to be lent for a time to the United States. The Prime Minister, with whom he had an interview, expressed himself as personally

favourable to the plan, but considers that there must first be both an official request from Washington, and the consent of the Greek Cabinet backed by the approval of archaeological experts. Public opinion and the Press express themselves adversely, the *Hestia* taking the line that to send the Hermes on a tour abroad would be showing marked disrespect to the moral obligations of Greece towards History.

The subject of the clearing of the great Ziggurat at Ur cannot be adequately dealt with in these brief notes, but our readers may like to note that *The Times* of May 13 contains a summary of the work of clearing, and on May 14, at p. 13, gives a detailed account a column long of this extraordinary structure from the pen of Dr. C. Leonard Woolley. At p. 18 will be found interesting illustrations.

The Western Gazette of May 9 tells us that an unbroken Iceland pony has accomplished the feat of swimming the Solway Firth from England to Scotland, a distance of nearly three miles. He was one of three ponies belonging to a Wigton man which escaped from a field at Rosley during the night. He made his way 16 miles north until he reached the coast near Bowness. Here he was startled by a motor and was seen by fishermen to dash into the channel and swim towards Scotland. He got into serious difficulties in the strong current, but struggled through and reached shore.

Sir Roper Parkington, according to his will, summarised in the *Morning Post* of May 7, left about £20,000 to his "servant, Christanthly Tranacre." Was ever servant so lucky in name or fortune? Would any novelist have dared to invent such a name or such a story? Can any reader give the history of either forename or surname?

Our correspondents who have been interested in records of length of service may like to have the following from a letter of Miss Sophia L. Hoare, Coleman's Hatch, Sussex, which appears in *The Times* of the 14th inst.:

In 1837 Maryanne Stammers went, as nursery-maid, and afterwards nurse, to the 12 children of Mr. and Lady Mary Hoare, of Staplehurst, and after being ladies' maid and housekeeper, died, devotedly loved, in the home of one of the daughters, in the 96th year of her age and the 80th of her service. By her own wish she was never a day absent.

Queries.

We must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

SHAKESPEARIANA.—In 'Julius Cæsar,' Act iii, Sc. i. l. 174, Brutus says to Antony:

Our armies, in *strength of malice*, &c.,

Has any reasonable emendation been made of this phrase? In Aldis Wright's note in the Cambridge Shakespeare he records a great number of suggestions, not one of which is worth recording.

OSMUND AIRY.

SCHIREFF FEITH AND SLOYPULE.—In the *Register of the Privy Seal of Scotland*, I. 42 (No. 333) is recorded, under date 3 Feb., 1499,

"A precept of few ferme made to James of Dunbar of Cumnock, knyght, [and others], of all and hale the fischingis of the water of Fyndern fra the place callit Dunduff [Murray] to the sey, baith in salt water and fresch. . . that . . . ilk ane of thaim jois and bruke the samyn parte of the fischingis [etc.] except the schiref feith and sloypule of the water forsaide . . . payand thairfor zerely . . . five lastis of salmond, ful, rede and swete, of the mesure of Abirdene."

What is the meaning of the words that head this note?

R. J. W.

AN IVORY AT THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM.—Visiting the collection of medieval ivories exhibited at the Victoria and Albert Museum, I observed there a North Italian altarpiece (c. 1400) mounted as a predella and composed of bone plaques, arranged in nine compartments, and carved with scenes from the Life of Our Lord and the Blessed Virgin. Of these No. 7 is an Ascension; No. 9, an Assumption. No. 8 has five figures on the three plaques with the single figure occupying the middle plaque backed by a door-like structure. This is called—with a very well-advised note of interrogation—"The Foolish Virgins"; though it is hard to see why a parable—and this particular parable—should be intruded into a series otherwise historical, and placed where it is.

Am I not right in thinking that this scene is intended for the Death of the Blessed

Virgin? The door-like erection behind the figure (as anyone may see by examining other ivories exhibited, especially those depicting the resurrection of Lazarus) is a common conventional representation in carving—a solution of the problem of perspective—of a tomb. The Death and Assumption of the Virgin (Nos. 8 and 9) then correspond with the Rising of Our Lord from the Tomb and the Ascension (Nos. 6 and 7).

No. 6 is that ingenious device by which artists have combined in one representation the Crucifixion, the Entombment and the Resurrection: viz., a cross in the background; a tomb; and the figure of Our Lord appearing half out of the tomb, and backed by the cross somewhat as in a Crucifixion. When was this representation introduced, and what are the principal instances of it? What is the proper name by which to refer to it?

F. E. H. R.

WILLIAM DALLAS.—I have an oval silver plaque about 2 inches long, inscribed on the one side "Running Stationer" above drawing of three castles with steps leading up to centre castle, and on the other side "William Dallas, Esqre., W.S.No 41." Can any reader say of what this was the badge? Date, I think, about 1790.

I have also an oval silver plaque inscribed on the one side, "Edinburgh Amphitheatre, January, 1790," and on the other side, "Mr. William Dallas, Writer to the Signet." What is the meaning of this badge?

C. McGRIGOR.

23, Stanhope Gardens, S.W.7.

SIR OLIVER LEADER.—Can anyone inform me where Sir Oliver Leader, M.P. for Huntingdonshire in 1553, and High Sheriff of that County in 1554, is buried. He is said to have resided at a house known as "Place" or "The Place." Where was this situated, and is it still in existence?

C. B. PICOT.

Nelson Road, Ipswich.

PREYMYNG.—Can any reader explain the following bequest in 1485?

I bequeth to the preymyng of all halou' in the forseyd chirch of Warlingham xiid.

C. H. G.

MARTIN COLE: CAMPBELL COLE. — How were the following related to one another, and of what family of Cole were they?

Martin Cole, Commander, R.N., 1778; died 1804, at Swanage.

Martin Campbell Cole, Major-General, Royal Marines, 1821.

John Campbell Cole, Lieut., R.N., 1799; bapt. 5 May, 1778, at Swanage, Dorset, son of Martin Campbell and Priscilla Cole.

Nathaniel Cole, Lieut.-Colonel, Royal Marines; served at Trafalgar; Capt., 1806; Major, 1832.

Martin, Cole, b. 1783, entered Navy 1796; Lieut., 1805; retired as Commander, 1838; m. 1812, Louise Laprimaudaye; d. at Broadstairs, 1846, aged 63.

Robert Martin Cole, Lieut., R.N., 1812; retired Commander, 1854.

Stephen Martin Cole (Rev.), in 1844, Curate of Mendham, Norfolk-Suffolk.

George Martin Cole, M.R.C.S., of Alcester, Warwickshire, 1876.

Martin George Cole, late Captain, 8th (The King's) Regiment, d. 1877, aged 55.

R. BINGHAM ADAMS.

NINE SORTS OF MEN AND DISHES.—Furnivall, in his notes to Andrew Borde's 'Introduction of Knowledge' and 'Dyetary,' quotes as follows:—"Nine sorts of men love nine sorts of dishes:

Dutchman—Butter

Englishman—Beef

Scot—Oat Cake

Welshman—Roasted Cheese.

Irishman—Onions

Frenchman—Mutton

Spaniard—Tobacco

A Seaman—Fish

A Taylor—Cabbage."

Why are tailors said to love cabbages, and Irishmen onions?

R. HEDGER WALLACE.

A STORY OF THE ROMAN AMPHITHEATRE.—There is a story of a Roman Emperor who, observing at the amphitheatre a man shaking with laughter at the sight of the Christians being torn to pieces by the wild beasts, gave the order to his soldiers, "Throw that man to the lions."

Can any reader inform me by whom this grim narrative is narrated?

H. J. AYLIFFE.

20, College Road, Brighton.

CALEPINE AND PASSERAT.—Ambrose Calepine, the Augustinian (1435-1511), published his monumental work in 1502. Copious additions were made, and were attributed to Jean Passerat (1534-1602). In the first part (A to L) of the Leyden edition (without date, but about 1650) this dictionary is styled "Ambrosius Calepinus Pas-

seratii," but in the second title-page (M to Z) no mention is made of Passerat. These two parts, though from the same type, were issued respectively by Francis Hack and by Abraham Commelin. The engraved head-piece (face, dogs, and men) is the same in each part. I infer that Commelin succeeded to Hack's business. Larousse says that the additions to Calepine are falsely attributed to Passerat. Perhaps DR. BENSLEY can throw light on what I suggest.

RICHARD H. THORNTON.

THOMAS MUNDY *alias* Wansworthe, the last Prior of Bodmin, and previously a canon of Merton Priory, in his will dated 17 Feb., 1548/9, refers to "money in the hands of my curate of my benefice in Sainte Martins." He had surrendered the priory in 1538, and he died in London, having been granted a pension in 1539. To what "benefice" does he refer?

P. D. MUNDY.

DAVIES OF KINGSLAND. — Sneyd Davies, D.D., was rector of Kingsland, Hereford, in 1741. What was the date of his birth and whom did he marry? What were his children's and grandchildren's names?

D. OF G.

FIELDSON FAMILY.—I should be glad if any reader could give me information regarding the family of Fieldson of the City of Lincoln.

R. L. FIELDSON.

'NICHOLAS NICKLEBY': THE MURDER BY "THE DEVIL'S PUNCH-BOWL."—In ch. xxii. 293, of 'Nicholas Nickleby' (Centenary Edition) the great novelist writes:—

They walked upon the rim of the Devil's Punch Bowl, and Smike listened with greedy interest as Nicholas read the inscription upon the stone which . . . tells of a murder committed there by night. The grass on which they stood had once been dyed with gore, and the blood of the murdered man had run down drop by drop, into the hollow which gives the place its name. "The Devil's Bowl," thought Nicholas, as he looked into the void, "never held fitter liquor than that."

To what murder was the author referring?

FREDK. C. WHITE.

A. K. KILLMISTER.—I will be obliged if any reader can refer me to any biographical sketch of A. K. Killmister, the author of the 'Oakleigh Shooting Code,' published about 80 years ago. He is not mentioned in the 'D. N. B.'

S. P. KENNY.

WILLIAM AND LAMBERT OSBALDESTON were sons of one Lambert Osbaldeston, a London haberdasher, by his wife Martha Banks (Dict. Nat. Biog. xvii). Where and when were they born in 1577 and 1594? William, who became Rector of Parndon Magna and East Hanningfield, and was deprived of his livings in 1643, is said to have "died early in 1645." I should be glad to learn the date and place of his burial.

G. F. R. B.

CORBET OWEN.—The 'Dict. Nat. Biog.' says that he was born at Hinton in 1646, and was the son of William Owen, a clergyman of Pontesbury, Salop. The date of his birth or baptism is desired, and any particulars of his mother would be very useful.

G. F. R. B.

REV. THOMAS BOWLES, D.D.—This clergyman was Rector of Trefdraeth, Anglesey, 1666-1773. Where was he born and educated? Particulars will be esteemed.

ANEURIN WILLIAMS.

PLANTAGENET SOCIETY.—Can any one give me information about a Plantagenet Society Club in London, and state what are the qualifications for membership?

F. S.

Replies.

JACQUELINE DE BAVIERE, COUNTESS OF HAINAULT.

xlvi. 299; s.v. 'William de la Pole, Duke (of Suffolk, *ad fin.*).

The following brief notes, compiled principally from de Boussu, 'Histoire de Mons' (Mons, 1725); Pirenne, 'Histoire de Belgique' vol. ii (2nd ed., Brussels, 1908); Henkel, 'Histoire de Calais' (Calais, 1911); and Devillers, 'Inventaire Analytique des archives de la Ville de Mons' (Mons, 1882), on the career of this unfortunate and much-married Countess may prove of some assistance.

Jacqueline, only daughter of Guillaume V, Count of Hainault, by Marguerite, daughter of Philippe le Hardi, Duke of Burgundy, was born July 25, 1401. She married (1) Jean, Duke of Touraine and, at the death of his elder brothers, Dauphin of France; but was left his widow by his death on April 5, 1417. She succeeded her father as Countess of Hainault on March 31,

1417, and took the oath as Countess at Mons on June 13 following. She married (2) on March 10, 1418, at the Hague, her first cousin Jean IV, Duke of Brabant, son of her mother's brother, Antoine; this marriage was opposed, both on account of policy and on the ground of consanguinity, by her father's brother, Jean de Bavière, and the Emperor Sigismund, and, at their instance, was forbidden by Pope Martin V. The Papal bull having arrived after the marriage had taken place, the Pope followed it by a letter authorising the Duke to keep his wife. In 1420, relations between husband and wife having become strained, Jacqueline left her husband and retired to Hainault, and thence to Calais, where she arrived in March, 1421. From Calais she crossed, with the consent of Henry V, to England. Here, in April, 1421, she started proceedings to have her marriage annulled, apparently at the Court of the Antipope Benedict XIII; but without waiting for the decision of the Papal Court, she married (3) late in 1422 or early in 1423, Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, for whom see the 'Dictionary of National Biography.' This marriage was declared null and void by preliminary sentence of Pope Martin V, dated Feb. 27, 1426; a definitive sentence dated Jan. 9, 1428, was confirmed in November, 1434. Her lawful husband Jean, Duke of Brabant, died without issue on April 17, 1427. She married (4), secretly in 1432, François de Borselle, Lieutenant-General of Zealand; Knight of the Golden Fleece; and died without issue at Teylingen, near Leyden, on Oct. 9, 1436.

During her first widowhood she appears to have resided, after the death of her father, principally at the Hague, as Countess of Holland, as she dates charters from there on June 22, 1417; Feb. 6, 1417/8; and March 1, 1417/8.

Pirenne cites the following studies of her career:—(1) Putnam, 'A Mediæval Princess, being a True Record of the Changing Fortunes which brought Divers Titles to Jacqueline, Countess of Holland' (London and New York, 1904); (2) Le Blant, 'Les Quatre Mariages de Jacqueline, Duchesse de Bavière' (Paris, 1904); (3) F. von Löher, 'Jakobäa von Bayern und Ihre Zeit' (Nördlingen, 1869); (4) F. von Löher, 'Beiträge zur Geschichte der Jakobäa von Bayern,'—Abhandlung der III Klasse der Münchener Akad. der Wis.

senschaften, t. x. (Munich, 1865). The first two he describes as "insuffisants"; of the third he says "on ne peut reprocher qu'un parti pris évident contre Philippe le Bon."

The following work should also prove useful, but it is doubtful if a copy is available in this country: — 'Particularités Curieuses sur Jacqueline de Bavière, Comtesse du Hainaut, No. 7 des Publications de la Société des Bibliophiles de Mons' (Mons, 1838).

The events leading up to Jacqueline's third marriage, and its political aspect and effects, are fully dealt with in Vickers's 'Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester' (London, 1907).

The only other possible "Countess of Hainault" at this period would be Jacqueline's widowed mother, Marguerite, who survived her daughter and died on March 8, 1441. None of the four works cited at the beginning of this note offers any support to the possibility of her having married the Duke of Suffolk, and it appears improbable that such a marriage took place, as she was twenty-two years his senior.

J. B. WHITMORE.

SIR THOMAS BROWNE AND AUSONIUS (cxlvi. 325).—The 'Oratio consulis Ausonii versibus rhopalicis,' 42 lines in length, the first and last lines being:

Spes, Deus, aeternae stationis conciliator,
is included in Rudolf Peiper's edition of Ausonius (Leipzig, B. G. Teubner, 1886), pp. 19-21.

J. J. Scaliger maintained that this piece was not by Ausonius. It is found, however, in the best MS., the Leyden Cod. Voss. lat. 111, of the ninth century.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

CASTIUS THE LEGATE (cxlvi. 306). — It would certainly seem from the passage in the Scottish metrical version of the 'History of Hector Boece' to which Mr. ANSCOMBE refers, that the Valentinian there spoken of is the third emperor of that name who reigned from 425 to 455, not the first (364-375). After mention of Honorius's death, we are told that

His sister sone, hecht Walentenian.
Plesand and proude, and ane rycht fordwart
man.

Quhilk wes the sone of Theodoc[i]lus,
And lauchfull air to this Honorius.
Into his place efter that he was deid,
As emprioure succedit in his steid.

Valentinian III was Honorius's nephew, being the son of his sister Placidia, and

thus the grandson (not son) of Theodosius. Honorius died in 423, and Valentinian was made emperor in 425 after the usurper Joannes had been put to death. The second line (but this does not much matter) is eminently inappropriate. Valentinian was a mere child in 425, feeble throughout his reign, and very, very far from being "the pleasantest emperor of our acquaintance."

Cestius is a classical Roman name, and *Castius*, though no man of the name is noticed in the Pauly-Wissowa 'Real Encyclopädie,' is quoted by the 'Onomasticon' of the 'Thesaurus Linguae Latinae' from several inscriptions. I am afraid that I am not competent to offer any opinion on the possible connexion of *Castius* with names of non-Latin origin.

I am unable at this moment to examine the text of Boece's 'Historia Scotorum.'

EDWARD BENSLEY.

EVELYN'S 'MEMOIRS' (cxlvi. 289, 330).—The statement that the 1827 edition "is considered the latest and best" cannot be accepted, at any rate by those who have followed the history of the text. It is true that the late Mr. W. J. Evelyn, when applied to, wrote (25 April, 1879), that "Colbourn's third edition of the Diary was very correctly printed from the MS., and may be relied on as giving an accurate text" (see vol. i. p. ix of H. B. Wheatley's edition, 1906). But anyone who is under the delusion that this dogmatic assertion disposes of the question had better read the Introduction to Austin Dobson's edition, easily accessible in the "Globe" series, and his eyes will be opened. The general public is blissfully unconscious of the very inaccurate form in which many, if not most, English classics are still put into its hands.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

THE CARCASSES OF CROMWELL, IRETON, AND BRADSHAW (cxlvi. 227, 270, 292, 327).—I can corroborate Dr. F. W. Cock's statement as to the manner of burial of persons of distinction at that period, from my own personal knowledge. In 1878 I had the body of Sir Harry Vane, the younger, exhumed from the vault under the east end of St. Giles's Church, Shipbourne, Kent, and had it safeguarded during the rebuilding of the church. When this was accomplished I had it replaced in the new crypt under the chancel. The body was wrapt in

set lead, embossed to represent the armour the time, with the head complete.

I remember the late Sir Henry Morgan being annoyed with me for insisting that the head was formed in wood, as Sir Harry's head having been piked on Westminster Hall would not be available for inclusion with the body at the time of trial.

There was no external wooden case.

ROBERT PEARSALL.

Avondale, Uxbridge Road,
Hampton Hill, Middlesex.

TOMMASO DEGLI OBIZZI (12 S. xii. 508; xli. 329).—Except that in 1365 he commanded 3,000 horse and foot for Cardinal Albornoz (d. 1367), in the Papal Army, and was probably a son of Manno degli Obizzi of Lucca, who figured in the wars of 1332. Tommaso can scarcely merit more than passing remark. Neither Corio, nor Villani, nor Ammirato reckon him worth mention. So far from his capturing Hawkwood, as Ghiradacci and Betussi (evidently most unreliable writers) declare, Ricotti vol. ii, 'Storia delle Compagnie di Ventura,' p. 148) states that, although fortune on July 22, 1365) went against Hawkwood, he did well, and within a few days, replaced his forces, as to create great dismay at Siena, compelling her to invoke the immediate aid of the German Company *Della Stella*. Bonincontro, and Malavolti, and Machiavelli (probably all copying some untrustworthy source), make the same error. In early August Perugia sent the desired German forces under Albrecht Sterz, and Annichino (*Hanschen*), Bongarden (*Baumarten*) to Siena's assistance. There is no reason to think that later in the 1369 battle when Hawkwood was more really defeated and was ransomed, Tommaso was present at all. Hence, his supposed interest as a figure to English students amounts to even less than his interest to Italian history. Muratori likewise passes him unnoticed. Urban V, of course, never employed Hawkwood. Though his successor did so. Urban, it can be shewn, was horribly afraid of him and his archers. Temple-Leader calls Tommaso *Obizzoni*, which is quite unnecessary, while he admits that the above-cited "authorities" evidently romance—especially Machiavelli, who carelessly puts the battle back to the pontificate of Innocent VI. Where, then, there has arisen so much confusion, it is clearly wise to keep away from such

writers as Betussi and Ghiradacci, who greatly darken counsel.

ST. CLAIR BADDELEY.

SIR ROBERT CLAYTON (cxlvi. 251, 314) represented the City in the Parliaments of 1678, '79 and '80, and was a consistent Whig, a firm Protestant, and a stout adherent of the Prince of Orange, who gave him a seat on the Board of Customs in 1689. He was of humble origin, but succeeded to the business of his wealthy uncle, the scrivener Robert Abbott, whose "reputation and known integrity brought all the royal party to Clayton," as Evelyn says. Clayton became probably quite one of the wealthiest men in England, and in 1697 actually gave £30,000 to help pay off the troops. He was a munificent benefactor of Christ's Hospital, also of St. Thomas's Hospital, where a statue was put up in his life-time and still stands in the second court of the new buildings. Nahum Tate (the actual author of the 2nd part of 'Absalom and Achitophel,' though Dryden entirely revised it) jeered at him as "extorting"

Ishban of conscience suited to his trade,
As good a saint as usurer ever made,

and pictured him as pursued by a "meagre troop of bankrupt heirs," and it was a stock Tory jibe that he longed for a peerage. This may have had some truth in it, for no doubt he loved to display his wealth as in his "Lord Mayor's show" — a pageant so splendid that Thomas Jordan wrote a pamphlet about it called 'London in Lustre,' and Evelyn says "the pomp and ceremony of this prince of citizens," with the "stateliness of his palace, prodigious feasting and magnificence," were never exceeded. But Evelyn always speaks well of him and calls him "a discrete magistrate and tho' envied [i.e. disliked], I think without much cause." Evelyn stayed with him at Marden Park in Godstone, where the "extraordinary expense" lavished by "this prodigious rich scrivener" in laying out the grounds won the diarist's high praise.

Sir Robert Clayton sat in Parliament, either for the City or his own borough of Blechingley, till his death in 1707. He is commemorated by a huge post-Renaissance monument in Blechingley Church, with life-size statues of himself and his wife, which he had put up before his own death. His nephew and heir added a long panegyric as epitaph, in which the grounds at

Marden are alluded to as a "remarkable instance of the politeness of his genius and how far Nature may be improved by Art."

In these days Sir Robert would doubtless have achieved a peerage long before his death, and it is more than possible that knighthood seemed to him an inadequate return for his consistent support of his party and his public munificence. Dryden had jeered at him as "a fanatical lord mayor," in the preface to 'Religio Laici,' which like the 2nd part of 'Absalom and Achitophel' appeared in November, 1682, and thereafter Clayton was a target for Tory tales of corruption and cupidity; but his record is throughout consistent and honourable, while the attacks of political opponents are largely discounted by the good opinion of the great diarist John Evelyn.

An excellent account of Sir Robert may be found in 'D. N. B.,' and I gave a rather more personal sketch of him in my parish history of Blechingley (Mitchell Hughes and Clarke, 2 vols., 4to., 1921, pp. 278-280), with portrait and view of the memorial in St. Mary's, Blechingley.

UVEDALE LAMBERT.

DRAKE'S PELICAN (cxlvi. 324).—The ship is better known as the Golden Hind. Drake renamed her, on entering the Straits of Magellan, after the crest of his friend and patron, Sir Christopher Hatton. The fate of the Golden Hind is thus described in the 'D. N. B.' by Sir J. K. Laughton:

The ship which had carried him to fame was held to be a sacred relic. One enthusiast proposed to place her bodily on the stump of the steeple of St. Paul's in lieu of the spire (Holinshed, iii. 1569); and, without going to such wild excesses, she was long preserved at Deptford as a monument of the voyage. After serving far into the next century as a holiday resort . . . and having been patched and re-patched till her hull contained but little of the timber that had gone round the world, she was at last allowed to fall into complete decay and was broken up. Some few sound remnants were collected, and out of these a chair was made, which is still preserved in the Bodleian Library at Oxford ('N. & Q.,' 6 S. vi. 296, 3 S. ii. 492).

It will be remembered that a well-known poem of Cowley's was occasioned by this chair.

A few years ago, if I am not mistaken, there was a controversy (was it in 'N. & Q.' or elsewhere?) about some old ship's timbers at Deptford which some attributed to Tudor times. Could any reader kindly supply the reference?

EDWARD BENSLEY.

In the course of his voyage round the world, Drake changed the name of his ship from Pelican to Golden Hind: it is under the latter name that it is more generally known, though attention may be called to a MS. at the British Museum (Sloane MS., 524, fo. 178), where there is a note of a piece of the ship Pelican preserved at a friar's house in Paris. The Golden Hind was at Deptford until it fell into decay, when a chair was made from the remains, which is now in the Bodleian Library (*The Times*, 31 July, 1920, p. 8, col. 2). A good deal has been written in 'N. & Q.' about the Golden Hind, as may be seen by referring to the Indexes of Series 1, 3, 6, 7, 11, 12. Hasted's 'History of Kent,' ed. H. H. Drake, pt. i. (1886), might also be referred to, and an article in *The Western Antiquaria*, vol. vi. p. 45. An illustration of the chair was given by Wm. H. K. Wright in his 'Catalogue of Armada Relics,' 1888 (p. 74).

M.

The following quotation from E. J. Payne's 'Voyages of the Elizabethan Seamen,' partly supplies an answer to Lord INDESLEIGH's query:

Drake's old ship, the Pelican, named, after the famous voyage, the Golden Hind, was long an object of veneration to the seamen of Deptford. When she was broken up, John Davis caused a chair to be made out of her, and presented it to the University of Oxford. This interesting relic is still (1880) preserved over the Bodleian Library. Cowley's fine lines, written while sitting and drinking in it, are well known:—

Great Relic, thou too in this port of ease,
Hast still one way of making voyages;
The breath of fame, like an auspicious gale,
(The greater trade-wind, which does never fail),

Shall drive thee round the world, and thou shalt run

As long around it as the sun.

The straits of time too narrow are for thee—
Launch forth into an undiscovered sea.

And steer the endless course of vast eternity:
Take for thy sail, this verse, and for thy pilot, me.

I suppose that John Davis above-named was the Elizabethan seaman, and in that case not many years could have elapsed before the Pelican or Golden Hind was broken up.

W. J. DARCH.

Drake changed the name of his ship The Straits of Magellan in August, 1578, and

Pelican, to the Golden Hind when in the in honour of his patron, Sir Christopher Hatton, whose crest was a hind statant or. The Golden Hind was taken to Deptford, in 1580, and the Queen dined on board and conferred the honour of knighthood on the great circumnavigator, on the 4th of April, 1581. The ship was placed in dock, with orders that she should be preserved as long as she would hold together, and the cabin was converted into a banqueting-room. After the lapse of a century it decayed, and had to be broken up, and of the sound timber a chair was made, which was presented by Charles II to the University of Oxford.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

'O. E. D.' OR 'N. E. D.' (cxlvi. 227, 310). The best argument in favour of 'O.E.D.' is that it is approved by the Editing Staff of the Dictionary, past and present. Contributors to 'N. & Q.' too, are gradually adopting 'O. E. D.' In No. 42 of 19 April, 1924, the Dictionary is only mentioned twice (pp. 290 and 296), but both times as 'O. E. D.' A strong argument is found in the support given to 'O. E. D.' by the Oxford University Press, which publishes the Dictionary.

At a luncheon recently given in London by the Oxford University Press to celebrate its removal from Amen Corner to Amen House, the Dictionary was mentioned by the principal after-lunch speakers. Lord Curzon, as Chancellor of the University of Oxford, presided. He referred to it as "that great Dictionary, the Oxford Dictionary," and later said "that the Dictionary will remain the glory of Oxford for centuries to come," and "All those questions are answered in the Great Oxford Dictionary." Mr. H. H. Asquith, M.P., mentioned it as "that great undertaking, the Oxford Dictionary." Lord Balfour referred to it as "The Oxford English Dictionary." These quotations from speeches are found in *The Periodical* of 15 April, 1924, which is the official publication of the Oxford University Press.

If further support is needed in favour of "Oxford" it may be pointed out that on the front and back covers of every Part of the Dictionary which has been published since 1912, the title is printed as "The Oxford English Dictionary—a new English Dictionary on Historical Principles," etc., and that in the General Catalogue of the Oxford University Press, issued in Novem-

ber, 1916, it is given as 'The Oxford Dictionary.'

"Ayes" in favour of *Oxford*; "Noes" against? The "Ayes" have it.

J. H. LESLIE,
Lieut.-Col.

REV. THOMAS CÆSAR, M.A. (cxlvi. 307, 349).—This man was buried at Beaumaris, and there is a mural monument inside the church there to his memory. The inscription on this monument is in Latin, and it contains interesting references to his life. It is reproduced by Pennant in his 'Tours in Wales,' vol. iii, p. 33, 2nd edition, 1810. (It is not in the first edition, 1781). From this monument, and from the article in the 'D. N. B.' on Sir Julius Cæsar, the father, most of the information sought for in this query can be gleaned. Apparently Thomas was born in 1600. His mother was Sir Julius's second wife—"Alice, daughter of Christopher Green of Manchester, and widow of John Dent of London." He was an exceptionally bright youth, one gathers from his monument, and he entered Queen's College, Oxford, whence apparently he took his degree in Arts early, and then became attached to All Souls', probably as Fellow. When he was 27 years of age he became connected with Anglesey, by two links, one probably consequent upon the other: he m. Joanna daughter and heiress of Hugh ap William Prichard, of the Comot of Llivon, Anglesey, and widow of the Rev. John Lloyd, Rector of Beaumaris up to his death in 1626; and also he became the Rector of Llanrhyddlad in that county. At this time he lived at Beaumaris, where his wife probably had a house, as all the county families of Anglesey then had. While here he took his degree of Doctor of Divinity, and that by special permission, from Cambridge. In 1632 he died at the early age of 32. The monument was put up in 1634 by his wife "Joanna Cæsar." She afterwards married William Bold of Tre'rddol.

It ought to be pointed out that Mr. J. E. Griffith, in his monumental work, 'The Pedigrees of Anglesey and Carnarvonshire Families,' p. 39, has most curiously mistaken the above monument to be in memory of Joanna the wife, and that when it states clearly that she put it up in memory of her husband, and that all the memorial matter in it is of him.

T. LLECHID JONES.

Llysfaen Rectory, Colwyn Bay.

THE CHESAPEKE AND H.M.S. SHANNON (12 S. x. 465).—A portion of the Chesapeake's flag, shewing only 13 stars upon a black, or very dark blue, field (the stripes having been worn, or torn away), hangs in the Banqueting Hall of the Royal United Service Institution.

The flag fell, apparently, into private hands, and was sold by auction on July 30, 1908, at Messrs. Debenham, Storr & Son's, when it was purchased by Mr. Astor for 850 guineas and was presented to the R.U.S.I. by W. W. Astor, Esq.

There are also to be seen there four engravings of the engagement in 1813 between the aforesaid ships, which were designed by R. H. King, R.N., painted by J. C. Schetky, Esq., and on stone by L. Haghe.

E. H. FAIRBROTHER.

SIZARS AND THE WOOLSACK (cxlvi. 325).—MR. WHITE'S inquiry is not quite definite. Whether any sizars, at Dublin or elsewhere, ever rose to the Woolsack I do not know. But there have certainly been Chancellors whose beginnings in life were humble enough. The classic case, of course, is that of Wolsey, son of an Ipswich butcher, or anyhow of a small tradesman. Then there were Peter Lord King, whose father was a Dissenting grocer at Exeter; and Philip Yorke, first Earl of Hardwicke, son of a poor attorney at Dover. Yorke began life as a lawyer's clerk, and had no university training. King studied at Leyden, where he worked uncommonly hard, and had perhaps as hard a life as Goldsmith at Dublin. These self-made Chancellors stand honourably out in the long list of holders of the office, some of whom owed much to their wealthy and noble parentage, as well as to their own abilities and industry.

OSWALD HUNTER BLAIR.

Fort Augustus Abbey.

THE EARLIEST DAIRYING SCENE (cxlvi. 189).—Your correspondent ROCKINGHAM directs attention to the frieze found at Ur, an illustration of which, with a descriptive article, is to be found in *The Times* for Feb. 11, 1924. The frieze shows the cows being milked by men who squat under the beasts' tails and hold long milking-jars between their knees. To modern milkmaids and cowmen this position for milking is most extraordinary. A correspondent in *The Times* has pointed out that in the Campo Santo at Pisa in the painting 'The Triumph of Death,' by Orcagna or some

other artist of the fourteenth century, the hermits are shown milking goats in exactly the same way. Another correspondent notes that when on duty as an Army Chaplain in Macedonia he obtained photographs of goat-herds near Salonika milking as shown in the Ur frieze. The Editor of *The Times of Mesopotamia*, writing from Basrah, Persian Gulf, points out that they no cows are kept in Arabia, but sheep and goats are still milked from behind. A camel, however, is milked from the side; these animals kick backwards very effectively; and the suggestion is made that as a cow and buffalo are forward kickers, whereas in Arabia they were milked in a peculiar manner shown in the frieze.

Is there any known reference to cows being milked by men sitting behind the cow, with the tail of the cow arched over the milker's head and hanging down the back like a pig-tail? The Ur frieze deals with cows; the references so far dealt with goats and sheep.

R. HEDGER WALLACE.

OPEN-WORK SPIRES (cxlvi. 270).—In reply to MR. ARCHIBALD SPARKE, I would mention the church of St. Nicholas, Church Street, Liverpool, as a good example of open-work, although it was erected in a previous period (1815-16).

It is not exactly a spire in the usual sense, but consists of octagonal lantern and spire combined, rising from a massive square tower and supported by flying buttresses which contribute to the effect. The work is Perpendicular in character, gracefully designed and richly decorated with crockets and the usual characteristic details.

I think the material is millstone-grit from the neighbourhood of St. Helen's, Lancashire, and there seems to be no decay so far.

H. HOPPS.

"PRO CUTE PELLEM" (cxlvi. 326).—Under "Pro Pelle Cutem" this motto was discussed, 11 S. viii. 387, 453, 514. The latter is the motto of the Hudson's Bay Company, the meaning being that the Hudson's Bay trapper must risk his skin for the sake of hides. The former comes from Juvenal, Sat. x. 192, in which passage *cutis* is the smooth skin of youth, and *pellis* the wrinkled skin of advanced age. PROF. BENSLY drew attention to Job. ii. 4, "pro pelle pellem."

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT

EXTRAORDINARY CONVERSIONS (cxlvi. 230, i.e. 'John and William Reynolds').—A very curious case is recorded by Hearne antiquary, in his 'Reliquiæ Bodle.' It says that George Parker, the astrologer and almanac maker, was a Quaker and his wife a zealous member of the Established Church, and that laboured to convert each other, with result that he became a Churchman and entered into the Quakers, but whether his conversion was permanently satisfactory he does not say.

has

J. F. F.

WHITE MICE (cxlvi. 289, 332).—We have two shops in Shrewsbury owned by the same family, one on Wyle Cop, the other in High Street. If my memory is correct both of these displayed in the window of stuffed frogs and mice. Mr. Frankland, St. Mary's Church, showed a case of a small puppy stuffed and chained in a kennel outside a yard-door. This, even now, is still to be seen in the shop window.

is

C. B. E.

OT DE LA ROSIERE (cxlvi. 324).—The *Château d'Honoré*, in Paris, seems to have been one of the few roads in the French capital which escaped the attention of Napoleon and his town-planning architect, Baron Haussmann, in the fifties and sixties of the nineteenth century. During the year 1880 I was frequently visited, in company with my friend, by a teacher of harmony and counterpoint, César Franck, an old relative of his, who lived on the first floor of No. 26, Rue d'Honoré. The old gentleman said the late occupier was born (1785) and died in the same flat, and he told many of his neighbours that he remembered when he was a boy seeing Queen Marie Antoinette looking out of the front window of the house on her way to the scaffold. There was, however, no mention of the French Revolution or of the politician, Thuriot de la Rosière, in the course of the conversation.

ANDREW DE TERNANT.
Dromedary Road, Brixton, S.W.

W." (cxlvi. 326).—Frederick Walker (1875) drew for 'Once a Week.' I do not remember what his signature was, but I have a recollection of his illustrations for 'Once a Week' ought to supply this. The 'D. N. B.' mentions that most of Walker's illustrations were "cut" by Joseph Swain.

EDWARD BENSLY.

F. W. who illustrated in 'Once a Week' was Frederick Walker—vide 'D. N. B.' lxx. p. 51.

JOHN LECKY.

UMBRELLAS (cxlvi. 306, 349).—Poole's 'Index to Periodical Literature' contains numerous references. There are also Sangster (W.), 'Umbrellas and their history,' 1855; and Uzanne (O.), 'L'Ombrelle,' 1883; and 'Les ornements de la femme,' 1892.

J. ARDAGH.

JEFFERY: HERALDIC (cxlvi. 306).—These are the arms of Jeffery, London, and also of Jeffreys, Lord Mayor of London, 1686; but the arms of the latter are differenced by the lion passant being blazoned "guardant."

A. ALBRIGHT.

THOMAS RAVIS, BISHOP OF LONDON (cxlvi. 326).—Alice, widow of Thomas Ravis, Bishop of London, married 1 Oct. 1610, at Stoke Newington, Middlesex, Sir John Borlase, Kt., master of the Ordnance, and in 1643 one of the Chief Governors of Ireland ('Complete Baronetage,' ii. 169 n.). For him see 'Dict. Nat. Biog.'

R. S. B.

WHARTON IN NEWMAN'S 'GRAMMAR OF ASSENT': REFERENCE WANTED (cxlvi. 307).—Cardinal Newman in his book entitled 'An Essay in Aid of a Grammar of Assent,' does not quote, as a line of Wharton's, the saying to which your correspondent refers. But, according to my copy of this work (printed in 1917, p. 46), he quotes it as Wharton's line. There are Wartons and Whartons.

R. Y. PICKERING.

LONGBOWS (cxlvi. 325).—If there are none of these in England, some may be seen in Scotland, in the Archer's Hall, at Edinburgh.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

Notes on Books.

M. Fabii Quintiliani Institutionis Oratoriae, Liber I. Edited, with introduction and commentary, by F. H. Colson. (Cambridge University Press. £1 1s.)

THERE is much reason in Mr. Colson's complaint that Quintilian is little read to-day, and it is only a few, even among classical scholars, who are acquainted with more than the compendium of literary history and criticism in the Tenth Book of the *Institutio*. But this

neglect is relatively recent. There is no book which has exercised a more useful influence upon the educational theory of Europe, particularly at the Revival of Learning in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. It has thus a double historical interest, both for the student of Roman life and letters, and for those who are concerned with the development of European education. The latter will find Mr. Colson's introduction and notes especially full and helpful.

But besides this secondary interest the First Book of the *Institutio* has an absolute value for anyone who has ever tried to teach. Did we not know it from other sources, we could not help inferring upon internal evidence that Quintilian was not only a learned man, but a great teacher as well. His treatise is, of course, concerned, not merely with the training of "an orator" in the English sense of the word, but with the education of "vir ille vere civilis," the cultured man of the world competent to play an effective part in affairs. It is with the preliminary education in the nursery and in the school that this first book deals.

The views of Quintilian are those of an enlightened educationist who is not at all a faddist. They are the fruit of twenty years distinguished experience, and the qualities, which perhaps most strike the reader, are the acuteness of observation and the sound judgment which characterise his reflections. Some of them perhaps may seem truisms to-day, although even the criticism of the use of corporal punishment in class might have repaid the attention of at least one headmaster of a private school not thirty years ago. But there is much which, however true, is well said, and bears consideration. Particularly interesting and sound are his insistence upon the importance of early impressions, the discussion of the relative merits of school and private tuition, the observations upon boy-nature and the discussion of the remarkable capacity of boys to attack with advantage a wide and varied curriculum.

Mr. Colson makes no parade about what has evidently been a labour of love, but he shares with the object of his admiration the qualities of thoroughness and judgment. The notes are full and interesting and it is always clear both what Mr. Colson thinks and the reasons for his opinion. His scholarship is exact. The very readable but not meticulously accurate translation of Quintilian in the Loeb series comes in for a good deal of deserved correction in the notes. It is perhaps to be regretted that its publication decided Mr. Colson against adding a translation of his own.

About his work upon the text Mr. Colson is more than modest. It is true that his conclusions are conservative, but the first adequate collation of the XIIIth century MS. in St. John's College, Cambridge, although the results have proved mainly negative, is a task for which all future editors of the text must be grateful.

Byron. By Herbert Hensley Henson. (Cambridge University Press. 2s. 6d. net).

THIS is the Rede Lecture for 1924. On whatever subject the Bishop of Durham discourages he will say something worth attention, but we think this "personal appreciation" adds less than might have been expected to one's ideas about Byron. It even contains also a certain amount of the ill-considered exaggeration which he notes in other critics. Thus "of no other poet," says the Bishop, "can it be said that his life is the indispensable gloss on his verse." The true nature of Byron's satire is acutely characterised, and the sentence about his departure from England is shrewdly descriptive: "He had fled from Society with the vindictive feelings of a dismissed servant, whose revenge takes the form of calumnious gossip about his late employers." We think the analysis of Byron as a man much better than the criticism of him as a poet. In Mr. Bagehot's rather good sentence about its being Byron's instinct "to give in glaring words the gross phenomena of evident objects," Dr. Henson would substitute "felicitous," "beautiful," or "stately" for "glaring" and that suggestion gives a certain indication of the writer's view of the poems. We must, in justice, go on to say that the sentences which follow depict the poet's mind and its limitations in a masterly way.

MR ALFRED FOWLER, Editor of *The Woodcut Annual*, writes:—"Will you permit me to ask any of your readers who are artists in wood-engraving to send me certain information about all of the blocks they make during 1923? This information should give the title of the print, the size, and any information about the states and edition as well as other interesting facts concerning each block."

This information will be used in an annual list of contemporary woodcuts, which will be one of the features of *The Woodcut Annual* for 1925 which I am now preparing. Other features will comprise several illustrated articles about wood-engraving and reviews of all the more important woodcut books published during the year.

A printed form will be supplied to artists for conveniently describing their blocks, on application to the Editor of *The Woodcut Annual*.

His address is 17, Board of Trade, Kansas City, Mo., U.S.A.

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When sending a letter to be forwarded to another contributor, correspondents are requested to put in the top left-hand corner of the envelope the number of the page of 'N. & Q.' to which the letter refers.

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Seventy-Fifth Year.

Vol. 146. No. 47.

MAY 24, 1924.

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Notes.

ISABEL OF MEULAN, COUNTESS OF PEMBROKE, AND HER DAUGHTER MATILDA.

In giving some slight account of these twelfth century ladies, between whom the relationship of mother and daughter is assumed only from inferences that permit it, it will, perhaps, be better first to relate what I have to say and afterwards to produce such proofs as may be necessary to establish the facts and probabilities alleged.

With regard, then, to the elder lady, Isabel, more usually, though mistakenly, known to genealogists as "Elizabeth"—of Beaumont or of Mellent—there is, I believe, no historical statement as to her parentage; only the indirect evidence given by Robert of Torigny, who, in two passages of that eighth book he added to the 'Gesta Normannorum ducum' of William of Jumièges, called her "Elizabeth, sister of Waleran Count of Meulan." From this it has been assumed that she—like this brother of hers, the elder twin son and heir of Robert of Beaumont, Count of Meulan—was the issue of that nobleman. As far as I am aware, the first author to make the assertion was Du Chesne, who, relating that [invented] second marriage which she, as widow of Gilbert, Earl of Pembroke, was supposed (on the authority of Gerald Cambrensis, who

never even dreamed of it), to have made with her late husband's half-brother, Hervé son of Bouchard IV,* lord of Montmorency, names her Elizabeth daughter of Robert of Beaumont-le-Roger, Count of Meulan."

No doubt he relied for this conclusion largely on those two passages already referred to (and which appear later in the Proofs) in the 'Gesta Norm. ducum' (of which work he himself had published the first printed edition to be produced in France, in 'Hist. Norm. Script. Antiqui,' at Paris five years earlier), combined with statements of Orderic and of Robert of Torigny himself, to the effect that Count Robert had issue by Isabel or Elizabeth, his wife, besides Waleran the twin and two other sons, five or three daughters. That "Elizabeth" was one of those daughters would have seemed to him, if indeed he had no more certain proof of it, indisputable—as in truth it is.

Du Chesne's inference, if it were nothing more, has been unhesitatingly accepted by genealogists here and abroad, with varied additions, making Isabel (as "Elizabeth") the "eldest," "youngest," fourth, fifth, or even a sixth daughter of Count Robert; an uncertainty of priority no longer possible to be entertained since, as I showed in 'Isabel (or Elizabeth)' (13 S. i. 403), Isabel, the first wife of Count Robert, having been carried off from her husband by Earl William of Warrenne in the year of her marriage, 1096, or early in 1097, it is impossible to suppose her in normal circumstances mother, if of any, of more than one or two of Count Robert's daughters (his three recorded sons being the issue of the second wife).

Now, three of Count Robert's daughters (identified as Adeline, Aubrée and Mathilde) were, as stated by Robert of Torigny, who may have erred in the number, the children and only female issue of the (second) wife, Elizabeth.

There remain, then, if Orderic's "five daughters" be correct (which I doubt), only two; and, as the name of the first and perhaps not unwillingly abducted bride was scarcely likely to be given to a child of the second spouse, I conclude that Isabel was the issue, and probably sole issue, of that unlucky marriage that Count Hugh of Vermandois made in 1096 between Isabel, his

* 'Hist. de la Maison de Montmorency,' ii. 6 (Paris, 1624).

third daughter, and Count Robert of Meulan.

Before the consecration of their wedding, but certainly after the *pactus sponsaliorum*, Ivo, Bishop of Chartres, the bridegroom's diocesan, in forbidding the ceremony for nearness of blood, warned the prospective husband that were it effected, the issue of it could not be otherwise than spurious.

Thus Isabel, the offspring, as I have assumed, of the marriage, was born to illegitimacy, a condition of things that might have been rectified by papal dispensation had not Earl William's action in carrying her mother off destroyed all likelihood of it; and the consequences of this, her unpropitious birth, were to be seen in part, perhaps, when at her father's death in June, 1118, Isabel, then twenty-one or twenty-two, was still unmarried.

Was it to provide her with a marriage that King Henry made this "sister of Count Waleran" his mistress? Eccentric as the question may seem, La Roque, speaking apparently from some authority he would appear to have misunderstood, suggests a possibility of this kind in stating that her "daughter" by the king was *dite née sous promesse de mariage* ('Harcourt,' 5, 15).

This anonymous daughter, however, could not, as befits a king's child, for ever remain historically without a name or a husband, and various attempts, accordingly (it must be said, with no apparent success) have been made hitherto to provide her with one or both. In the majority of cases the authors who have dealt with this matter have mistakenly given her that name which Robert of Torigny as mistakenly said her mother bore. With whom this opinion arose I have not sought to discover. It will sufficiently illustrate the growth of tradition to cite the following:—

Du Tillet, 'Guerres et Traictez,' Paris, 1583:—"Elizabeth, soeur de Waleran, Conte de Meulan. N'ay trouvé qui fut son mary"; Speede, 'Hist. of Great Britain,' London, 1632:—"Elizabeth, daughter of Elizabeth, Count Waleran's sister and Gilbert, Earl of Pembroke's wife"; Yorke, 'Union of Honour,' London, 1641:—"Elizabeth, but who married her is not certainly knowne"; Sandford, 'Genealog. Hist. of the Kings of England,' London, 1707:—"Elizabeth—Henry's daughter—was married to Alexander, King of the Scots"; Souchet: 'Notes on Letters of Ivo, Bishop

of Chartres'; Migne, 'Patrol. Lat.,' Paris, 1854 (v. 162, c. 495):—"Henry's daughter by Count Waleran's sister was, perhaps, wife of Hugh son of Gervais, lord of Cha-teauneuf, possibly that Mary who was drowned in the White Ship"; Skene, 'Celtic Scotland,' Edinburgh, 1876-1880:—"Sibilla born to Henry I by a sister of Waleran, Count of Meulan, married Alexander I, King of the Scots"—an opinion adopted by the 'Dict. Nat. Biog.' (s.v. 'Henry the First'); E. W. Robertson, 'Scotland under her early Kings,' Edinburgh, 1862—"Elizabeth, natural daughter of Henry I, married Fergus, lord of Galloway"; Chalmers, 'Caledonia,' Edinburgh, 1887:—"the chieftaincy of Fergus [Prince of the Galwegians] descended to his son Uchtred by Elizabeth, the youngest natural daughter of Henry I"; Sir Herbert Maxwell, 'Dumfries and Galloway' (County Histories of Scotland), Edinburgh, 1896:—"Fergus married Elizabeth natural daughter of Henry I and sister of Sibilla who married Alexander I."

Now, it can be said with certainty that neither this Queen of the Scots nor this Lady of the Galwegians was daughter of Count Waleran's sister; for Sibil, "*Regina Scotorum et filia Henrici regis Anglorum*," confirmed with her own hand, in 1114 or 1115, when her supposed mother's age could not have exceeded eighteen years, the charter by which her husband Alexander I reformed the Priory of Scone ('Reg. of Scon,' fo. 1); while Uchtred, her supposed "eldest son," without doubt cousin of Henry II, witnessed with his father Fergus of Galloway the charter granted by David I at the dedication of the church of St. Kentigern of Glasgow on 7 July, 1136 ('Reg. Epatus Glasg.,' No. 3); and yet, in December, 1135, as Robert of Torigny appears to affirm, Isabel's daughter "*innupta permanet*."

Henry, the father of seventeen or eighteen natural children (not fourteen only as Robert of Torigny and his copyists say), settled the elder of them, e.g., the Earl of Gloucester, the Countesses of Brittany, Chester and Perche, the Queen of Scots, etc., in manner suitable to their rank; but as their numbers grew his ability to place them well appears to have correspondingly diminished. Certainly the younger of them matched with partners of less exalted position. It is, therefore, not so surprising, incredible as it appears, that Matilda (and that, I think,

soning proves correct, was her
e of the youngest of them all,
daughter, attaining a marriageable
e less friendly days of Stephen,
oor a match, in rank, as to become
of a London burgess, Thierry, son
in, the wealthy son, no doubt, of
London citizen*; by whom she
am, their son and heir, and other

fore this, perhaps in 1125, Isabel,
r, had married Gilbert, second son
lord of Clare, and it is by char-
s of her as his wife and widow
now her name was, as I think is
ally admitted, unquestionably not
as Robert of Torigny stated but,
nymous (and careless) author of a
century 'Chronique de Nor-
wrote, Isabel. (Bouquet, xiii,

mistress's marriage Henry would
ve settled on her and their daugh-
t with other lands, the manor
' in Suffolk, near Bury St. Ed-
ich but thirty-seven years earlier
held by the Conqueror as part of
ies of the Crown in that county;
estate Gilbert, her husband, in
sabel would, as we may suppose,
ig his life, doing whatever royal
re due in person; with remainder
ghter. If this were the nature of
he acquired on marriage, then
augmenting the fortunes of this
ight," as he is said on a later
o have termed him, must have
; as Gilbert and his heirs cer-
sessed the "dominium" of the
1148.

suppositions that Henry did so
row on Isabel and her daughter,
Stephen revised the settlement
that daughter was Matilda, no
direct evidence exists, as far as
edge goes, nothing beyond the
to be derived from a charter
Gilbert, then Earl of Pembroke,
ig to Thierry son of Deorman and
he Manor of Barrow, "which is
tance of his children and of
is wife," the earl's *cognata* (and

y that *quidam prædices urbis Lon-
nannus* of whom an interesting story
abb. Samson's 'Miracles of St. Ed-
Memorials of Bury St. Edmunds,'
1. 183].

this is the essence of the document. See
Proofs).

Here I might seem to be in difficulties,
for *cognatus* in one of its medieval usages,
according to Du Cange, is *frater mariti vel
uxoris*; and this would exactly describe
Earl Gilbert's relationship to Matilda, one
of Countess Isabel's half-sisters—*soror
uxoris*—who, though married to William
Luvel, lord of Ivry and of Breval, in 1122,
might have been the *cognata* of Earl Gil-
bert's charter, were it not for the difficulty
of explaining how she, daughter of Count
Robert of Meulan and Elizabeth of Ver-
mandois, his wife, had become heir of the
former royal manor of Barrow, now in
Earl Gilbert's hands. The same difficulty
would have to be overcome with regard to
any other Matilda—he had neither sister
nor half-sister of that name—to whom
the Earl was related, none of whom can be
imaginably supposed to have inherited
Barrow.

Consequently, considering all the facts
and probabilities and the difficulty of sub-
stituting a workable alternative, I cannot
but conclude that Matilda, the *cognata* of
Earl Gilbert and heir, after his life interest
in it, of that manor of Barrow which was
once of the Conqueror's demesnes, was the
natural daughter of Henry I by Isabel, sis-
ter of Count Waleran and wife of Earl
Gilbert.

The Earl, presumably reluctant to awaken
old scandals, found a happy solution of his
difficulties in describing Matilda as his
cognata; for she, daughter of Henry son of
William, son of Robert, son of Richard, son
of Richard I, Count of Normandy, father
of Godfrey, father of Gilbert, father of
Richard, father of Gilbert, father of Gilbert
Earl of Pembroke, was in truth his cousin
in the fourth degree.

PROOFS.

1. "Septima [Henrici filia notha] nata est
ex Elizabeth sorore Waleranni comitis Mel-
lenti."—Robert of Torigny, Cont. of William
of Jumièges, viii. ch. xxix.

2. "La viie fille Yaabelle fille [sic] le conte
Gallerant."—Thirteenth Cent. Chron. Bouquet,
xiii. 253d.

3. "Gislebertus filius Gisleberti vero sororem
Waleranni comitis Mellenti nomine Elizabeth
duxit ex qua genuit filium primogenitum
nomine Ricardo."—Robert of Torigny, *ut. sup.*,
viii. ch. xxxvii.

4. (c. 1138-9). Inspeximus and confirmation
of a charter granted by Gilbert, Earl of Pem-
broke, to St. Mary of Tintern, with consent of
his countess Isabel and by the counsel of his
barons.—Charters, 35 Edwd. I. m. 6.

5. "c. 1142. G[ualerannus] comes de Mel-lento Godrico et aliis fratribus de Feleleia. Saludem. Soror mea comitissa de Pembroch per litteras suas requisivit — 'Cartulary of Eynsham' (1907), No. 34.

6. Inspex. and conf. of (1) a charter whereby Gilbert, Earl of Pembroke, announced that he had given and granted to Thierry [Theodorico] son of Deorman Barrow [Baro] to hold to him and his heirs of the earl and his heirs by service of two Knights, as freely as he and his *antecessores* had ever held it, for which Thierry had given him 100/- silver, for Baro is the inheritance of his children and of Matilda his wife, *cognate mee*; and of (2) a charter of Richard Earl of Pembroke giving and yielding to Bertram son of Thierry and his heirs Baro and appurts (&c.) to hold of him and his heirs by service of two Knights (&c.) Witness:—Philip of Humet and thirty-seven others of whom the last two are "the Countess Isabel" and "Matilda mother of Bertram."* —Charters, 51, H. iii. m. 8.

7. c. 1170-6 Barue Manor in Thinghoe Hundred de feudo comitis Ricardi est." — 'Liber de Consuetudinebus' of Sampson, Abbot of Bury, fo. 89.

8. Charter of Thomas son of Bertram confirming to St. Mary of Clerkenwell the 80 a. of land in Neueton, Middlx., which Matilda, wife of Thierry [Theodore] son of Deorman had given and Bertram her son had confirmed. — 'Reg. of St. Mary,' fo. 44.

9. Inspex. and conf. of a charter of Matilda Passelew, widow, daughter and co-heir of Sir Thomas of Barrow near Bury St. Edmund, granting to Sir Wm. Giffard and Katherine, his wife, her daughter, their heirs and assigns, the manor of Barrow with the advowson of the Church of All Saints (&c.)—Charters, 19 Edw. I., m. 15.

10. Suffolk, Tenants, i. Land of the King, pertaining to his crown, of which Picot has the custody.—Thinghoe Hundred. Barrow, which King Edward held as a Manor and seven ploughlands. Worth than £10 by weight, now £20. . . . —'Domesday Book.'

11. Suffolk. Thinghoe Hundred. Inquisition, 3 Edw. I. [Question] How many and which demesne manors has the King in his hand in this Hundred? [Answer] The Manor of Barrow used to be held from the King in chief as two fees and is now held from the Earl Marshall† but how it became alienated they do not know —'Rot. Hundr.' 2, 151.

12. Suffolk. Thinghoe Hundred. Inquisition, 3 Edw. I. [Question] What manors were formerly in the King's hands? [Answer] Matilda Passelew holds the Manor of Barrow from the Earl Marshall† by service of two Knights; which Manor was formerly the King's but alienated from his *ab antiquo tempore*.—Id. 2, 182.

L. GRIFFITH.

* This exceptional number of witnesses suggests to me that Earl Richard's deed was executed in 1148, immediately after or before the obsequies of his father, Earl Gilbert.

† Heir of the Strongbow Earls of Pembroke.

EXHIBITIONS OF GLASS-PAINTING IN LONDON.

According to a MS. catalogue in the possession of the writer (which was kindly presented to him by MR. ALECK ABRAHAM), Thomas Jervais, the glass painter, held an exhibition of his work at Exeter 'Change in May, 1772. According to Timbs ('Curiosities of London') this building is (or was in his time) kept in remembrance by a clock-dial, inscribed with its name in place of figures, upon the attic front of the house No. 363 eastward of the 'Change site, on the north side of the Strand. The 'Change, which extended from this house to the site of the present Burleigh Street, was built by Dr. Barbon, the speculator in houses *temp.* William and Mary. It extended into the Strand, the northern foot-thoroughfare of which lay through the shops or stands of the lower floor, first occupied by hosiers, milliners, etc. The body of the poet Gray lay in state in one of the upper rooms of the 'Change, which were let off as auction rooms, etc. It would be in one of these that Jervais held his exhibition, for below, Thomas Clark, "the King of Exeter 'Change"—having taken a stall there in 1765 with £100 lent him by a stranger—had prospered so exceedingly, that long before his death in 1816 he occupied the whole of it, and left nearly half a million of money. The upper rooms eventually became a menagerie, being occupied successively, in this capacity, by Pidcock, Polito, and Cross. The roar of the lions and tigers, we are told, could be heard outside, and frequently frightened horses in the street. The building was finally taken down in 1829.

Jervais's exhibition consisted of 15 specimens of his work. The catalogue, in the handwriting of the artist, shows that the prices ranged from 12 to 40 guineas: one item, a round window of fruit and flowers, being priced at £300. Many of the panels were portraits of contemporaries, among these being Col. Barre, Lady Cork, and Lady Almeria Carpenter; there were also two reproductions after Teniers, "Smokers" and "Boys blowing up a bladder."

Jervais held an exhibition of his windows for New College Chapel, Oxford, representing the Christian Virtues, after cartoons by Sir Joshua Reynolds, in rooms in Charing Cross in 1779, the room being darkened so as to exclude all other light. Walpole quickly saw the futility of this. In a letter

to the Rev. William Cole, he wrote (12 July, 1779):

Mr. Essex [the enameller and glass painter] agreed with me that Jarvis's windows for Oxford, after Sir Joshua Reynolds, will not succeed. . . . When his paintings are exhibited at Charing Cross, all the rest of the room is darkened to relieve them. That cannot be done at New College, or if done, the chapel would be too dark. (Walpole's Letters, 1801, ed. vii. 228).

When Jervais in 1783 exhibited, in rooms in Pall Mall, the rest of his work for New College, i.e., the portion of the window representing the Nativity, after Correggio from Sir Joshua's cartoons, Walpole was evidently captivated in spite of himself, though he afterwards returned to his former opinion. In May of that year he wrote to Mason:

Jarvis's window from Sir Joshua's Nativity is glorious. The room being darkened, and the sun shining through the transparencies, realises the illumination that is supposed to be diffused from the glory, and has a magic effect.

On Sept. 9, 1783, however, he wrote to the Countess of Ossory (*ibid.* viii. 405):

I went to my passion Oxford and saw Sir Joshua's "Nativity." But alas! it is just the reverse of the glorious appearance it made in the dark chamber in Pall Mall.

In the year 1779 James Pearson exhibited, at the Pantheon in Oxford Street, the window painted from Mortimer's cartoons which is still to be seen in Salisbury Cathedral, representing The Raising of the Brazen Serpent in the Wilderness. This building, designed by Wyatt in 1772, was intended for musical promenades, and contained fourteen rooms exclusive of the Grecian colonnade; and "the new winter Ranelagh," as Walpole termed it, was exhibited at 5s. each person. In 1783, Deipini the clown got up a masquerade here, tickets three guineas each. Later it became a home of Italian opera; and in 1792 it was burned down. Turner painted a picture of

* Unfortunately Cathedral authorities did not stop at turning their edifices into a penny peep in order to enhance the meretricious effect of these attempts at imitating canvas paintings. Carter, the architect, writing in *The Gentleman's Mag.* for 1801, said that at Lichfield the Dean and Chapter in order "to give an effect like some exhibition transparency" to the east window "had darkened all the surrounding ones." At St. George's Chapel, Windsor, the side windows were painted over with oil paint in order to add to the effect of West's 'Resurrection' in the east window, erected in 1785 and removed 1862.

the conflagration, which he exhibited at the Royal Academy two years after he became an exhibitor. (Timbs, 'Curiosities of London,' p. 640).

The year following the Pantheon exhibition, Mr. and Mrs. Pearson held an exhibition of their work and of cartoons "by the late justly celebrated Mr. Mortimer,"* "at the rooms lately occupied by the Society of Arts . . . opposite Beaufort Buildings, in the STRAND"—afterwards Dibdin's Sans Souci, whence the Society moved to their present abode in John St., Adelphi, in 1774. Mortimer's work was represented by cartoons of the four Evangelists, Moses with the Tables of the Law, and the cartoons of the Salisbury Window exhibited the previous year.

In 1790 Pearson exhibited, "at his house, No. 21, Great Newport Street, Long-acre," his former collection, together with "very considerable additions." The latter included a life-size portrait of the Prince of Wales, after Barry, and another of Fox, after Reynolds. These were "executed in Mr. Pearson's peculiar manner, the lead and iron being concealed, and the whole appearing as one entire plate of glass without joining or division 9 feet by 5." Mrs. Pearson was represented by copies of Raphael's 'Transfiguration' and 'The Descent from the Cross,' after Volterra. These were "supposed to be the two largest pieces of glass that ever passed the trials of a furnace."

Examples of "Mr. Pearson's peculiar manner" of executing stained glass can be seen in the dummy erection of lath and plaster, which serves as an east end of St. Botolph's, Aldersgate, in which, under certain conditions of light, it is impossible to tell whether the figures are in glass or painted on the wall. Anyone interested in architectural and glass-painting curiosities should not fail to pass through the vestry and view this building from behind, noting also the extraordinary arrangement of strings and wires which has been adopted instead of bars to hold the window in place. Mrs. Pearson did two sets of paintings on glass from the cartoons of Raphael, one of which was bought by Sir Gregory Iago Turner, and the other by the Marquis of Lansdowne. She died in 1823. (James R.

* He died in 1779. There is a portrait of him by Richard Wilson in the Diploma Gallery.

Hobbs, 'Picture Collector's Manual,' ii. 530).

About the year 1815, one Comyns held an exhibition and issued a catalogue of panels of ancient glass partly stored "at the Warehouse in Norwich" and part on exhibition at "97, Pall Mall." There was also on view a contemporary work consisting of "A whole length of His Majesty in the Coronation Robes, size of Life, from the celebrated picture in the Royal Academy, by the late Sir Joshua Reynolds, the lead and iron being concealed and the whole appearing as one plate of glass 8 feet by 5 feet." From the description, this was evidently the work of Pearson or one of his school.

In 1817, a Mr. Dihl, evidently a Frenchman who for obvious reasons wished at that time to keep his nationality as much as possible in the background, held an "Exhibition of Paintings on Glass representing Natural Scenery with a new and unparalleled effect, at the Western Exchange, Old Bond Street." The catalogue stated that the Exhibition of Paintings in Glass "may be compared to the first burstings of light upon the new created world." The transparencies, chiefly scenes in France, included 'A Snow Picture with Scatters [sic] and Forges,' at which "the spectator may shiver with cold in surveying this astonishing facsimile of nature."

According to an anonymous writer (probably Dallaway), in 'Progress, etc., of Stained Glass in England' (*Gentleman's Mag.*, 1817, pt. i. pp. 309-315), the principal English glass-painter of that day was Joseph C. Backler, who had "by his talent and genius, extended the powers of the art of glass-painting almost beyond hope of its eventual perfection." This artist's window of 'King John Signing Magna Charta,' after the picture by James Lonsdale, which he made for Arundel Castle, was exhibited with other smaller works, including an 'Eruption of Mount Vesuvius,' after Pether, at the Stained Glass Works: 18, Newman Street, Oxford Street., in 1817.

In giving publicity to this performance (stated the catalogue), Mr. Backler had no intention of indulging personal gratification, but several Artists of high talent, and others conversant in the Art itself, having earnestly recommended its exhibition . . . he has ventured to submit his efforts to public candour and discernment.

At the same time was shown a model for what was to be Backler's principal work, the East window of St. James's, Piccadilly

(now removed), a copy on glass of Raphael's 'Transfiguration.' About the same time there was issued a pamphlet by "W. C." entitled 'A Brief Reference to the Transfiguration by Raffaele from which it is proposed to execute the altar window for the Parish Church of St. James, Westminster.' Two years later the artist exhibited further examples of his skill, for according to the *New Monthly Magazine and Universal Register* of June 1, 1819: "That ingenious artist, Mr. Backler's exhibition of the stained glass for Prince Leopold's retreat at Claremont has been for some time open and an object of much public interest and visitation." These works, it appeared, had been both "inspected by many persons of the first distinction and honored with their approbation." The Transfiguration window—which measured 35 feet high by 20 wide, and was to cost £2,500—evidently progressed slowly, for in September, 1830, the exhibition of the model which had been announced to take place at 28, Old Bond Street, was "unavoidably postponed until the 27th inst." On that day, the artist announced in the public prints that the model together with the altar below the window, would "be submitted to public (and he hopes indulgent) inspection. Admittance 1s. The illumination will take place to-morrow."

Backler executed, in 1821, another window, copied from Raphael's 'Transfiguration,' for St. Thomas's Parish Church, Dudley. He also painted and presented the Heraldic Window with the Norfolk arms to the College of Arms. The heraldic glass at Sutton Place, Guildford, which was inserted in 1857, is likewise his work.

A window, 30 feet high, representing The Charge to Peter, and figures of Moses and Aaron for St. Peter's Church, Calcutta, was exhibited by the artist William Collins, at 287, Strand, in 1828.

Other work shown at the same time included copies on glass of Carlo Dolci's 'Salvator Mundi' and Martin's 'Belshazzar's Feast.' *The Globe* for June 24, 1813, stated that Collins had recently completed an Ascension for St. Sidwell's Church, Exeter, and was about to execute windows for the Earl of Breadalbane and the Duke of Norfolk. In 1826 he did two windows for St. Elizabeth's Church in Paris, which previous to being fixed, were exhibited at the Luxembourg.

In 1830 there was exhibited at No. 15, Oxford Street, a window measuring 18 by 24 feet square. It represented the Field of the Cloth of Gold, and was painted by Wilmshurst from a sketch by R. T. Bone—the horses by Woodward. The composition was based upon details given in Hall's Chronicle, and contained upwards of 100 life-sized figures, 40 being portraits after Holbein, including the two Queens, Wolsey, Ann Boleyn, and the Countess of Chateaubriant; Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk; Queen Mary, Dowager of France, the ill-fated Duke of Buckingham, etc. The picture, which is said to have cost the artist £3,000 (though this is no doubt an exaggeration), was exhibited on a first-floor room, fitted up and decorated in the taste of the time of Henry VIII. Unfortunately on Jan 31, 1832, the house was destroyed by fire, and with it the picture, not even a sketch or study was saved, and the property was wholly uninsured (Timbs, 'Curiosities of London,' p. 838).

In March, 1832, Messrs. George Hoadley and Anthony Oldfield, "Glass Enamellers and Painters to the Royal Family," held an exhibition of their works at 357, Strand, near Exeter Hall, "Admittance 1/-; Catalogue 6d." The transparencies on view included 'Belshazzar's Feast,' after Martin; 'Joshua Commanding the Sun to stand Still,' by the same artist; 'The Trial of Queen Katherine' (Harlow); and Keynold's group of Charity. In the following year they held another show at 6, St. James's Place, Hampstead Road, admittance "by each party purchasing an Explanatory and edifying quarto Catalogue with 3 large copper plate Engravings, price 6d." In 1837 the same artists were at 209, Regent Street, with practically the same pictures, and an additional one after Rubens's 'Descent from the Cross.' In a critique, *The Athenæum* for March 11, 1837, pointed out that the art of stained glass needed reviving, but "Messrs. Hoadley and Oldfield must have viewed their own invention through a very bright-coloured glass if they imagine they have done so." The review went on to state that these artists, "having copied certain old costumes, assert, with great simplicity, that their exhibition contains specimens 'in the ancient and modern style'." The critic further disliked the colouring in parts, saying that there was "a silver glare to the flesh tints, perhaps from being seen through mag-

nifiers." *The Morning Post* also stated that the pictures, which were executed on a small scale, were "viewed through the medium of a powerful magnifier," so that the exhibition was on the lines of a regular penny-peep.

In June, 1839, Messrs. Hancock, Nixon, and Dunt, advertised an exhibition of a window representing 'The Descent from the Cross,' after Spagnoletto, at 30, Charles Street, Berkeley Square; Admittance 1/-. This firm later became Messrs. Ward and Nixon, who executed the rose window in the South Transept of Westminster Abbey, which was so much in advance of its time as to provide a land-mark in the modern history of the art of glass painting, so that one cannot but regret that it was removed.*

JOHN A. KNOWLES.

BYRONIANA: VICE-ADMIRAL THE HON. JOHN BYRON, OF THE LODGE, PIRBRIGHT.—This year being the Centenary of the death of Lord George Noel Gordon Byron (1788-1824), a note on his grandfather, Admiral Byron, a resident at Pirbright, may be of interest.

Created Vice-Admiral in 1778, soon after an indecisive engagement off Grenada with the French fleet under d'Estaing, he returned to England, retiring into private life—with the reputation of a brave and excellent officer, but of a man extremely unfortunate. Constantly having had to contend with adverse gales and dangerous storms, he was dubbed by his sailors, "Foul-weather Jack." Before he retired from the Navy, he had built "The Lodge," at Pirbright, paving the court-yard with cobbles brought all the way from Cheapside, then under repair. This must have been about 1775, for his name appears in the Pirbright rate-books from 1775, and continues in

* Winston thought the window was too warm in tone and slightly over-painted, but having said so much by way of criticism he added "such is the superiority of this work over its contemporaries both here and abroad (and it should be recollected that it is the first English work in which any attempt to carry out a legitimate system of glass-painting has been attempted) that, had Mr. Nixon done nothing else, it would have been sufficient to entitle it to the respect of those who desire to see the true revival of a neglected and under-rated branch of art. I will venture to say that this window will be appreciated in proportion as glass-painting becomes better understood. — *Winston Memoirs*, p. 100 note.

these, or as liable to window and house-taxes, up to 1788, though he died 10 April, 1786. He was accompanied to Pirbright by an old sailor servant, who built a stone house just above The Lodge, on the little hill which in the Map of the Manor and Parish of Pirbright, surveyed in 1805-6-7, is named "Mount Byron." In Pirbright Register, No. iv, this "Stone Cottage upon the Hill above the late Admiral Byron's house," is mentioned in connection with a baptism on June 15, 1793.

Tradition has it that the Admiral, wearied of Society, sold his house and effects in London, preferring to go and live among savages. Accompanied by his sailor servant, he took coach for Portsmouth, to sail for the wilds of America. The coach being held up by footpads near Pirbright, the Admiral thought: "Why should I go all the way to America, to live among savages, when I find them here?" and, being charmed with the scenery, he settled on the spot, and built The Lodge.

Near this is "The Admiral's Walk," where the famous occupant of The Lodge was accustomed to take his daily constitutional. It appears, really, to be the termination of the long, tree-lined avenue called, in the Map of 1805-6-7, the "Coach road from Frimley," which at its farther end joins at a right angle the road from Guildford, at a spot just south of where that road divides to go to Frimley and Farnborough, respectively.

The Admiral's eldest brother, William, 5th Lord Byron, had an even more unlucky career, for, in a duel, on 26 Jan., 1765, in which he was not the aggressor, and which he did everything possible to avoid, he had the misfortune to kill a neighbour, William Chaworth, Esq., of Annesley, Co. Notts. On his death, 19 May, 1798, he was succeeded, as 6th Lord Byron, by his grand-nephew, the poet.

HENRY CURTIS.

"THE PAEN" (CIRENCESTER): PLACE-NAME.—The spot at the northern end of the town, formerly denoted by this name, was a dark passage between derelict small houses which, until thirty years ago, occupied and filled-up the venerable E.E. arcades of St. John's Hospital. When the four bays of that nave became freed from these post-Dissolution houses and passage, "the Paen" was, of course, no more than the name: but it clings locally to memory.

The site is a peculiarly interesting one for a dedication to St. John the Evangelist, because when Henry I founded it the spot was at some distance from the later Abbey and the Parish Church,—was, in fact, like S. Giovanni-in-Oleo at Rome, close to an important gate of the former Roman-British town; though, in this case, just outside, instead of within it.

The form of the name at once suggests it to be non-English. The difficulty confronting us is increased by the fact that there are, of course, no pre-1550 occurrences thereof to be found. Consequently there can arise no question in this case of Norm.-Fr. influence such as *Paen* or *Paen*: for *paganus* (L.), which otherwise might have been ingeniously connected with the Danish heathen settlement of 878-9 hereabouts.

If, however, we content our wings of research with a far shorter flight, we may do well for the present, apropos of this hitherto entirely baffling name, to call to mind that, between Elizabeth's days and those of George IV, the Welsh cattle-drovers conducted their beasts from the west-country London-ward via Crickley and Birdlip, towards Cirencester, and that a part of their course, at Bagendon, but 2½ miles N.W. of Cirencester, is still called "the Welsh way."

The hypothesis to which this tends seems to promise well, though it will, it is hoped, hereafter be substantiated by solid documentary evidence. It is that among the numerous ale-houses, apart from the famous inns of Cirencester (the Ram, Fleece, and the Katherine Wheel) there was lodged precisely among these desolated remains of a once-royal Hospital, one frequented by the Welsh drovers and well-known to them as "the Paen": *Anglice*, "the Peacock."

Similarly, we may without fear attribute the surviving wayside "Kilkenny" inns (of which, I think, there are three in Co. Glos.), to the Irish pig-drovers.

ST. CLAIR BADDELEY.

A "LAMB" NOTE.—In the Essay, 'The Genteel Style of Writing,' mention is made of "a set of morrice-dancers composed of ten men who danced, a Maid Marian, and a Tabor and a pipe." As Mr. E. V. Lucas has no note to this remark, the following copy of the title-page of an old tract may be of interest:

Old Meg of Herefordshire, for a Mayd Marian and Hereford Towne for a Morris-daunce, or Twelve Morris-Dancers in Herefordshire, of twelve hundred yeares old. Grata Senectus homini parilis iuuentia. London. Painted for John Bridge, and are to be sold at his shop, at the great South doore of Paules, 1609.

This tract is supposed to be unique, and it was sold at Sotheby's, July 5, 1915, for £40.

ARTHUR W. WATERS.

"F. S." IN 'THE KNIGHT OF THE BURNING PESTLE.'—A suggestion, not without interest, has come to me from Miss Grace Latham, a frequent visitor to the British Museum, regarding the cryptic letters "F. S." in the first act of 'The Knight of the Burning Pestle.' She cites (from 'The Century Dictionary and Cyclopædia') "L. S.," an abbreviation of the Latin *locus sigilli*, "place of the seal," usually inserted within brackets in copies of documents, to indicate the position of the seal in the original; and suggests that "F. S." is a misprint for "L. S."

Humphrey offers Luce the gloves, at a price—a kiss, the seal of his wooing. "If you desire the price, sute from your eye, A beame to this place and you shall espie L.S., which is to say, my sweetest honie. . . ."

Humphrey is of gentle blood; he might well have been at the Inns of Court. She will not kiss him. "Luce: Well, sir, I take them [the gloves], kindly, and I thanke you. What would you more?"

The only difficulty with this explanation is that all the editions follow the first, in repeating "F. S." instead of "L. S." True it is, that the first edition is the only one which appeared during the life-time of the authors, but had there been a misprint, Fletcher at least could have corrected it. Tempting as it is to accept Miss Latham's suggestion, and ready as any author may be to admit the possibility of a misprint, one hesitates to consider the possibility of a misprint being perpetuated in all the editions of the play. There is, in addition, the question of the relationship of "L. S." with three and twopence. The Elizabethan dramatists were rarely—if ever—obscure to their audiences; and one would like to have proof that "F. S." (or "L. S.") was generally understood by the London public of Beaumont and Fletcher's day.

ROBERT WITHINGTON.

JESUITS AS PAULISTS.—It has been stated that, when Pietro della Valle (1586-1652) was in India about 1623, almost all

the Jesuit churches there were dedicated to St. Paul, and that the Jesuits themselves were more generally known in India as Paulists than as Jesuits. The authority cited was "Lettera VII da Goa—Della vita e delle opere di Pietro della Valle, il pellegrino, Roma, 1780, p. 586." I have been unable to verify this reference.

In Brazil, about 1623, the "Paulistas" were slave-raiders, who broke into, and, wherever possible, destroyed the Jesuit Indian settlements.

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

MEMORABILIA OF THE MOMENT.

The Times of May 19 quotes from a letter of Mr. Henry Broadbent, Librarian of Eton College, contributed to last week's *Eton College Chronicle*, in which the writer states that he has found in a "stout volume bequeathed with many others in 1754 by Nicholas Mann" to Eton College a copy of the first edition of Gray's *Elegy*, published in 1751 by R. Dodsley in Pall Mall, price sixpence. It is a quarto pamphlet of eleven pages, in excellent condition. Mr. Broadbent tells us that there seem to be only two copies in public libraries in Great Britain—the British Museum and the Advocates' Library at Edinburgh. It is not in the Bodleian.

There is in process an action in the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice which should greatly interest our readers. It was reported in *The Times* of May 16. The purchaser of a manor in Essex is claiming from the defendant, who is a bookseller, the Court Rolls of the Manor, from 1399 to 1659 inclusive. These had been bought in 1902 from a waste-paper dealer, at the "Old Curiosity Shop" of Dickensian fame, and the defendant stated in his evidence that Court Rolls were bought by waste-paper dealers from solicitors' offices. Other evidence of selling and dealing in Court Rolls was given. Counsel for the defendant said that if the Court Rolls got into the hands of a stranger he could only be made to produce them—i.e., when required for the ascertaining of customary rights and the like—which the defendant had offered to do. After the citing of many cases the hearing was adjourned so that the contents of the Court Rolls might be examined.

Mr. Bennet Copplestone has an interesting letter in *The Sunday Times* on the subject of Drake's bowls. It seems that "the identical set of bowls with which Drake was playing when the Armada came in sight" is promised from the Torquay Museum for use next month in a local pageant; and Mr. Copplestone takes occasion to remind us how slender is the evidence for that famous game. The furthest back it can be taken is a Spanish political pamphlet of 1624 in which the Duke of Braganza is made to say: "Did we not in '88 carry our business for England so secretly . . . as in bringing our navy to their shores, while their commanders were at bowls upon the Hoe of Plymouth?"

In *The Times* of May 21, Mr. A. P. Herbert has an interesting letter about the restrictions on the hours in which marriages may be solemnized. Once from 8 a.m. till 12 noon, the hours were extended by the Marriage (Hours of Solemnization) Act, 1886, to 3 p.m. During the debate on the second reading of the Bill Lord Hardwicke's legislation against clandestine marriages was suggested as the origin of the limitation to noon: "the hour should be one at which the identity of the contracting parties could most easily be established—in daylight." This, however, was immediately shown to be a mistake and noon to have been fixed upon as the limit by the Canons, the intention being that marriages should take place before the regular dinner-hour. Nevertheless, there seemed to be a feeling that marriages should not be solemnized after dark, and the originally proposed limit of 4 o'clock was altered to 3 expressly because in winter-time in the North of England it is dark at 4.

Mr. Herbert proposes that the time within which marriages may lawfully be celebrated should be extended at least to 6 or 7—chiefly on the ground that weddings would then be more truly joyful occasions. The marriage service would be no less solemn, and the secular festivities could be made more fully and suitably hilarious, with less inconvenience—and consequent depression—on the part of busy people who attend. Readers of history will not need to be told that there is no startling innovation in this—magnificent weddings of old time took place later than the hours proposed. Mr. Herbert concludes by saying that a brief amending bill is being prepared.

Queries.

We must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.—From the following passage we understand the Chinese of the ninth century A.D. to have known how to make and apply an artificial eye:—"Tsu Kia lost one eye and substituted a pearl in its place, whereupon Shi Kien-Wu satirised him in verse. . . . This occurred in A.D. 820."—Chang Ting-Sao, 'Lang-ye-tai-tsu-pien,' 1596, tom. xxvii.

To compare therewith, I am desirous of being informed of the earliest instance of the artificial eye mentioned in the European literature.

KUMAGUSU MINAKATA.

GANESA: ELEPHANT AND MOUSE.—"Gan-esa is the Hindu god of prudence and policy, and the patron of letters. . . . He is frequently attended by a rat, sometimes riding on one, the conduct of that animal being esteemed by the Hindus as peculiarly marked by wisdom and foresight. . . . The companion of this divinity, the rat, indirectly receives a portion of homage, and with full as much right as the bird emblematic of Minerva."—Balfour, 'The Cyclopædia of India,' 1885, vol. i. p. 1169. But, according to Gubernatis's 'Zoological Mythology,' 1872, vol. ii, p. 68, "The Hindoo god Ganeças (=Ganessa), the god of poets, eloquence, and wisdom, is represented with an elephant's head, and his foot crushing a mouse. Thus, among the Greeks, Apollo Smintheus, so called because he had shot the mice that stole the yearly provisions from Krinos, the priest of Apollo himself, was represented with a mouse under him." These two opinions are conflicting, one deeming the mouse as Ganessa's favourite, the other regarding it as his enemy. Can someone tell which is more reliable? Wilkins's 'Hindu Mythology,' 1913, p. 333, simply says his figure "is frequently attended by, or riding upon, a rat," but gives no explanation.

According to Sie Chung-Chi, 'Wu-tsh-tsu,' c. 1610, tom. ix, the lion fears fire, the tiger is afraid of halberds, the wolf of gongs, and the elephant of the rat. Have

any other people than the Chinese mentioned the elephant to fear the rat?

KUMAGUSU MINAKATA.

SYFESTEYN COLLECTION.—A large (Dutch) collection of manuscripts sold at Sotheby's in May, 1825. Is anything known of the origin of this collection?

L. R.

THE WITCH COUNTESS OF ANJOU.—Is there any historical work dealing with the legend of the diabolical origin of the Counts of Anjou—whence derived the Plantagenets?

This wild legend which has gathered round the Angevin House, tells of a Witch Countess of Anjou whose taint twisted into evil the strong passions of the fierce, wayward Angevin lords. It pointed a prophecy of St. Bernard when he saw Henry II as a child (*Il est venu du diable et au diable il retournera*), and was adopted in grim jest by Richard I to account for the bitterness and persistence of the family dissensions.

Giraldus Cambrensis ('History of the Reign of Henry II') and 'The Book of Howth,' introduce this strange tale of the demon Countess, but I can find no book where the origin and foundation of the story is critically examined. The wildest fables have usually some substratum of fact; and one of the early Countesses of Anjou must have "got herself talked about."

It is almost the story of Melusina of Poitou and Dauphiné.

One is inclined to believe that the chroniclers of the tenth century wrought out this tale by way of explaining the career of Fulke the Black, Count of Anjou. His contemporaries may well have had recourse to a theory of supernatural agency to account for his almost demoniacal temper (inherited by Henry II) and for the development of talents and passions which seemed scarcely human. The Angevins felt indeed the "demon blood of Anjou" to be a sort of family title, which most of them justified by their actions; and a careful reading of the history of the three centuries of Angevin Kings of England might almost tempt one to think that the legend of their diabolical origin and hereditary curse (not to love one another) was not a mere fairy-tale, after all.

I believe there is a little book—or pamphlet—by Fatigan, on 'L'origine Satanique

des Plantagenets,' but I have not been able to find it in the Brit. Mus. Catalogue. Is it possible to obtain a copy or sight of it anywhere? If only a pamphlet it may be bound up with other small matter under another title. Any information as to its whereabouts would be welcome.

C. J. B. A.

'THE MEDAL OF JOHN BAYES.'—Can any of your readers inform me whether there exists any evidence for the authorship of 'The Medal of John Bayes,' usually attributed to Shadwell, beyond Malone's statement ('Dryden,' I. i. 165) that Narcissus Luttrell so ascribed the satire?

There is no mention of the satire in Luttrell's 'Diary.' He may have noted the date of publication and the author in his own copy of the poem. Can this now be traced?

D. M. WALMSLEY.

THE FRANCO-IRISH STAPLETONS.—From time to time this family has been discussed in 'N. & Q.' There is a branch—the Franco-Irish branch—of which little is known.

Sir John Stapleton, Kt., of Richmondshire, accompanied Strongbow to Ireland and settled there, temp. Henry II. From this Sir John Stapleton, mentioned in "Burke" as ancestor of certain English branches of the name, descended also the Stapletons, Seigneurs des Dervallières, near Nantes in Brittany, and Comtes de Trèves, in Anjou.

At the time of the French Revolution these French titles and estates were held by Luc Edmond Stapleton, apparently sole male representative of his line. Luc Edmond Stapleton by his wife Marie Anne de Lannion, had three sons: Marie Edmond, François Paul Thomas, and Luc Edouard, each of whom also bore the names of Joseph, Joachim, Anne, Vincent and Xavier. In 1799 Luc Edmond Stapleton, aged 66, was still in France, but his sons had emigrated.

I shall be grateful for any information as to these Franco-Irish Stapletons—and, in particular, what became of Luc Edmond's three sons?

M. S.S.

"WHAY HOUSE" OR "MILKE HOUSE."—I shall be glad of a reference to any detailed description of the Whay-houses which existed in London in the middle of the 17th

century, as referred to by Samuel Pepys in the following:—

30th May 1663, "there drank our morning draught of Whay, the first I have done this year."

10th June 1663 "thence to the Whay-house, and drank a great deal of Whay."

17th June 1666 "So down to the Milke-house, and drank three glasses of Whay."

30th May, 1668 "So down to the Whey-house and drank some and eat some curds, which did by and by make my belly ake mightily."

The whay above noted would be butter-milk, but in 1668 it may have been curds and whey, the residue after coagulation.

R. HEDGER WALLACE.

FLEET-MILK CHEESE.—I shall be glad to learn if "fleet-milk" should be taken as referring to skim milk or to whey? In cheese-making districts, when whey is boiled, a curdy cream rises to the top, and was called "fleetings." I learn that in Suffolk "Flet-milk" is skim milk; and that "Flit-milk" in Cheshire means skim milk.

R. HEDGER WALLACE.

CIVIL AND CRIMINAL LAW.—When was the broad distinction between civil and criminal offences first recognised in English law? The two systems do not appear to have been digested, or codified separately, as in the case of the Indian Code of Civil Procedure and Indian Code of Criminal Procedure, promulgated about the year 1860. There is also a Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act of 1887.

N. W. HILL.

PRATT FAMILY.—Robert Pratt came to Ireland in the reign of Charles I, and settled near Youghal, Co. Cork, of which town he was Bailiff in 1647. Since then, until 1860 (when the senior line failed with the death of Robert Pratt, aged 13) there had been a succession of eldest sons bearing the names of Robert and James, alternately. The Pratts of Co. Cork have for many generations used arms similar to the Marquess of Camden (three mullets on a fesse dividing three elephants' heads), but with a difference of tincture. There is some tradition that the first Irish Pratts came from Kent. I am seeking any information which may help me to link up the Pratts of Youghal with their English ancestors.

JOHN PRATT.

THE DUKE OF CUMBERLAND AND THE PORTUGUESE THRONE.—Fr. Thos. J. Campbell, S.J., in 'The Jesuits, 1534-1921,' at p. 444 writes:—

The author of the *Vita di Pombal* (I. 145) notes the report, which is confirmed by the *Memoria Catholica secunda* that "Pombal [1699-1782] had formed the design of marrying the Princess Maria [of Portugal] to the Duke of Cumberland, the butcher of Culloden [1721-1765]—but that this was thwarted by the Jesuit confessor of the King." On this point the Maréchal de Belle Isle writes (*Testament politique*, 108): "It is known that the Duke of Cumberland looked forward to becoming King of Portugal, and I doubt not he would have succeeded, if the Jesuit confessors of the royal family had not been opposed to it. This crime was never forgiven the Portuguese Jesuits."

Does any English writer refer to this "report"?

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

FREEMAN—SURTEES.—In the autobiography of R. S. Surtees, creator of Jorrocks, which was first published the other day, there is a reference to "Captain Freeman, afterwards Master (1830-1832) of the Southwold Hounds in Lincolnshire, and subsequently of the Old Berkeley near London." Can any reader identify this Captain Freeman?

F. S.

SAMUEL TIDBALL.—This man was Vicar of Ashburton, Devon, up to 1647. Information is sought as to his parentage, place of birth, education, etc. I cannot find him in any of the usual sources of information. Please reply direct.

T. CANN HUGHES, F.S.A.

78, Church Street, Lancaster.

HERALDIC QUERY.—In one of the arches of the Pont St. Benezet, Avignon, are two shields embossed on the stone, one bearing the capital letters L and S, the stem of the L passing through the curves of the S. The other charge is a Star of 8 rays, narrow and tapering to fine points. They appear to be as old as the bridge itself (c. 1177). Can they be identified?

G. O'F.

O. HEDGES, TOPOGRAPHICAL DRAUGHTSMAN.—I have two water-colour drawings, which are, I believe, the work of this artist. They represent Winchelsea Church and Saltwood Castle. Another drawing by the same hand of a church in Sussex is signed "O.

and dated 1818. Can any reader give any information with regard to Did he illustrate any books with cal views?

A. P. C.

[PULTENEY, EARL OF BATH.—to the 'Dict Nat. Biog.,' he was London, Mar. 22, 1684. I should learn where his birthplace in is, and also any particulars that of his mother.

G. F. R. B.

NARES, PHILOLOGIST.—According to 'Dict Nat. Biog.,' his mother was a n of York. I should be glad to her particulars of her, and the dates of his three marriages.

G. F. R. B.

K: SMILEY.—Wanted the pedi-Thomas Wilkes Seabrook (planter), , and Edisto Island, S. Carolina, and of Smiley family, also of S. c. 1850.

L. V.

WANTED: What is the full epigram? st Committee is one of three,, of is dead, one does not go, and” Who was the author?

H. C. N.

WANTED.—In a letter (unpublished) les Lamb to Hessey, concerning *The Magazine*, Lamb, speaking of “Janus ck” and what a valuable asset he to the *London*, says: “He talk’d d about it.”

believe, is a quotation. I was once rce, but have forgotten it, and shall ateful for the reference.

G. A. ANDERSON.

Replies.

RAL CHARLES DE PREUX.

(cxlvi. 249, 309).

debted to my friend M. Henri de Sion, Canton du Valais, for the biographical notice of his dis- ancestor:

ur le général Charles de Preux.

de Preux, né le 11 juin 1738, fils du Laurent Ignace de Preux, tué à la Fontenoy, (régiment de Courten) et e Moyenvie (une lorraine) originaire pays du Valais.

u régiment de Courten 1754, cam-

pagne d'Allemagne; capitaine 1774; chevalier de St. Louis, 1782, licencié en 1792; capitaine au régiment espagnol de Courten 1796; lieutenant colonel 1801; colonel en 1806 du régiment qui prend son nom (régiment de Preux).

En 1807 il était en garnison à Madrid. Charles IV et Ferdinand VII avaient tous deux abdiqué entre les mains de Napoléon. Une proclamation du conseil royal, transmise par le général O'Farriil, annonce que “Charles IV rétabli sur son antique trône a nommé le grand duc de Berg (Murat) lieutenant général du Royaume, lui confiant en son absence tout le pouvoir souverain.” Murat, désigné le 11 mai pour être roi de Naples exerça quelques temps encore les fonctions de lieutenant général et, le 12 mai, il envoya à “Talaveyra de la Reyna,” aux ordres du général Rouyer, les régiments de Reding (Théodore de Reding) et de Preux (Charles de Preux), qui passèrent ainsi au service de la France.

L'Espagne n'ayant pas tarué à se soulever contre les Français, le général Dupont fut chargé de pacifier les provinces du sud et envoyé en Andalousie. Les régiments de Reding et de Preux furent incorporés à son armée et formèrent une brigade sous les ordres du général Schramm. Ils prirent part à la malheureuse expédition qui se termina à Baylen où survint la fameuse capitulation après la non moins fameuse rencontre des Suisses. (Les espagnols étaient commandés par le général de Reding, cousin germain du colonel Théodore de Reding)—12 juillet, 1808.

Fait prisonnier par les espagnols, le colonel de Preux fut délivré par l'arrivée des troupes françaises le 1er février, 1810. Nommé chevalier de la légion d'honneur, il reçoit, le 11 février, 1810, une lettre du maréchal duc de Dalmatie (Soult) l'informant que S.M.I. l'a nommé commandant de place de Séville. Le 18 avril, 1810, Mr. de Preux reçoit le grade de maréchal de camp et, le 18 juin, il est décoré de l'ordre royal d'Espagne. En 1811, il est nommé gouverneur de la place de Tolède. En octobre, 1811, de la même année il prend le commandement de Guadalajara, à douze lieues de Madrid, sous les ordres du général Hugo, (le père du poète). Au départ de ce dernier Mr. de Preux commande le fort. La situation devenant de plus en plus critique, les communications avec Madrid étant coupées, le général de Preux consent à traiter avec l'Empecinado, autorisé par Wellington. La garnison y était-il dit sortira avec les honneurs de la guerre et sera conduite à Madrid; les officiers pourront rentrer dans leurs foyers. La capitulation est acceptée par Wellington, sauf pour cette dernière condition. Le général de Preux fut envoyé en captivité en Angleterre, au cautionnement de Bridgnorth, à 120 kilomètres au N.E. de Londres.

C'est là qu'il mourut en 1813. Son ami et compagnon de captivité, le commandant Gard, du Valais également, convia les officiers prisonniers de guerre à accompagner le corps du général de Preux à sa dernière demeure et lui consacra l'épithaphe suivante:

Hic jacet
Strategus, Carolus de Preux,
Elveti—Franc.—Iberus
P. Sti. Lud. Franciæ
Nuper. Hispanici. Ordinis Aequæ,
Vir praeclarus
Militaribus nec non civilibus
virtutibus præditus
quem captivitas non humiliavit
nec mors perterrit.

Decessit Die 29 May Anno Salutis MDCCCXIII.
Aetatis 76.

Charles de Preux avait épousé en 1770
Patience de Quartéry, de St. Maurice, qui lui
donna trois fils qui tous, prirent la carrière
militaire.

It will be observed that the text of the
Latin inscription on the General's tomb
quoted by M. de Preux differs considerably
from the version given by the Rev. W. G.
CLARKE-MAXWELL. With the above notice
in hand, however, the meaning of the in-
scription is, I think, sufficiently clear. M.
de Preux informs me that there are two
portraits of the General in his possession.

HENRY F. MONTAGNIER.

Chalet Beau Réveil,
Champéry, Valais.

THOMAS PHILIP DAYROLES (11 S. x. 169).
—A belated reply to an enquiry dated 29
Aug., 1914.

In the month in which the Great War
commenced, R. A. A.-L. asked for informa-
tion concerning this old Etonian, adm. 23
June, 1763, left 1768. In the 'D. N. B.'
W. P. Courtney says that he was the [only]
"son of Solomon Dayroles, Esq., Diplomati-
st, d. March, 1736, by his wife Christabella,
dau. of Col. Peterson, of Ireland, and that
he became Capt., 10th Drag. Gds. and died
at Lausanne having married Mlle. H. G.
Thomaset, a Swiss lady." Perhaps as a
consequence of the death of this son and
heir, the father, Solomon Dayrolles, of Hen-
ley Park, Ash, Co. Surrey, and Great
George Street, Hanover Square, London,
sold the Manors of Henley and Pirbright
in 1784, to Henry Halsey, Esq., formerly
an East India merchant, in whose descend-
ants the lordship remains.

In the *Gent. Mag.*, 1732-1791, the sur-
name is variously spelt Dayrolle, D'Ayrolles,
and Dayrolles; and Dayrolles is frequent
in legal documents at Pirbright mentioning
the father, Solomon Dayrolles, Esq., who
in 1739, doubtless as the result of the con-
siderable fortune left him on the death,
2 Jan., 1739, of his uncle, James Dayrolles,

Esq.,—for many years Resident at the
Hague,—purchased Henley Park, and the
Manor of Pirbright. The mansion at Hen-
ley Park was largely altered on his mar-
riage in 1751 ('*Vict. Co. Hist. of Surrey*').
He m. 4 July, 1751, Christabella Peterson,
d. Aug., 1791, in her 59th year, at her
house in Great George Street, Hanover
Square, "the intimate friend and cor-
respondent of the famous Earl of Chester-
field, in whose '*Miscell. Works*' are many
letters to Mrs. D." (*Gent. Mag.*, lxi. 780).
As godson of the fourth Earl of Chester-
field, 1694-1773, author of '*Letters to his
Son*,' and himself the "mirror of polite-
ness," the Lord of the Manor of Pirbright
owed everything to the Earl, whose last
words, "Give Dayrolles a chair," have
become historical.

HENRY CURTIS.

CHEESE SAINT AND CHEESE SACRIFICES (12
S. ix. 130, 239, 255, 279, 335; x. 237).—It
seems to be difficult to find the patron saint
invoked in olden times by, say, cheese
makers or buttermakers, milkmaids or
others engaged in dairying, yet I under-
stand such patron saints are invoked to-day
in Italy and Spain by workers in the dairy
trade.

The following Saints, from their emblems,
seem to be associated with dairying:—

St. Berlinda (Feb. 3).—A cow beside her.
Pilgrims at Meerbeeke touch the udder
of the cow.

St. Bridget or Bride, of Kildare (Feb. 1).—
Kneeling with pan of milk in her hands,
and with a cow at her side; or as an
Abbess with cow by her side.

St. Modwenna of Ireland (July 6).—A red
cow by her side.

St. Perpetua (and Companions of Carthage)
(Mar 7).—With a wild cow by her side.

St. Robert of Knaresborough (Sept. 24).—
Leading a cow.

The recognised patron saint for Cowherds
was St. Etto of Dompierre (July 10), an
Irishman, who is shown with oxen and cows
about him. The patron saint for Husband-
men was St. Walstan of Norfolk (May 30),
whose common emblem is a scythe, and who
lived and died a poor humble farm-servant.
The patron saint of Peasants was St. Lucy
of Syracuse (Dec. 13), whose emblems are
many and varied. The patron saint of
Spies is St. Guido of Anderlecht, yet his
emblems show an angel driving his oxen

whilst he prays, or with horse, ox and harrow near him.

The emblems of some saints are of interest in the present connection, as the emblems may denote the saints have been of service to dairymen. For instance:—

St. Armagastes and companions.—As a cow-herd tending cattle.

St. Cornelius of Civita Vecchia.—Cows around him.

Blessed Desiderius.—Keeping the cattle of his monastery.

St. Emidian.—Minding cattle.

St. Guntilda.—Scythe in hand, cows and fountain near her.

St. Marceau of Syria.—With cattle at his monastery.

The patron saint of Cooks and Housewives was St. Martha of Bethany; those of Servant Maids were St. Sitha or Zita of Lucca (who was for 48 years servant-maid in one house) and St. Margaret of Louvain; and that of Washerwomen St. Hunna. Who was the patron saint of Milk-maids and Dairy-maids, Cheese and Butter makers?

R. HEDGER WALLACE.

"SPITAL" = "HOSPITAL" (cxlvi, 337, s.v. 'Danteiana').—MR. MCGOVERN takes Dr. Plumptre to task for translating Dante's "spedali" by the "ugly and truncated word 'spitals'." The translation, however, is singularly exact, "spedale" being the truncated, if not ugly, form of the full Italian "ospedale." MR. MCGOVERN asks whether there is any warrant for the use of "spital" elsewhere than in Dr. Plumptre's translation. The 'N. E. D.' gives quotations of its use in prose by Fielding, Scott and others; and in poetry by Churchill:

They rob the very spital and make free
With those, alas! who've least to spare.

I submit that there is as good warrant for the use of "spital" as there is for "hostel" and "hôtel," all three being abbreviated forms of "hospital." It occurs frequently in Scottish place-names the Spital of Glenshee and Dalnaspidal being typical of the shelters whereof Parliament ordered the erection in desolate places to afford refuge to travellers against wolves.

HERBERT MAXWELL.

Monreith.

LEXICOGRAPHIC MARGINALIA: ? WHITE KENNETT'S (cxlvi. 156).—From information kindly given me by a friend in Oxford, I

learn that the law dictionary with MS. references is the 1701 edition of John Cowel's 'Interpreter,' edited by White Kennett. The Bodleian shelf-mark is "A. 4. 5. Jur." It is inscribed on the first blank page:

Thom. Tanner, Jan. 1, 1700/1. Ex dono doctissimi viri, mihiq[ue] amicissimi R. White Kennett . . . qui hanc editionem nova præ-tatione additionibusque quamplurimis ornavit.

The MS. notes are apparently not White Kennett's, as in the British Museum library is a copy of this book (507. i. 9) described in the catalogue as having "MS. notes (transcribed by Sir H. Ellis from the MSS. of Bishop Tanner)." Sir Henry wrote on the fly-leaf:

The principal notes in the Margin of this work were transcribed from Bp. Tanner's Copy in the Bodleian Library: in the first leaf of which is written: [as above].

A few in yellow ink by Mr. Bentham.

It will be noticed that Ellis does not say that he copied all Tanner's notes. In any case, workers in London may be glad to know they can refer to most of them.

Q. V.

No. 10, POLAND STREET, OXFORD ST: (cxlvi. 343).—This house is marked in Horwood's Map (1792) as at the N.E. corner of Portland (now d'Arblay) Street, and corresponds to the present No. 10 so far as numbering goes. It appears to be a much larger house than the others, and this is confirmed by the assessment in 1805 of £50 as against £30 for No. 11. The rebuilding can probably be ascertained by an exterior inspection and local enquiry; otherwise a search through the rate-books *might* shew, but this would be a chance find merely.

The parish is St. James's, Marlborough Ward.

W. H. MANCHEE.

PERCIVAL ELLIS (cxlvi. 342).—The circumstances surrounding the mysterious death of Percival Ellis, as noted by MR. COURTHOPE FORMAN, coincide so closely with that of Benjamin Bathurst that I am tempted to suggest that they are one and the same person. The latter was the third son of Henry Bathurst, Bishop of Norwich, who was himself the seventh son of Benjamin, the younger brother of Allen, first Earl Bathurst. In 1809, leaving Vienna, where he had been on a diplomatic mission, Bathurst set out for England, but disappeared on the road between Berlin and Ham-

burg. See 'Memoirs and Correspondence of Dr. Henry Bathurst,' by Mrs. Thistlethwayte, pp. 175-191, and 555-605.

WILFRID H. WOOLLEN.

CADELL DERNLLUG (cxlvi. 343).—In reply to C. N., I would say that Cadell of Tyrnllug is believed to have been Prince of the Vale Royal and of the northern part of Powys. He was a servant of Belin (MS. *benlli*), who was ruling in Powys when St. Germanus of Auxerre visited that district in A.D. 429. Cadell befriended Germanus when, according to the 'Mirabilia Germani,' that ecclesiastic was shamefully treated by the king of Powis. In the 'Historia Brittonum,' the name appears as *Catel*, *Catell*. This form is Old Welch, and it duly gave place to *Cadell*. The description is erroneously reproduced by different scribes. We get *dunlurc*, *drunluc*, and the like. These are scribal errors for *durnluc*, and that is the correctly lenated form of Turnluc, the exact meaning and application of which are doubtful.

In the 'Historia Brittonum' (ed. Mommsen, 1894, p. 176, ch. xxxv) we may read that St. Germanus converted Catel and all his sons, and blessed him and predicted that his offspring would ever be kings.

Thirteen degrees of Cadell's descendants are listed in the Pedigrees preserved in the eleventh century Harley MS., No. 3859, which is preserved in the British Museum. Cp. Y. *Cymmddor*, vol. ix. p. 169 seq.; also 'Indexes to Old Welsh Genealogies,' in Stokes and Meyer's *Archiv für celtische Lexicographie*, Bd. i, 1898, pp. 187-212.

ALFRED ANSCOMBE.

He was the son of Cattegirn, the son of Gwythyrn Gwrthenu, or Vortigern of the Adverse Lips, so called from his Goidelic accent in speaking the British tongue. Vortigern was lord of Ewyas, Erging and Caer Glouwy, and married in 451 Rowena, daughter of Hengest the Jute, and was son of Gwidol ab Gwidolion (who married in 428 the daughter of the Emperor Maximus who died 388), who was killed by Ambrosius in 436; he was the son of Vortigern Gloiuda of Gloucester, Goidelic count of Britain-in-the-West, who died 424. Cadell is not mentioned as holding princely rank, but his son Cattegirn was Prince of Llangollen in 550. Except for a common ancestor in Vortigern he has no relationship to Tudor Trevor, earl of Hereford and lord of Whittington.

D. or G.

The information desired can be found in J. Y. W. Lloyd's 'History of Powys Fadog.' F. A. SLACKE.

FUNERAL CUSTOM: COVERING OF MIRRORS (cxlvi. 225).—At p. 277 of 'Rustic Speech and Folk-Lore,' Mrs. Wright notes that the custom of veiling looking-glasses in a death-chamber is practised in Yorkshire and in Shropshire; while Mr. Richard Blakeborough, in 'Characters, Folk-lore and Customs of the North Riding of Yorkshire' (p. 122), a book which charmed us some five-and-twenty years ago, asserted that:

So soon as the vital spark has left its earthly house, the fire, if such be burning in the room, is immediately extinguished, and it is not an uncommon thing for the looking-glass to be either draped entirely, turned with its face to the wall, or removed from the room.

There must be no sign of life or cheer: the chamber is given up to Death. To me, it seems possible that the repetition of a corpse in a mirror should be held to portend another decease. But looking-glasses are uncanny things. If a girl regard herself in one in a nightcap, she will see the Devil looking over her shoulder. So said an old family-nurse.

ST. SWITHIN.

COUNT BOROUWLASKI (13 S. i. 331, 437, 467, 517; cxlvi. 31, 89, 125, 313).—The first edition of Borouwlaski's autobiography, published in 1788, contains a portrait by W. Hinks. A second edition was printed at Birmingham in 1792, and the final one at Durham in 1820, the last with a portrait from a drawing by John Dowman, A.R.A. In Kay's 'Edinburgh Portraits' is one of Borouwlaski taken from life; whilst at the sale of Fillingham's collection in 1862 were sold some scarce portraits of the dwarf.

Rowlandson published a caricature representing Borouwlaski playing on the fiddle before the "Grand Seigneur" and his wives. A full cast was taken by Joseph Bonomi shortly before the death of the dwarf.

I have an oval sketch in water-colour, about 7 inches by 4, which shows the dwarf standing in a room by the side of a round table on which is a musical instrument, possibly a mandolin. Seated on a chair is his wife with a child in her arms, which is holding out its arms to reach a bird the dwarf has on his finger. Borouwlaski is dressed in a red coat, white knee breeches and stockings and wig, and wears a sword. There is a carpet on the floor, various pic

ures, and an oval mirror on the walls. The painting is very similar to the frontispiece to the 1788 edition, and possibly may be the original subject of the engraving. We have had it many years. It belonged to my father, and before him to my grandfather.

CHARLES DRURY.

There is a small portrait, a neat little woodcut, of Joseph Boruwlaski, sometimes known as Count Boruwlaski, in a curious book called 'Wonders of Human Nature,' 1842 (Griffin), Glasgow. It is accompanied by five pages of letterpress, a memoir of the dwarf. The British Museum possesses four portraits of him. There is a delightful little portrait of the dwarf in Kay's 'Edinburgh Portraits,' where he is with Mr. Neil Fergusson, the Edinburgh advocate. That book quotes largely from the dwarf's memoir.

W. H. QUARRELL.

"SHINGLED" HAIR (cxlvi. 344). — To "shingle" comes from the U.S., and the N. E. D. quotes from Thornton's 'American Glossary,' where an extract is given from Holland's 'Bay Path,' 1857. A later American writer, Mrs. K. D. Wiggin, in 'Susanne and Sue,' 1909, says, "It's kind of pityish to have your hair 'shingled.'"

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

CENTRE (OF ARCH, ETC.) (cxlvi. 289, 345). — In reply to MR. WM. SELF-WEEKS, at the last reference, 'The Victoria History of the County of York—North Riding,' vol. i. (1914) states quite definitely that the contract for building Catterick Church is still reserved by Sir Henry Lawson of Brough Hall. The contract dated 1412 is in English, the contracting parties being Katherine wife of John Burgh and William Burgh her son of the one part, and Richard of Cracall of the other.

A footnote informs us that Richard was sometimes called Richard of Crakehall, sometimes Richard of Newton, and sometimes Richard the Mason.

H. ASKEW.

Spennymoor.

FENOULHET (cxlvi. 344).—See *Town and County Magazine* for 1770, for account of Anne Day—who became Lady Fenoulhet.

J. C.

PLAYING CARDS, "SCIENTALL" AND HISTORICAL (cxlvi. 342).—The well-known Schreiber Collection of Playing Cards has a large

number of these. They may be consulted in the Department of Prints and Drawings in the British Museum, and are illustrated in Lady Schrieber's 'Playing cards of various ages and countries' (John Murray), 1895. They consist of packs of the late xviii century to 1830. The subjects covered are mainly historical, but others are devoted to the Alphabet, Astronomy, Geography, Heraldry, Mathematics, Proverbs, etc., and although in packs of fifty-two and thirty-two for whist and picquet, yet they were no doubt used for educational and other purposes as well as gaming. Dr. Willshire's book, published in 1876, is a descriptive catalogue of the British Museum Collection, and concise general history of the subject, with remarks on cards of divination and of a politico-historical character, *vide* title-page.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

WELSH PAINTING BY RICHARD WILSON, R. A. (cxlvi. 291, 349).—I have in my collection a drawing by Richard Wilson, entitled 'View near Wymnstay.' My late father (Thomas Hughes, F.S.A.) had another drawing of his of Welsh Scenery which he sold to the late Judge Wynne Foulkes, of Chester, and it is probably now owned by one of his descendants.

T. CANN HUGHES, F.S.A.

FAIRBAIRN'S 'CRESTS' (cxlvi. 344).—The latest edition of "Fairbairn is that published by Messrs. T. C. & E. C. Jack in 1905. There are a good many additional plates in this edition, but the crests on them appear to be arranged in a very haphazard fashion.

H. J. B. CLEMENTS.

Notes on Books.

Johnsonian Gleanings. Part IV. The Doctor's Boyhood—Appendices. By Aleya Lyell Reade. (The Arden Press).

MR. LYELL READE'S dauntlessness in research is signally illustrated in this volume of appendices to his study of Dr. Johnson's boyhood. The great bulk of the work is genealogical and biographical, concerned with people who were mostly of slender importance and have left little trace of themselves outside of official records. Copious quotations from wills, Chancery proceedings, registers and the like substantiate their names; relate them to one another; give them background and colour. So fully have everybody's ascendants, descendants, collaterals and alliances been traced and set in order, that the little world of Lichfield

re-creates itself before us. We may see it not only as Johnson, the growing lad, knew it, but also as each individual within Johnson's purview knew it, with all the connections and ramifications extending away in different directions—higher and lower, gentle and simple impartially mingled together. In this field we cannot believe there remains any more to be gleaned and if presently a fact here or there is added Mr. Reade's friends may quote Johnson: "If I come to an orchard, and say there's no fruit here, and then comes a poring man, who finds two apples and three pears, and tells me 'Sir, you are mistaken, I have found both apples and pears,' I should laugh at him: what would that be to the purpose?"

These pages will be useful primarily for reference, to be consulted with a definite purpose—but up and down among dry details are good, succulent morsels which will repay the more desultory reader's attention. There is the question of the lease of the encroachments which Michael Johnson acquired from the City authorities. Mr. Reade demonstrates that the "encroachments" must represent two strips of land facing two streets which Michael included within the walls of the new house he built just before the birth of Samuel. There is an interesting letter from Phoebe Ford to her cousin Samuel Johnson setting forth grievances of hers in the house of Gibbon, where she was housekeeper, and a good deal of light on the Ford family—particularly as to the place in the pedigree of Dr. Joseph Ford, upon which *Alumni Cantabrigie* has proved helpful. The Appendix on the Hickman family contains a great amount of interesting matter in abstracts of Chancery suits. With the Howards, Martens and Hulls we come into touch with families of a wider range of interest—notably with the Darwins. The footnotes should not be overlooked—thus in one, in the pages devoted to the Chambers family, we have an amusing note from the father of Queen Victoria to one Richard Gray, of Ealing, and on another our attention is called to the use of the word "fitting" ("Copied from a quarto fitting . . .") in the sense of a detached leaf—so Mr. Reade says: but may it not simply mean "fly-leaf." It need hardly be said that all the very various matters dealt with are most lucidly set out, and that the book lacks not that energy which his readers have learned to look for in Mr. Reade's work.

On the Art of the Theatre. By Edward Gordon Craig. (Heinemann. 10s. 6d. net).

THAT a fifth edition of this essay should be called for argues somewhat more of wisdom existing in the world than Mr. Gordon Craig, to judge by his printed utterances, is willing to give the world credit for. It is wisdom, too, in a fine mode—considering, that is, how

every thing that grows

Holds in perfection but a little moment,
recognising the perfection, seizing the moment.

Mr. Gordon Craig is a Puritan. Puritanism in perfection is one of the great attainments of the human spirit, but it can be sustained only for a breath or two, as swift as anything that grows does it "at height decrease" falling into witheredness, ugliness, decay. In this book we see it in its moment—a noble and splendid thing and so stimulating that we cannot wonder it has approved itself, as we said, to what wisdom is in the world. There are faults in the book, and weak places in the fundamental conception. Thus the negative or denunciatory part is over-extended and over-charged, the positive part liable to be here cramped, there left disproportionately sketchy. In the theory, too, little is allowed for the natural, living reaction of the audience upon the theatre, *l'homme sensuel moyen* and the implications of history—oh! rarest of reproaches!—are too little attended to; there is some menace of the fatal tendency to work, not from the thing symbolised to the symbol, but backward from the symbol to the thing symbolised. Nevertheless, we can but re-affirm what was said on the first appearance of this essay: it is a work of genius and of authority. In his demands on the artist, his views of craftsmanship, in what he lets us see of his views on the economic aspect of the theatre, also in the general spirit of his counsels and their amplitude, Mr. Gordon Craig reminds us often and strongly of Ruskin.

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.

Messrs. FOTLER's Catalogue of Dept. No. 18 contains many items which will interest the collector of twentieth century first editions. Many of these are still within the capacity of a quite modest purse. Thus, two dozen or so examples of Mr. Wells's work may be had at an average price of eight or nine shillings. Mr. Walpole's 'The Cathedral,' in a large paper copy, signed by the author, is marked to bring 11. 5s.—we would rather have 'The Young Enchanter,' offered here for 10s. 6d. There are something over a score of Kipling first editions, and about the same number of Conrad, who, we know, commands high prices from collectors. Here 'Nostromo' seems to count for most—6l. 6s. with 'Typhoon' (5l. 10s.) and 'Lord Jim' (5l. 5s.) next. Of nineteenth century first editions, we may mention Gissing's 'Born in Exile' (3l. 3s.); Hudson's 'Birds in London' (3l. 10s.); Crabbe Robinson's 'Diary' (3l.); Whentley's 'Pepys' (15l. 15s.), and three books by W. H. Pyke: the 'History of the Royal Residences,' copies costing 35l. and 21l.; the 'Microcosm of London,' 40l.; and the 'History of the University of Cambridge' (21l.) Of earlier books there is a fair sprinkling—some of these decidedly attractive, as, for example, a first edition (1775) of Goldsmith's 'Essays' (2l. 5s.); the 'America' of John Ogilby, the 'Cosmographer' (1671 8l. 8s.) and, better still, a first edition of Johnson's 'Journey to the Western Islands of Scotland' (1775: 4l. 10s.)

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THIS WEEK:

Authorship of 'A Knack to Know a

Commissions Co. Cavan (*Transcribed
destroyed with the Dublin Record Office*).

and The Woolsack (*Anecdote of
Hanson*).

Table of Contents see opposite page.

AND QUERIES is published every
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Notes.**AUTHORSHIP OF 'A KNACK
TO KNOW A KNAVE.'**

earliest reference to 'A Knack to Know
'* is Henslowe's record of its per-
formance by Lord Strange's men on June 10,
1594. It was entered in the Stationers'
Register Jan. 7, 1594, and published in the
first quarto, as

A pleasant and merie new Comedie, in-
titled A Knacke to Know a Knaue. Newlie
acted, as it hath sundrie tymes bene
by Ed: Allen and his Companie.† With
applauded Merriments of the men of
London, in receiving the King into Goteham.
Printed at London by Richard Iones, dwel-
ling neere the signe of the Rose and Crowne. nere
St. Dunstons Bridge, 1594.

The newlie set foorth" of the title
suggests some recent alteration of the
title of the comedy, perhaps including
the applauded merriments of the men
of London," as these are specially noticed
in the title. It seems probable that Kemp's
company was associated with the "merriments,"
because he was their author, but because
they had given them fame. The ques-
tion is of little importance since they are
contained in a single scene† only fifty lines
in length.

Printed in Hazlitt's 'Dodsley,' Vol. vi.
Pages 165-8 are to the pages of this edition.
Strange's Men.
165-8 in Hazlitt's 'Dodsley.'

Fleay suggests that the Edgar and Alfrida
part may be by Peele,—perhaps a mere shot
at a venture, for he gives no reasons. But
there are very strong grounds for suspecting
the presence of Peele's hand in this play.
Indeed, if his authorship of 'The Life and
Death of Jack Straw' is admitted,* I do
not see how it is possible to avoid the con-
clusion that 'A Knack to Know a Knave'
is also his, or substantially his, at any rate.
The resemblance between the two plays is of
so intimate a nature that it seems strange
that it has not attracted previous notice.
There are numerous close correspondences in
phrasing; none of them of such a kind as
would seem to imply imitation. The most
conspicuous are these:—

'Knack,' p. 505:

King Edgar. Then, as I am God's vice-
gerent here on earth,†

By God's appointment here to reign and
rule, &c.

'Jack Straw' (Hazlitt's 'Dodsley,' p. 391:

Bishop (to King Richard): Your grace
must show yourself to be a king,
And rule like God's vicegerent here on
earth.

'Knack,' p. 506:

Dunstan (to King Edgar) . . . thou
Solomon of our age,
Whose years, I hope shall double Nestor's
reign.

'Jack Straw,' p. 391:

Morton (to King Richard). Wishing your
grace thrice Nestor's years to reign.

'Knack,' p. 512.

Honesty. But now I will to my task and
leave your grace;
And so I take my congé of your majesty.

'Jack Straw,' p. 391:

Morton. We shall fulfil your grace's mind
in this;
And thus I take my congé of your majesty.

'Knack,' p. 362:•

Ethenwald (to King Edgar). Health and
good hap befall your majesty!

* The internal evidence that Peele wrote this
play seems to me conclusive. Mr. H. C. Hart
has dealt with this evidence in his Introduc-
tion (Sec. V.) to the "Arden" edition of 'King
Henry VI,' Part II. See also the chapter on
"Peele's unsigned work" in Mr. J. M. Robert-
son's 'Did Shakespeare write "Titus Andro-
nicus?"'

† "Kings be the Gods' vicegerents here on
earth" is a line in Michael Drayton's 'Legend
of Matilda,' 1596, stanza 133. This I learn
from a note in Charles Crawford's edition of
'England's Parnassus.' It does not appear in
the poem as printed in the 1748 edition of
Drayton's Works.

'Jack Straw,' p. 389:

Messenger (to King Richard). Health and good hap befall your majesty!

'Knack,' p. 560:

King. I harbour
None but this, which is my honest friend.
Honesty (aside). Is this your honest friend? the devil a is!

Ibid., p. 585:

Honesty. The next knave is a priest, call'd John the precise,
That with counterfeit holiness blinds the people's eyes.

'Yet if a make a good sermon but once in a year,
A will be forty times in a tavern making good cheer.

'Jack Straw,' p. 381:

Jack Straw. Here's Parson Ball, an honest priest. . . .

Tom Miller. What, is he an honest man? The devil he is! he is the parson of the town;
You think there's no knavery hid under a black gown?
Find him in a pulpit but twice in the year,
And I'll find him forty times in the ale-house, tasting strong beer.

Note that, not only in the passage just quoted from 'A Knack to Know a Knave,' but in the presentation of the character of the Priest throughout the play, we find the animus against priests and friars so constantly manifested in Peele's work—in 'Edward I,' 'The Old Wives' Tale,' and 'Descensus Astrææ,' as well as in 'Jack Straw,' as above. Peele was not one of those who thought there was "no knavery hid under a black gown"; to him, on the contrary, all its wearers were knaves and hypocrites.

There are numbers of other closely similar lines in these two plays, lines exhibiting both metrical and verbal resemblance, e.g.,

And he that doth despoil a virgin's chastity
Must likewise suffer death by law's decree,
And that decree is irrevocable.

'Knack,' p. 505.

And when a king doth set down his decree,
His sentence should be irrevocable.

'Jack Straw,' p. 392.

But to realise the extraordinarily close affinity between these plays, in spirit, language and metre, it is necessary that they should be read together. The verse of the greater part of 'A Knack to Know a Knave' has exactly the ring of Peele's verse. In such speeches as those of King Edgar and Dunstan at the beginning of the

play, and that of the Bailiff of Hexham (p. 516):

My sons, you see how age decays my state,
And that my life, like snow before the sun,
'Gins to dissolve into that substance now,
From whose enclosure grew my fire of life;
The earth, I mean, sweet mother of us all . . .

we get the line-movement typical of his verse, especially of his early verse, which here, as elsewhere, strongly shows the influence of Norton and Sackville's 'Gorboduc.' And it is not in one or two passages alone, but constantly (though not, I think, continuously) throughout the play that his hand is apparent, becoming every now and then quite unmistakable, as in the speeches of Honesty towards the close of the play. One feature specially characteristic of Peele's verse should not be overlooked, and that is the author's partiality for trisyllabic words ending in -y as line-endings—words such as "company," "knavery," "courtesy," "subtlety," and particularly "majesty," which he uses perhaps more frequently than any. There are nine lines ending with "majesty" in 'A Knack to Know a Knave,' nine also in 'Jack Straw,' and they are equally common in 'Edward I' and 'The Battle of Alcazar.' Finally, the constant use of the noun "amiss" (= a fault, misdeed) can scarcely fail to attract notice on the most cursory perusal of 'A Knack.' It occurs no fewer than nine times, and eight times at the end of a line:

That we may punish them for their amiss.
p. 511.

Falls from his eyes, as sorrowing his amiss.
p. 522.

If he but deign to pardon my amiss. p. 522
That bleeds with grief to think on my amiss.
p. 522

Are you content to pardon his amiss? p. 525.

That thou art penitent for thy amiss. p. 525.

Doth challenge pardon for thy first amiss.
p. 526.

And then will others fear the like amiss.
p. 528.

Here is yet another mark pointing to Peele, for this word (by no means of common occurrence) appears several times in his earlier works, though nowhere as frequently as here. We find it in 'The Arraignment of Paris,' IV. i. 73:

Gracious forbearers of the world's amiss.
in 'The Tale of Troy,' l. 176:

She arms her boldly to this great amiss.
and again in the same poem, l. 238:

With Agamemnon's sin and small amiss.

are not many conspicuous phrases in to 'A Knack' and Peele's acknowledge. The opening lines:

stan, how highly are we bound to praise
Eternal God that still provides for us.

Edward I's words of thanksgiving on
turn with his soldiers from the Holy

ed, to thee how highly am I bound
setting me with these on English ground.

towards the close (in the speech in
Honesty delivers judgment on Coney-
c) Peele's favourite "night-ravens and
make their appearance:

judgment is to stand at the market
cross,
have thy cursèd tongue pinn'd to thy
breast,
there to stand for men to wonder at,
owls and night-ravens pick out thy
cursèd eyes.

p. 589.

are 'David and Bethsabe,' xiii. 95-8:

In this miry ditch inter his bones;
shady thicket of dark Ephraim
ever lower on his cursèd grave;
t-ravens and owls shall ring his fatal
knell, &c.

iii. 89:

t-ravens and owls to rend my bloody
side.

e of Alcazar,' II. iii. 9:

dismal night-raven and the tragic owl.

Coney-catcher's body is, it will be
to be placed erect at the market-
'for men to wonder at,' till his eyes
cked out by birds of prey. In 'Ed-
l' Baliol dooms Versses to a like

a silver gallows shalt thou hang
in the air for fowls to feed upon.
men to wonder at.

Peele's Works, ed. Dyce, p. 406.

the April of my flourishing time"
ck,' p. 521) is also a phrase worth
since Peele has "the April of my
three times in 'The Old Wives' Tale.'
wice in 'A Knack' we have his con-
recurrent "good fellows"—a spe-
mark of Peele's which also occurs in
rd I,' 'The Old Wives' Tale,' 'Al-
is Emperor of Germany' (twice),
'Straw,' and 'King Leir'* (twice).
one of the passages in which it is
here, we learn the peculiar signifi-

the evidence of Peele's hand in 'King
see my 'Sidelights on Shakespeare,'
-142.

cance attaching to this expression in 'King
Leir' ('Shakespeare Classics' edition,
Act II, Sc. vii):

But say a couple of those they call good
fellows,

Should step out of a hedge and set upon us.

"Good fellows" are thieves, purse-
takers. The King in 'A Knack to Know a
Knave' commends Honesty as a "good
plain fellow," and Honesty replies (p.
509):

Honesty is plain, my lord, but no good
fellow,

For good fellows be purse-takers nowadays.*
H. DUGDALE SYKES.

Enfield.

(To be concluded).

* I do not, of course, intend to suggest that
this cant term for a thief is peculiar to Peele—
merely that he is particularly fond of it. It
may be found in the works of other writers,
Nashe, Heywood, Middleton, &c., and remained
in use long after Peele's time.

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(See ante p. 353).

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 James Macdowell, Cornet.
 _____ Qr. Mr.

Thomas BURROWES, of Stradone, Co. Cavan (Capt. 1715), High Sheriff 1728, J.P. Sept. 11, 1725, was elder son of Thomas Burrowes (by Mary his wife), and nephew and heir of Robert Burrowes, of Stradone, who died s.p. 1725. He married in June, 1723 (settlements May 25), Anne, widow of _____ Close, sister of Thomas Davenport, of Cullentragh, High Sheriff, Co. Cavan, 1733, and daughter of Edward Davenport, of Edwardstown, Co. Cavan, by Anne, daughter of Major Humphrey Perrott, of Drumhome, Co. Cavan, High Sheriff 1660. She died May 12, 1727. He died "in a raging fever," Aug. 12, 1729 (Chancery Bill, Burrowes v. Burrowes, Nov. 17, 1729), leaving an only child, Mary, who married (settlements dated Nov. 9, 1745) her first-cousin, Robert Burrowes, of Killyconnan, Co. Cavan, and had issue.

Arthur FORESTER was evidently Arthur FORSTER of Drumgoon, parish of Aghalurcher, Co. Fermanagh, son of Andrew Forster, of Drumgoon, attainted 1689 (who married at Aghalurcher, May, 1670, Margaret Forster, who died March 23, 1715, and

* Asterisk denotes that biographical and genealogical particulars will be found below.

himself died April 19, 1712, will dated April 14, witnesses Adam Nixon, John Forster and James Noble, proved in diocese of Clogher, June 20), son of Arthur Forster, of Drumgoon, one of the Crown tenants for Fermanagh in 1678, who died Feb. 27, 1687/8, will dated Feb. 9, 1686/7, proved Prerog. July 21, 1688. This officer married Anne, second daughter of the Rev. John Colden, minister of Ballyhaise, Co. Cavan, by Lydia Smith, daughter-in-law of William Gunn, of Drummurry Co. Cavan (Erchequer Bill Maguire v. Forster, June 15, 1713). He is entered in the Index to the Betham-Phillips MS. History of Fermanagh as one of the landed proprietors of the county, but he is not described in the text. He died July 26, 1740, will dated May 24, 1738, proved in diocese of Clogher Feb. 18, 1740/1, having had two sons and three daughters, viz.:—(1) James, of Drumgoon, married Finola, daughter of James Johnston, of Littlemount, Co. Fermanagh, and was ancestor of the family of Wharton of Skelton Castle, Yorkshire, and of the Dukes of Bedford. (2) Thomas. (1) Lydia, married (Clogher marriage lic. bond. March 18, 1728/9) Andrew Johnston, of Correenewell, Co. Fermanagh. (2) Susanna. (3) Jean. Arthur Forster, the grandfather, who died 1687/8, was twice married. His second wife, who was not the mother of his son Andrew, was Denny, sister of John Coyne, of Clonooose, Co. Cavan, High Sheriff Co. Cavan 1678, Alderman of Dublin, and daughter of Ferdinando Coyne. The inscription on the Forster tomb at Aghalurcher is given in the *Journal of the Irish Memorials Association*, vol. xi. p. 191, but with manifest errors in the ages of Arthur senior, and his son Andrew. Mrs. Denny Forster is there called Dinah, but her brother's will and a Chancery Bill of her own call her Denny. She died Feb. 27, 1688, aged 73.

Joseph INGHAM, of Drumacon, parish of Drumlane, Co. Cavan, made his will Feb. 12, 1761. It was proved in diocese of Kilmore, Sept. 14, 1763. He had (with another son Oliver, who died before him, admon. granted to the Rev. John, the brother, in diocese of Kilmore, Feb. 23, 1755) four sons and one daughter, viz.:—(1) John (Rev.), entered Trin Coll., Dublin, April 6, 1717, aged 17, B.A. 1721, married before 1733, Mary, daughter of John Veitch, of Gartinardress, Co. Cavan (see 1715 list), and was ancestor of the Inghams of Co.

Cavan. (2) William (who by his wife Elizabeth had a son George). (3) Thomas. (4) Richard, who was to have the lease of Drumacon, unless he had married or should marry Catherine, daughter of Jane Conway, in which case the land was to go to his brothers. (1) Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Bennet.

John JONES, afterwards Capt. in Butler's Horse, 1727-8, was of Belturbet, J.P. May 1, 1718, superseded Sept. 1, 1720, re-instated Oct. 31, 1723. He died (will dated Sept. 15, 1732, proved Prerog. July 11, 1733), leaving by his wife Elizabeth (in whose right he held the lands of Nahillagh, Belturbet), three sons and five daughters: (1) John, see below. (2) William. (3) David. (1) Barbara. (2) Jane. (3) Martha. (4) Elizabeth. (5) Anne, wife of Philip Ward.

John JONES, junior (Ensign Provost of Belturbet's Foot, 1708, afterwards Capt. in Hon. T. Coote's Foot, 1727-8) was of Belturbet, High Sheriff 1730, J.P. Nov. 20, 1725, and was eldest son of Capt. John Jones, see above. He married Elizabeth, daughter of William Copeland, of Ballynagon, Co. Meath, and died (will dated July 5, 1755, proved Prerog. Feb. 10, 1757), having had three sons and four daughters, viz.:—(1) David, see 1740 list. (2) Humphrey, see 1756 list. (3) Edward, of Kimmage, Co. Dublin. (1) Elizabeth, wife of Bedell Howard Stanford, see 1756 list. (2) Emilia, wife of Thomas Kennan, of Diswellstown, Co. Dublin, High Sheriff Co. Dublin 1775, and died his widow, August, 1788 (*Dublin Chronicle*, Aug. 19-23, 1788). (3) Margaret. (4) Katherine.

Brockhill PERROTT (afterwards Major, 1744), of Ballyhugh, parish of Drumlane, J.P., High Sheriff, Co. Cavan, 1733 (on death of Thomas Davenport) was son of Brockhill Perrott (by Lettice, daughter of Arthur Newburgh, High Sheriff Co. Tyrone 1667), elder son of Major Humphrey Perrott, of Drumhome, High Sheriff Co. Cavan 1660, by Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Brockhill Taylor, of Ballyhaise, M.P. Cavan borough 1634-36. He died shortly before July 21, 1752 (Chancery Bill, Newburgh v. Berry, April 10, 1741, amended July 21, 1752) leaving by Isabella his wife, whom he had married before Dec. 20, 1712, four daughters, viz.:—(1) Lettice, wife of Capt. William Newburgh, of Drumcarn, Co. Cavan, High Sheriff 1748. (2) Anne, wife of George Cary, Surveyor of Coleraine. (3)

Elizabeth, wife of — Dodd. (4) Bridget, almost certainly wife of Patrick Brady, of Clonervy, Co. Cavan, Attorney-at-law. Apparently he had had a son George, son of —, *generosus*, born at Belturbet, who entered T.C.D. June 3, 1732, aged 18, and was drowned at "the Gulph, near Ringsend," May 31, 1734. (Pue's 'Occurrences.').

Francis YOUNG was most probably Francis Young of Carrigorman, parish of Killinkere, Co. Cavan, who married in 1694, Susanna, eldest daughter and co-heiress of John Davenport, of Brittas, Co. Meath, and Carrigorman and Drutamon, Co. Cavan, by Rebecca Gwithers his wife. (Exchequer Bill, Davenport v. Davenport, June 7, 1698). He and his wife both died before 1717, leaving a son John, of Carrigorman, who married (Kilmore marr. lic., Nov. 29, 1715) Margaret, daughter of David Kellett, of Carrocloghan, Co. Cavan, and was buried in the church of Nubber, Dec. 29, 1775, having had by her (who was buried in the church of Lurgan, Co. Cavan, Jan. 5, 1785) a son, Francis Young, of Rockfield, Co. Cavan, who married (settlements dated Jan. 1, 1739/40) Frances, daughter of John Kellett, of Rathenree, Co. Meath, and died (will proved in diocese of Kilmore, Oct. 31, 1777), leaving three sons and six daughters. His son, the Rev. James Young, Vicar of Timolin, Co. Kildare, was grandfather of the late General Francis Young, Madras Staff Corps.

H. B. SWANZY.

(To be continued).

A TERRIBLE DESERT MARCH.

Before setting out the account of the march to which my title refers, another, and more recent, tragedy in the Scinde Desert may be recalled.

On June 5, 1916, 13 British officers, with 1,013 men, who had only just landed from the transport Ballarat, were sent from Karachi to Lahore by a train, evidently provided with insufficient accommodation. The district crossed in this journey is notoriously one of the hottest in all India, and the occurrence took place during the hot season of the year, with the result that there were 50 cases of heat stroke, of which 12 proved fatal. The Court of Enquiry found that the Karachi disaster "was due to the exigencies of the Service"; but, "in some

quarters it was stigmatised as carelessness and negligence."

Extract from the late Colonel Dennie's letter to his daughter, dated Candahar, 15 June, 1839, describing the sufferings of his Detachment in the Desert and Bolan Pass.

We ascended from Dadur to Quettah through the Bolan Pass, an elevation of between 5 and 6,000 feet, having previously transversed at its foot a very dreadful desert plain from Shikapore to Dadur of about 150 miles. Desert, will scarcely describe the aspect of that fearful tract, where no sign of vegetable or animal life is to be found—which the wild beast from its desolation, shuns, and which is neither inhabited by bird or insect—no sound whatever disturbs the silence, and as for the heat! You, God be praised! can form no conception of it, and never will or can.

I have escaped, and can tell you that I shudder to look back at what I and those with me underwent. The tract of country above described, is by the natives of India, and all the nations of Asia, considered the hottest in the world. The Persians and other Mahometans hereabouts having a saying to this effect, "Oh, Allah! wherefore make Hell, when thou hadst made Dadur." The burning soil, the suffocating atmosphere, exceed all credibility, and human life cannot long exist under it, but man perishes, literally consumed. Colonel Thompson, who commanded one of the regiments of my Brigade, and followed me a few days in the rear, died suddenly in his tent, and Lieut. Brady, of H.M.'s 17th foot fell dead in the same manner—their bodies turning as black as Charcoal. Between 50 and 60 persons of another convoy were suffocated by the breath of the same deadly Simoon, which sweeps over the face of the desert at intervals during the hot season, dealing destruction to all within its influence. I had told you of my being left behind with my Brigade at Shikapore, without Camels or provisions, which kept us still longer in that dangerous position which all the others were anxious to fly from. The Bengal Column felt nothing of these sufferings, for they advanced in February and March and reached the cool and healthy tableland of Afghanistan early in April, so that my command of a native Brigade became a punishment or misfortune. Before I could proceed or obtain carriage or food, which came in by driblets and which I could only effect for four companies, the month of May and the dreaded period had arrived. To give you a correct notion of the temperature, the thermometer stood in the tent of a young man, my Aid-de-Camp (a smaller one than mine, and termed a Hill tent) at 125 degrees, and in mine, which is one of the best and largest, at 118 and 120 degrees. We were compelled to halt for some days at certain stages, which have names in the map, but neither town nor village nor creature to give reality to the fiction, and there we dug holes 5 or 6 feet in the ground, under our tents and fastened wet blankets to the doors and apertures, these pre-

cautions with wet towels round our saved us. It seems a contradiction after have said, but the surrounding natives dread the heat at that time as much as ourselves, yet instigated by the hope of plunder poured down from the neighbouring hills, and well mounted and armed harassed our small bodies in the rear, who were bringing grain and treasure, which was the allotted of course to us. In fact, from Shikapore to Dadur, and all through the Pass, which is a long mountainous defile, days marches, but where I was dragging 10 days, we had to fight our way the road, but here, thank God, I am at last my regiment and the Head Quarters in the vance of the Army. . . . Being however the next senior in the Army any casualty return me to a Brigade, but, pray Heaven be never accompanied with the penalty paid for such distinction—to be suffocated, burnt to charcoal is anything but a good death, or that of a soldier.

From the above narrative one can realize how terribly the aforesaid European Troops suffered eight years ago.

According to his own statement, Colonel William Henry Dennie, C.B., was born at Deptford, Kent, 22 June, 1789. He was killed in action in the sortie from Candahar, 6 April, 1842.

The foregoing extract was transcribed from an official record at the Public Office. Later it was found in 'A Narrative of Campaigns in Scinde, Beloochistan and Afghanistan,' by the late Colonel Dennie, but it bears repetition.

E. H. FAIRBROTHER

THE CONSTITUENCY (1661-1679) OF EDWARD SEYMOUR, SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—In the 'Dict. Nat. Biog.*' (xv. 1250 b) it is said that Edward Seymour "entered the House of Commons as member for Gloucester in 1661" (perhaps following Cobbett's 'Parl. Hist.,' iv. 196). This is absurd, since Sir Edward Massey and his Leys were duly returned at the General Election in 1661, and there was no by-election until 1675, after Massey's death (cf. *Returns of Members of Parliament, i. Commons' Journals*, ix. 315). Beyond negative evidence the *Official Returns* furnish no clue at all to Seymour's constituency. On the other hand, the list of holders in the Pensionary Parliament of 1679 ('A Seasonable Argument . . . for a

* G. E. C.'s 'Complete Baronetage' gives the constituency as Hindon, but with no authority or explanation.

ment' (reprinted in 'Parl. Hist.' iv. iii) calls Seymour member for Hindon which is *prima facie* not improbable. He had local influence in Wiltshire. according to the *Official Returns* 1601 the two members elected for Hindon in 1661 were Sir Charles Herbert and George Grubham Howe, and there is no record of a by-election until 1677 (after his death). Unfortunately, however, the elector failed to realise that the "Sir Charles Harbord" returned for Launceston was identical with the "Sir Charles Herbert" mentioned above. This is proved beyond question by an excerpt from the *Parliamentary Journals* (viii. 246): "Sir Charles Harbord, knight, his Majesty's Surgeon-General, being elected one of the burgesses for Donhidid *alias* Launceston . . . returned by a several indenture as a burgess for Hindon, made choice to serve Donhidid *alias* Launceston." There was, therefore, a vacancy in the representation of Hindon in 1661, and it was probably filled by the election of Edward Seymour.

G. DAVIES.

THE 'O'FLYNN': LATIN VERSION.—I have subjoined translation of Mr. Alfred Alfred Grave's famous song into Latin worthy of a permanency in 'N. & Q.' for literary curiosity. The Latinity is not without reproach, but the jingle of the original is well conveyed. I am unaware of the author of this literary feat, but I cut it from a recent issue of a local periodical:

PATER O'FLYNN.

Præcisi adsunt diversis littoribus,
 Quos qui semper insignes sunt moribus,
 Quæ verissimus suis coloribus?
 Quis omnibus verior stat:
 Quæ Hibernica gaudet O'Flynn,
 Quoniam omnibus patet per suum nomen,
 Quod in minoribus Parochialibus
 Quoniam prioribus præstiterat.

Chorus.

Quos ad annos carissimæ Flynn,
 Quæ virtute doctissime in:
 Quæ optime, doctor mitissime
 Quæ galissime, Pater O'Flynn.

II.

Quæ tatis Collegii sapientissimi,
 Quæ nam, Græcamque loquuntur satissime,
 Quæ oculi omnes, sed omnes centissime,
 Quæ fimum saccum detrudit O'Flynn.
 Quæ immortales mirantes laudant
 Quæ um Flynnicum et æstinant
 Quæ mythologicas et conchologicas
 Quæ s omnino a Patre O'Flynn.

III.

O Pater O'Flynn habes baculum magicum,
 Quo opus facis omnino mirificum,
 Ebriis pigris, superbum remedium
 Dabitur optimum hoc baculo.
 Quare in tota parochia Flynn,
 Ne unus quidem peccator est in:
 Nec feminae garriunt, viri nec titubant,
 Obtinet timor in hoc baculo.

IV.

Olim Episcopus valde turbatus est,
 In verba Flynnica multum miratus est.
 Magna molestia ipse captatus est
 Donec hoc modo respondit O'Flynn,
 "Num soli laici hilares sint,
 Clericæ perlæti videri debent?"
 Oportet clericum esse Hibernicum,
 Tum in dolore, tum gaudiis in.

J. B. MCGOVERN, F.S.A. SCOT., F.P.H.S.

St. Stephen's Rectory,
 C.-on-M., Manchester.

MARTUCCIO'S DEVICE IN ARCHERY.—Mr. A. Collingwood Lee, in his 'The Decameron, its Sources and Analogues,' 1909, p. 160. gives the following notice upon the second novel of the fifth day:

The device of Martuccio to provide the King of Tunis with arrows by having the archers' bow-strings made very fine, so that the arrows could only be used with those strings, and so that the enemy could not be able to use them, whilst the King's archers would be able to use those of the enemy, is related as history in Giov. Villani's 'Chronicle,' Book VIII, cap. 35, where it is related as the expedient of Kassan, son of Argon, Emperor of the Tartars, who thus completely defeated the Sultan of Egypt in 1299; the portion referring to this being, however, omitted in the edition of Villani by the Giunti, although it occurs in the earlier editions and in the MS.

Analagous to both these stories there is a Japanese historical account which runs thus:—"About A.D. 1750, a mountaineering priest [Yamabushi, for which see Ramusio, 'Navigationi et Viaggi,' Venetia, 1588, vol. i. fol. 378, and Pinkerton, 'Voyages and Travels,' vol. vii. p. 743, London, 1811, where the word is misrendered *Jammabos*], an outliving member of the band of the notorious robber Nippon Saemon [capitally punished A.D. 1747] had been going over provinces uncaught by dint of his passing skill in manœuvring an iron staff three feet long and an inch and odd round, but was finally arrested without much effort by a policeman in Osaka. Under a disguise and provided with an iron staff five feet long and well-nigh two inches round, the latter visited and leagued himself with the former. Pre-

tending himself to be adept in the use of iron staff, he brought forward his own staff. The priest, admiring the extraordinary strength of the policeman's arms, was looking into his staff, after delivering his own to the policeman's inspection, when all of a sudden the latter vehemently struck the former's brow with the former's staff; the former took up the latter's staff, but it proved too heavy for his free use, which brought about his easy seizure."—Negishi, 'Mimibukuro,' c. 1800, ser. 2.

KUMAGUSU MINAKATA.

MEMORABILIA OF THE MOMENT.

Dr. Hubert Hall has a letter in *The Times* of May 27, about the language in which the German Chancellor, in conversation with Sir Edward Goschen, on Aug. 4, 1914, uttered the momentous phrase "scrap of paper." M. Charles Bémont had asked Dr. Hall to obtain authentic information on the point for the *Revue Historique*, and the Foreign Office, on being applied to, referred Dr. Hall to Sir Edward Goschen, who stated that the whole of the conversation in question had been carried on in English.

The Byron Festival at the Castle of Chillon took place on May 27. It consisted of the unveiling of a tablet, erected in Bonnard's prison, behind the pillar to which the famous prisoner was chained for so many years, and commemorating Byron's visit to the place in June, 1816. Speeches on the visit and on Byron's continental tour were made by Professor Bonnard of Lausanne University, and Sir Richard Temple, and a series of *tableaux vivants*, arranged by Mrs. Hamilton Piffard and Mr. Robert Hichens was given in the Hall of the Knights.

The London County Council has erected its commemorative tablet of blue glazed ware on No. 9, Eton Villas, in memory of the residence there of Alfred Stevens, and on No. 2, Carlton Gardens, in memory of the period from August, 1914, to March, 1915, during which it was occupied by Lord Kitchener. Kitchener left England in 1874, and thenceforth was so little in this country that for the next forty years he did not once spend Christmas here. There was thus some difficulty in finding a London residence of his which could be commemorated; and the house in Carlton Gardens was chosen for its close association with his work in raising the new armies. No. 9, Eton Villas, was the

home of Stevens from 1859 until his death there in 1875. In 1866 he began to build a house for himself in Eton Road, and carved mahogany panelling and decorative fittings for his library which have been bought by the Council, and are now at the Geffrye Museum, Shoreditch; but this house was not completed within his lifetime.

A correspondent writes:—"According to the *Western Daily Press* of May 8, the picturesque school-house which Chatterton attended and behind which he was born, has just been taken down, and re-built in its original style. It has, however, been moved forward into a line with the edge of the narrow pavement, and level with a blank wall; and the tiny garden-plot in front has vanished. The authorities of St. Mary Redcliffe consider that this alteration by which the schoolhouse forms part of a new parish institute—'forms a memorial to the poet, and its purpose one which the poet himself would choose to have associated with his memory.' The quiet charm alike of the retired schoolhouse, and of the small garden with its two trees which shielded it from the noisy street, has had, however, to be sacrificed."

The recent flower-show of the Royal Horticultural Society and the Chelsea Show this week have once again brought out our national love of flowers. They have reminded us of a pamphlet by a German savant which came into our hands a year or two before the war. The writer had just visited England for the first time—having arrived all agog with expectation of the wonders of our sense for art and for the beautiful, and departed sorely disappointed. In two things only, so he said, had he seen a glimmer of light in our darkness: in the bold, sweeping curves of the Tube-tunnels, and in the "ungeheuer zunehmende Blumenverehrung der Engländer." This "adoration of flowers" has even, we think, "etwas zugenommen" (somewhat increased) during the last dozen years.

Through the Fulton Bequest the National Gallery of Victoria, Melbourne, has acquired three full-size cartoons of the life of St. Geneviève, by Puvis de Chavannes, designs for his mural decorations in the Panthéon at Paris. They illustrate the episode of the re-victualling of Paris by St. Geneviève during the Frankish siege of the city.

Queries.

We must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

"MAJORS OF BRIGADE," FLANDERS, 1745.
--In the Duke of Cumberland's Army Orders in Flanders, in 1745, the following Officers' names occur frequently as "Majors of Brigade":—

Migett (Cavalry),	Godfrey (Cavalry),
Picott (Cavalry),	Ropeer (Infantry),
Rheden (Infantry),	Bernard (Infantry).

No initials are given. The spelling of the names in the first column is, possibly, incorrect. These three Officers *may* have belonged to the Hanoverian army. Information is desired with a view to identifying them.

J. H. LESLIE,
Lieut.-Col.

BURIAL-PLACES OF WOMEN OF BYRON'S FAMILY.—Where was Byron's sister, Augusta Leigh, buried? Is not Lady Byron buried in one of the Brighton cemeteries? Information as to the exact situation will be appreciated. Did Medora Leigh die abroad?

R.

"BIG BEN."—As a nursery child I was told that only ignorant people called the famous bell "Big Ben," since it was never hung. Something cracked or went wrong—I cannot use the technical word, since I know nothing about bells—and therefore it was scrapped. Its substitute was named Saint Thomas. But the public decided to retain the more popular name. Is this correct?

If so, a similar case may be found in the Tate Gallery, which many of us believe we have visited. But we never have, since there is no such place. Its real title is The National Gallery of British Art. It was paid for by Sir Henry Tate, and was opened in 1899. The public decided to call it The Tate Gallery.

There may be dozens of other instances, but meanwhile may I be informed as to "Big Ben"?

MABEL E. WOTTON.

THE IRISH BRIGADES IN THE SERVICE OF FRANCE.—From the recent discussion in "N. & Q." as to "Roman Catholic Army Officers," it appears that certain Irish Bri-

gade Officers at the time of the French Revolution emigrated to England, several of them taking service in the British Army. I shall be grateful if any reader can give me a list of these Irishmen or inform me where a list may be seen.

M. S.-S.

CROMWELL *alias* WILLIAMS.—It is a historical fact, but not generally known, that the family name of Oliver Cromwell the Protector was originally Williams. Cromwell's paternal great-great-grandfather, Morgan ap William or Williams, of ancient Welsh descent, married Katherine, sister and co-heiress of Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, and their children took the name of Cromwell.

The original name of Williams, however, was continued for several generations as an *alias*, and the Protector himself, in his youth, signed "Cromwell *alias* Williams." Moreover, certain members of the family eventually dropped the name of Cromwell and resumed their patronymic Williams, some because as Royalists the name of Cromwell had become distasteful to them, others because they returned to their native Wales.

I shall be glad to hear of any family of Williams claiming descent from the Cromwells *alias* Williams. I am interested in one such family, but the missing links are many, and I want to find them.

Morgan Williams was of New Church (? now White Church), near Cardiff, Glamorganshire, and it was to Glamorganshire some of his descendants returned. The English home of the family was Huntingdonshire.

Q. W.

SUPERSTITIONS: CROSSING ON THE STAIRS.

--Can any reader suggest an explanation of the superstition connected with one person's passing another on the stairs—one going up and the other coming down?

I have found it referred to the carrying of a corpse downstairs on its way to burial, but cannot trace the connection, for nobody passes a corpse on the stairs, as few staircases would be wide enough to admit of his doing so --if for no other reason.

W. H.

ST. MARY SOMERSET.—St. Mary Somerset Tower, all that remains of an old Wren church in Upper Thames Street, London, has been converted into a rest room for young women working in the City. Can

any reader tell me how the name Somerset became associated with this church?

W. G. WILLIS WATSON.

Pinhoe.

"THE OTHER SIDE OF SILENCE."—At 12 S. xii. 353, I asked for the passage in George Eliot's works in which she speaks of "the roar that lies on the other side of silence"; but I received no reply. My query was prompted by the facts that in 1915 the well-known Sussex poet, Dr. P. Habberton Lulham, published a volume of poems called 'The Other Side of Silence,' and that in 1916 Sir Hugh Clifford, G.C.M.G., published a volume of stories, mainly about the Malay Peninsula, called 'The Further Side of Silence.'

May I repeat the query under a slightly different form?

HARMATOPEGOS.

LEWIS COLE.—MR. H. B. SWANZY, in his notes on the Militia of County Cavan (pp. 353-5 *ante*), shows that Captain Richard Lewis, of Lismore, Co. Cavan, High Sheriff 1672, attainted 1689, will proved 1691, married Joan, sister of Sir Robert Cole, Kt., of Ballymacky, Co. Tipperary, M.P. for Enniskillen, and dau. of William Cole, "a cousin of the Enniskillen family"; and that Jane, dau. of Sir Robert, married about Feb., 1690, Lieut.-Colonel Arnold Cosby, and had two daus., who married Nesbitts, taking the Lismore estate into that family.

I am endeavouring to trace the ancestry of Mr. James Lewis Cole, R.N. (married at Plymouth, 1779, died 1802), father of Lieutenant James Lewis Cole, R.N. (b. 1780, Lieut. 1796, d. 1824), and presumably a relative of Lieutenant George Lewis Cole, R.N. (1781), who died 1837. A Richard Lewis Cole died in London in 1838, and a Lewis Cole in the district of Holsworthy, Devon, in 1841. The Rev. George Lewis Coles was Curate of Biddestone, Wilts., in 1864 (*Clergy List*).

The late James Edwin-Cole (Duke of Polignano), author of 'The Genealogy of the Family of Cole of Devon' (which I have not seen) informed me that he had a suspicion that J. L. Cole might, from having been called Lewis, have been of the Coles of Bristol, who were connected with the Vaughan and Lewis families and the Mansels of Trimsaren. Can anyone kindly give details of these relationships?

MR. SWANZY'S information may have a bearing upon this subject.

What relationship did the William Cole mentioned bear to Colonel Sir William Cole (d. 1653), "the first of the family who settled in Ireland," with whom Burke starts the lineage of the Earl of Enniskillen? What brothers had Sir Robert Cole, and does the name of Lewis appear amongst their descendants?

R. BINGHAM ADAMS.

A CULLODEN CASUALTY. — Mr. Andrew Lang, in his 'Life of Prince Charles Edward Stuart,' states that "during the battle, the Prince was stationed on a small eminence," open to the centre of the first line, and that "a man was killed by his side, says Ker of Graden." I have been unable to inspect the account given by Ker, but I have found a similar statement made in other works. Does any authority give the name of this man who was killed in such close proximity to the Prince? Can any one refer me to a casualty list of any sort giving names of Jacobite—or French—troops present at Culloden?

FRANK LESLIE.

144, Percy Road, Shepherds Bush, W.12.

LAMBETH SURNAME.—Can any reader help in linking up the following scanty material regarding the surname of Lambeth:

Joseph Lambeth, of Oxford—a freeman—date of birth unknown.

Thomas Lambeth, son of Joseph L., born 1824, at Oxford (a Freeman of the City of Oxford).

John Thomas Lambeth, son of Thomas L., born 1848, at Oxford (a Freeman of the City of Oxford).

Unconnected links are:—

1677. Mr. Lambeth, residing at Creed Church Lane, London (from the London Directory of 1677, the oldest printed list of the Merchants and Bankers of London). I possess a copy of the reprint of this work issued by Messrs. Chatto and Windus in 1878.

1786. Thomas Lambeth, married to Esther Hagar, at St. George's, Hanover Square.

1789. Abigail Lambeth, married to Wm. Ward (church unknown).

1796. Mary Lambeth, married to William Gray (church unknown).

From the Calendar of Coroner's Rolls of the City of London—Roll H. 1300-1378.

p. 189:—"Nicholas de Lambhuth, coupere of Queenhithe Ward." P. 246:—"Nicholas de Lambeth, coupere, in the Parish of St. Michael." P. 266:—"Richard de Lambhuth of Billingsgate Ward." P. 269:—"Richard de Lambhuth."

From another source (unknown) I have:—
(1) William de Lambhith, Prebendarius of of St. Stephen's Royal Chapel, Westminster—Twelfth Stall. 1351-1352, died 1360 A.D.;
(2) Roberte atte Brigg de Lambeth, rector of Childerlangele of Acon. by exch. App. 1357 A.D. Abbot and Canon.

I believe Pepys in his Diary mentions "My Lord Lambeth's servant." Who was this Lord Lambeth?

Somewhere in Oxfordshire—probably at Bampton or Thame—there is a place known as "Lambeth's pond." What is the origin of this?

J. T. L.

WALTER NEEDHAM, physician and anatomist, was born in Shropshire "about 1631," according to the 'Dict. Nat. Biog.' I desire to obtain the place and full date of his birth, and should be glad also if I could obtain full particulars of his parentage.

G. F. R. B.

DR. ADAM NEALE, physician and author. Can any correspondent of 'N. & Q.' give me the date and particulars of Neale's marriage? The 'Dict. Nat. Biog.' xl. 137, is silent on these points.

G. F. R. B.

PARRY FAMILY.—What is the story of the descent of this family from an illegitimate son of Henry VII?

E. E. COPE.

Finchampstead Place, Berks.

BLOTTING-PAPER: A DICKENS QUERY.—'A Tale of Two Cities' opens in the year 1775. In book 2, "Five years after," ch. ii, tells of the scene in the office, where: "Mr. Cruncher, after surveying him [Jerry] in silence until he came to the blotting-paper stage, remarked, etc." Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' say if blotting-paper was used, or even invented, in 1780?

J. LANDFEAR LUCAS.

101, Piccadilly.

THOMAS LLEWELYN.—This author issued in 1768 a work 'Historical Account of British or Welsh Version of the Bible.' Biographic data desiderated.

ANEURIN WILLIAMS.

AUTHORS WANTED.—1. Poem on Domestic Service, circa, 1840.—Does anyone know a poem beginning "Please do you want a Servant, mam," and going on to extol the various accomplishments of this candidate for domestic service:

I can wash and I can spin,
I can turn my hand to anything.

It would be pleasant to discover this poem in these days, when such candidates are sought, and have not to seek.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

51, Rutland Park Mansions, N.W.2.

2. According to a review in an old number of *The Rambler*, the following words are used by George Finlay as a motto for his 'History of the Byzantine Empires':—

Whence are they?

"Ολβιος ὅστις τῆς ιστορίας
Ἔσχε μάθησιν.

R. F.

[Euripides: *Fragm.* 902].

Replies.

SIZARS AND THE WOOLSACK.

(cxlvi. 325, 368).

The following is à propos of DOM OSWALD HUNTER BLAIR's note on this subject:

Sir Henry Russell, my husband's grandfather, who was often in company with Dr. Samuel Johnson during the last ten years of his life and was with him shortly before he died, left several interesting notes of their conversations. One evening in 1781 Dr. Johnson told him that he had that day given to the publishers the last sheets of his 'Lives of the Poets,' and a question arose as to what he should next engage in. "The Lives of English Lawyers" were mentioned. The Doctor asked which of them? Sir Henry suggested Lord Mansfield. "And what is there in Lord Mansfield," said Johnson, "that should induce me to write his life? Born of a noble family, reared with a costly education, and entering the world with all Scotland at his heels, what is there to wonder at in his elevation? If his nurse had foretold it, you would not have taken her for a witch. No, sir, if I were to write the life of an English lawyer it should be the life of Lord Hardwicke—a son of the earth, with no education but what he gave himself, no friends but of his own making, who still lived to preside in the highest court of the kingdom, with more authority, in the Cabinet with more weight and in the Senate with more dignity than

any man who had gone before him. If his nurse had dared to foretell of him that he would rise to such a height, sir, she'd have swum for it."

CONSTANCE RUSSELL.

Swallowfield Park, Reading.

There is a story that the Prince Regent, presiding at a public dinner, and speaking of the eminence to which genius might raise a man in our free country, pointed to Lord Chancellor Eldon, and referred to him as "my noble and learned friend near me, who has sprung from the lowest dregs of the populace."

A. A. B.

THURIOT DE LA ROSIERE (cxlvi. 324, 369). I was anxious to locate Thuriot's house, which in 1793 was No. 30, rue St. Honoré. It is true that he does not put an address on his letter—this I took from the official "Almanack" for 1793, usually very accurate—yet the fact of its being in the street through which the procession must have passed, seemed rather convincing.

If, however, the numbers were the same then as they are now, MR. DE TERNANT's interesting reply at the above reference would certainly imply that Thuriot was not looking out of his own window, or that he was talking "through his hat."

The early numbers are certainly at the east end of this very long street, and though MR. DE TERNANT rather tantalizingly omits to say where No. 26 stands, it is probably near the corner of the rue du Pont-Neuf. The distance between this point and the rue Royale and the Place de la Révolution (now Concorde) would take a cart, moving at a foot's pace, not five minutes, but well over half an hour; and yet Thuriot is curiously accurate in regard to time, most contemporary accounts giving a few minutes after midday as the actual moment of the execution.

A great many of the houses in the rue St. Honoré are of pre-Revolution date: one of them I have often noticed exactly opposite the entrance of the rue du Roule—a Louis XIVth house, with one of the most beautiful iron-work balconies in Paris; I think it is about No. 50. This rue du Roule, a continuation of the rue de la Monnaie, is almost certainly the very street through which Marie Antoinette's cart passed from the Conciergerie into the rue St. Honoré, and in that case Nos. 26 and 30, being to the east of No. 50, would have

had but a side glance at the procession as it turned sharp to the left (or west) at this point,—not "sous mes fenêtres."

I believe I have read somewhere that in these early days of house numbering in Paris, each section had its own numbering, so that a long street passing through several sections would have several sets of numbers. Is this possible, or even believable?

CHARLES LINDSAY.

The late Dr. Druitt, the well-known surgeon of Mayfair, had a remarkable portrait of Marie Antoinette in the tumbril with her confessor. It had been painted, from memory, by another priest who witnessed her passage along the street, and was given to the doctor by him. I have seen it many times. It is a good likeness, well painted, and harrowing in its representation of restrained human suffering. A most haunting portrait.

F. WILLIAM COCK, M.D.

THE MYSTERY OF BYRON'S "CLUB FOOT" (cxlvi. 281, 328).—DR. CAMERON in his very interesting communication, at the former reference, leaves unsolved the mystery of Byron's lameness in his later life. Did the poet after reaching manhood wear a special boot? Why do so many of the later witnesses differ as to the nature and extent of the lameness? Last September *The Observer* published an extract from its issue of Sept. 8, 1823, in which Byron was described by a visitor as having one leg (the right one) two inches shorter than the other.

In a previous note (12 S. xi. 272) I called attention to the contradictory nature of the evidence on this subject, and quoted from a curious article in the *New Monthly Magazine* for 1830, on which DR. CAMERON's observations would be of interest. The writer of this article, T. Sheldrake, says that Byron consulted him in his twentieth year about his lameness. Sheldrake claims that by "peculiar management" he was able "to conceal the defect completely." He says he was continually employed about Byron "from the time when he left Cambridge till he first went on the continent, and after his return till he finally quitted England. During the whole of these periods, the peculiarity of his foot, if not altogether hidden, passed absolutely without notice." A later note by the Editor disowns the article and says it was written by the brother "of the really well-known

instrument maker." Who was Timothy Sheldrake, and what foundation was there for his story, which, if true, shows that DR. CAMERON is wrong in thinking that no treatment was given to the foot after Byron reached 'the age of thirteen?

E.

[DR. CAMERON'S suggestion surely would account for Byron's lameness throughout life. We would recall our correspondent's attention to the quotation from Trelawny, at p. 284, end of col. 2, with the remarks upon it. DR. CAMERON alludes to the visit to Sheldrake at p. 282].

RUSSELL: GULDEFORD (cxlvi. 344).—Perhaps descendant of the family of Russell, of Ratcliff, Stepney, of whom Anne m. John Vassall, of Stepney and Eastwood, Essex, who d. 1625; was

William Russell of Stepney, horner (? one who deals in horns, or horn-work): will dat. 11 Jan., 1714; pr. 10 Feb., 1714, P.C.C., 33 Fagg. This William Russell had a brother, Thomas Russell, and married sisters, Mary Awbrey and Ann Morris, an unm. sister, Elinor Russell, intervening. A Bridgett Seward is mentioned, but she may possibly not be a Russell. The testator William Russell had two sons, William and Robert, and a dau., "Mary, widow of Thomas Smith, of Fashion Street" (Spitalfields). She has been tentatively identified with Mary Russell, who m., as her first husband, Thomas Smyth, son of "Thomas Smyth, of London, Merchant," whose descent occurs in a MS. pedigree in the possession of the family of Tennant of Cadoxton Lodge, Glam. The widow of Thomas Smyth, born Mary Russell, m. 2ndly, Abm. Goodwin, by whom she had a son, also called "Abm. Goodwin, Esq., Batchr." By her first husband, Mary Russell had, besides a younger dau., Elizabeth, m. 4 Dec., 1755 (when descr. as Eliz. Smith, of East Sheen) Richard Garbrand, Esq., of Kingston, Surrey (*Gents. Mag.* 1755); an elder dau., . . . who m. Mr. Walton, a solicitor in Holborn, whose dau., Anne Walton, m. Henry Grundy, Esq., surgeon, of Wood Street, London, b. 1713, d. 1760; whose only dau. and heir, Miss Grundy, m. Mr. Thomas Beetson, of Fleet Street (probably the man of that name, a mercer, of 80, Fleet Street, in Directories 1781-1789), having issue, one son and two daughters:—(i) Henry Grundy Beetson, of 2, Gray's Inn, Esq., 1771-1836; (1) Elizabeth Margaret Beetson, 1770-1850, m. George Tennant, Esq., J.P., D.L., Co. Glamorgan, of Cadoxton Lodge, Glamorgan.

and 2, Gray's Inn (see Burke's 'Landed Gentry'); and (2) Phoebe Maria Beetson, living in 1826, as a widow, Mrs. Phoebe Maria Girdlestone. See W. P. W. Phillimore, 'Co. Pedigrees, No. 1, 'Nottinghamshire,' ed. 1910.

Col. Chester's 'Lond. Mar. Licences' records those of (i) "John Vassall, of Ratcliffe, pa. of Stepney, sailor, and Judith Scott, City of London, wid. Thos. Scott, of said pa., gent., lic. da. 23 Mar., 1593/4;" and (ii), "William Vassall, of Eastwood, Essex, yeo., bachr., 21, son of John V., of same, gent., who consents, and Anne King, of Cold Norton, Essex, spr., 20, dau. of Geo. King, of same, yeo., who consents—at Cold Norton, aforesd., da. 9 May, 1613." Others of the name are mentioned.

HENRY CURTIS.

FIELD-NAMES (cxlvi. 231, 273, 345).—In the Map of Pirbright, 1805-7, three areas, Nos. 238, 239, and 240, are called Hither Chester Field, Further Chester Field, and Chester Mead, situated north of Baker's Gate, and bordering Burner's Heath to the east. The present writer suggests that this customary way of describing Pirbright farmlands was turned to playful purpose in the case of the areas named *Chester Field* and *Chester Mead*, by the then Lord of the Manor, Solomon Dayrolles, Esq., in remembrance of his life-long friend, Philip, fourth Earl of Chesterfield.

HENRY CURTIS.

NINE SORTS OF MEN AND DISHES (cxlvi. 362).—The jest of describing cabbage as the favourite food of tailors is very old and common. See the 'Oxford Dictionary' under Cabbage (the second substantive), which is defined as "Shreds (or larger pieces) of cloth cut off by tailors in the process of cutting out clothes, and appropriated by them as perquisites."

See also, in the same work, section 7, in the article *Hell*: "A place under a tailor's shop-board, in which shreds or pieces of cloth, cut off in the process of cutting out clothes, are thrown, and looked upon as perquisites." The Dictionary has several examples of "cabbage" in this sense, including passages from 'Hudibras' and 'Sartor Resartus,' but omits what is probably the most famous, that in Lamb's 'Essay on the Melancholy of Tailors' (signed "Burton, Junior"). After quoting authority from the 'Anatomy of Melancholy' for the effects of cabbage, Lamb adds,

It is well known that this last-named vegetable has, from the earliest periods which we can discover, constituted almost the sole food of this extraordinary race of people.

The derivation of this "cabbage" is briefly discussed in the 'Oxford Dictionary.' Compare Prof. Weekley's 'Etymological Dictionary of Modern English.'

Onions are presumably loved by Irishmen because of the once common phrase, "to weep Irish." See the 'Century Dictionary,' under 'Weep,' where the definition is given "to express or affect sympathetic grief by wailing and shedding tears; [to] keen."

See also T. L. O. Davies, 'Supplementary Glossary,' and 'N. & Q.' 12 S. ii. 328, 456; iii. 13 (not 31, as in Index).

EDWARD BENSLEY.

Cabbage is a cant term applied to tailors, who formerly worked at the private houses of their customers, where they were often accused of "cabbaging"; which means the rolling up pieces of cloth instead of the list of shreds, which they claimed as their due. In the 'Defence of Conny-catching' will be found the following:

All the reversion goes into Hel. Now this Hel is a place that the Taylors have under their shop-board, where all their stolne shreds is thrust. I derive this 'Hel' from A. S. Helan, to hide; as I do the word 'Cabbage,' as used by the same taylors, from Cablish, wind-faln or brush wood.

This was the perquisite of the keeper of the forest. The analogy is obvious. In Somerset it is a common expression to say when something is missing that it has been "cabbaged."

W. G. WILLIS WATSON.

Pinhoe.

'NICHOLAS NICKLEBY': THE MURDER BY "THE DEVIL'S PUNCH-BOWL" (cxlvi. 362).—The village of Thursley on the old Portsmouth Road, 3 m. N.W. of Witley Station, has,

standing apart on N.W. of church, a head-stone, with a rude sculpture representing three ruffians killing a sailor, and a rhyming inscription below. The sailor was murdered on Hindhead 21 September, 1786, and rolled into the hollow of the "Devil's Punch-bowl." His body was found by some labouring men; and the murderers (themselves sailors on their way to Portsmouth) were taken the same day at Sheet, near Petersfield, whilst selling their victim's clothes. They were hung in chains on Hindhead Heath, near the scene of the murder, where a stone with an inscription was placed to mark the spot, by the side of which Nicholas Nickleby sat down to rest on his walk from London to Portsmouth. The "bowl" itself is a deep hollow in the sand,

much steeper than those ordinarily occurring. The old Portsmouth road passed round the extreme edge of the hollow and was very far from safe. In 1826 the present road was carried about 60 feet lower, and an embankment raised along the inner side. The stone which marks the place at which the sailor was murdered still remains, but removed to the lower road. ('Murray's Handbook for Surrey, Hampshire and the Isle of Wight,' London, 1865).

JOHN R. MAGRATH.

In 'About England with Dickens,' Alfred Rimmer gives the following account of this murder:

Near Esher in Surrey, three sailors, Edward Lonagan, Michael Casey, and James Marshall, fell in with someone whose name is unknown, but who is said also to have followed the sea. They were impecunious, and he showed them hospitality, and not only so, but he promised to bear their expenses to Portsmouth, where they were going to ship. At the Red Lion inn in Road Lane, beyond Godalming, they stopped for refreshment, and there, as it came out in evidence at the trial, two labouring men met with them, and soon after on returning homewards they fell upon their track, and when they came to the "Devil's Punch Bowl" they thought they saw a sheep that had fallen down, but not being quite certain they descended, and found the body of the murdered man. His companions, as it appeared by the evidence, and as one of them afterwards confessed, had murdered him under circumstances of great atrocity, and robbed him of the money he proposed to share with them. They stripped him afterwards of his apparel, and were in the act of selling it at Sheet, near Petersfield, when they were apprehended, for the labouring men at once raised an alarm, and the atrocious murderers were captured. They were tried and on the 7th April were hanged and gibbeted on Hind Head Common, near the scene of their crime. The murder was committed on Sept. 24, 1786, and the victim is buried in Thursley Churchyard, and there is a head stone with a curious sculpture in bas-relief, representing three ruffians killing a sailor.

There is—or was—a quaint set of pictures illustrating the murder, with an account of it in doggerel verse, to be seen at the "Royal Huts" Hotel, Hindhead.

The murder is also mentioned by Baring-Gould in 'The Broom Squire.'

T. W. TYRRELL.

St. Elmo, Sidmouth.

The murder referred to by Dickens was that of an unknown sailor who was on the road from Portsmouth to London. By the road at Hindhead is an upright stone recording it; the inscription is:

Erected | In Detestation of a barbarous
Murder | Committed here on an unknown

sailor | On Sept. 24th, 1786, | By Edwd. Lone-
gon, Michl. Casey and Jas. | Marshall | Who
were taken the same day, & hung in chains
near this place. | "Whoso sheddeth man's
blood, by man shall his blood be shed," Gen.,
chap. 9, ver. 6.

And on the back:

This stone was erected | by order and at the
cost of James | Stillwell Esq. of Cosford,
1786. | Cursed be the man who injureth or
removeth this stone. |

Years after the stone was removed from
its original position on the old Portsmouth
Road, which ran at a higher level.

The sailor had befriended the three ruf-
fians who, in order to obtain his possessions,
killed him. Getting drunk at the village
inn at Rake, near Petersfield, they, to quote
a ballad, "let their tongues free, with
furious maddened glee." After trial at
Kingston Assizes, the men were hanged and
gibbeted on April 7, 1787, where the crime
was committed. The gibbet was blown down
in a gale three years after, and the Celtic
Cross standing on the eminence, is built upon
the old gibbet stand; some of the iron bands
of the base are to be seen near the foot of
the cross.

The sailor was buried in Thursley Church-
yard, about three miles away, and over his
grave was set up a gravestone bearing a
carving representing three men killing a
sailor. It bears the following inscription:

In Memory of a Generous, but | unfortunate
Sailor | who was barbarously murderd. on
Hindhead, | on Sept: 24th, 1786 [By Three
villians. | After he had liberally treated them
& | promised them his further assistance | on
the road to Portsmouth. |

When pitying eyes to see my grave shall
come,

And with a generous tear bedew my tomb,
Here shall they read my melancholy fate—
With murder and barbarity complete.

In perfect Health & in the flower of age,
I fell a victim to three ruffians' rage.

On bended knees, I mercy strove t'obtain,

Their thirst of blood made all entreaties
vain,

No dear relations, or still dearer friend,
Weeps my hard lot or miserable end.

Yet o'er my sad remains (my name un-
known),

A generous public have inscribed this stone.

H. PROSSER CHANTER.

Whetstone, Middlesex.

This passage obviously refers to the mur-
der of a sailor by foot-pads on the lonely
Portsmouth-London road, which skirts the
edge of the "Punch-bowl." [Particulars
ut supra]. Here, as in other similar cases,
I believe tradition asserts that no grass will

grow. There used to be sold in Hindhead a
gruesome series of postcards depicting all
the horrible details of the crime, with moral
comments thereon, in execrable doggerel,
appended to each.

G. KENNETH STRUGNELL.

See 'Coaching Days and Coaching Ways,'
by W. O. Tristram for an account of the
murder [details *ut supra*]. The late Sir
William Erle erected a granite monument
on the site of the gibbet. The Devil's
Punch Bowl is the great hollow to the west
of the roadway.

WALTER E. GAWTHORP.

[MR. J. ARDAGH notes that an illustrated
article on the subject will be found in *The
Dickensian* iv. pp. 46-47; and MR. ASKEW tells
us that the crest of the hill by the scene of the
murder has since been known as "Gibbet
Hill."]

THE CHESAPEKE AND H.M.S. SHANNON
(12 S. x. 465; cxlvi. 368).—In 1890 I was
shooting at an old friend's place at Ger-
rards Cross. After dinner I was looking at
some interesting relics in her drawing room.
On the table was a turned dark wooden box,
like a large-sized seal-box. Inside was a
silk rosette. That, she told me, was the
cockade of the hat of the Captain of the
Chesapeake. I believe she told me it had
come to her husband through a relative who
had been on board the Shannon, but of this
I am not certain.

F. WILLIAM COCK, M.D.

CASTIUS THE LEGATE (cxlvi. 306, 364).—
The passage in Hector Boëthius's 'Scot-
orum Historia,' which I was unable to quote
at the latter reference, is this:

Honorio imperatore mortuo, Valentinianum
tertium Constantii ex Placidia Honorii sorore
filium, Theodosius filius Arcadii Romanus prin-
ceps in auunculi locum Augustum suffectum,
ad rem publicam, multis iam tum modis labe-
factatam, restituendam, misit in Italiam.—Ed.
princeps (Preface dated April 1, 1526) Lib. VI,
fol. cxxiii, lines 63-67.

A few lines lower Boëthius writes:

Fuit Britonum quorundam fuga ad Castium
(Præfecerant hunc virum milites post extinc-
tum Placidum Romano exercitui).

Boëthius gives a correct account of Valen-
tinian's relationship to Theodosius, whereas
the author of the Scottish metrical version
has blundered. As the question of a non-
Latin origin for the name *Castius* has been
raised, it may be noted that the Sequanian
chief in Caesar, 'Bell. Gall.' i. 3, bears the
name of Castricus, while Honorius's *comes*

domesticorum Flavius Castinus was from Scythia.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

DRAKE'S PELICAN (cxlvi. 324, 366).—The donor to the Bodleian Library of the chair made from the timber of Drake's ship was neither John Davys, the Elizabethan navigator, nor Charles II, but John Davies, of Camberwell, the storekeeper at Deptford dockyard, at whose instance the chair was made. Davies is frequently mentioned in Pepy's Diary, not always in a favourable manner. The date of the gift was 1668. See W. D. Macray's 'Annals of the Bodleian Library, 2nd edition, 1890, p. 134. Macray mentions several engravings of the chair.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

PREYMYNG (cxlvi. 361).—I suppose this to be a bequest towards the stipend of the priest who said the office of "prime" on All Saints' Day. It was a common practice to leave money for the performance of certain services of the church. If the word is really "Preym(er)yng," it may refer to the "primering" or religious instruction given on this festival by reading from a manual or by a sermon.

R. S. B.

THOS. MUNDY *alias* WAN[D]ESWORTH (cxlvi. 362).—Was Rector of St. Leonard's Foster Lane, London, 1542-47, when he was attainted. This was the parish church of St. Martin's-le-Grand. He is described "as kitchen steward" at Merton Priory in 1530. His will was proved P.C.C., 1554.

H. G. HARRISON.

His benefice in St. Martin's was presumably the rectory of St. Leonard's, Foster Lane, which he held from 12 July, 1542 to 1547, when he vacated it because attainted. St. Leonard's was the parish church for St. Martin's-le-Grand. See Hennessy, *Novum Refertorium Ecc. Paroch.*, Lond., 1898, p. 127.

R. S. B.

J. WALMSLEY (ARTIST) AND F. JUKES (ENGRAVER) (cxlvi. 344).—Accounts of Thomas Walmsley (1763-1805) and of Francis Jukes (1745-1812) will be found in the 'D. N. B.' vols. lix. 162 and xxx. 224 respectively. There were two Earls of Glandore in the peerage of Ireland, viz., William Crosbie (1716-81) and John Crosbie (1752-1815), Earls of Glandore, Viscounts Crosbie of Ardfert, and Barons Branden, of Ardfert Abbey, Co. Kerry.

A. R. BAYLEY.

The coloured (aquatint?) plate referred to by J. F. F. was no doubt published after the death of Thomas Walmsley in 1805. He was born in Ireland in 1763, his people hailing from Rochdale in Lancashire. He was employed at Covent Garden and Crow Street Theatre, Dublin, as a scene-painter, and retired to Bath in 1795. His paintings were reproduced in aquatint by Francis Jukes and others. Jukes was born at Martley in Worcestershire in 1746, and died in 1812.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

Frances Jukes, painter and engraver; Born at Martley, Worcestershire. He began art as a topographical landscape painter, but by great perseverance raised himself to much distinction as an aquatint engraver. This art he brought to great perfection; and by tinting his impressions, gave them the effect of drawings. His works, which are principally sea-pieces and landscapes, are very numerous. He died in 1812, in his 66th year. He engraved Walmsley's 'Views in Ireland,' Nicholson's 'Views in England,' and was employed on Gilpin's Works.—See Redgrave's 'Dictionary of Artists of the English School.'

LEONARD C. PRICE.

Essex Lodge, Ewell.

SIR OLIVER LEADER (cxlvi. 361).—Place House, the residence of Oliver Leder, and where he doubtless died, is in the parish of Great Staughton, Hunts. I think Oliver Leder's will (*Arch: Hunts.*, xi. 84) mentions this—probably spelt Moch Stokton.

W. M. NOBLE.

Wistow Rectory.

The will of one Olyver Leader, Esq., of Great Staughton, was proved in the Court of the Archdeacon of Huntingdon in 1557, and reference to this will and the parish registers may give what is desired.

H. G. HARRISON.

CHRISTIAN NAME (cxlvi. 156, 218, 256, 276, 312).—PROFESSOR BENSLEY is quite right. There is a Texel stream, as well as a Texel island. But, Tesselschade's father would not have confused the two,—as little as a Southampton mariner, or poet, would fail to distinguish between Southampton and Southampton water.

My remark, however, has given us most interesting information concerning an historic waterway, for which we are grateful.

I don't think it would interest many readers if I enlarged on the situation of

the Texel Stroom, or on James Howell's "River." This "Christian name" query has, it seems, drifted amongst the flotsam and jetsam, far beyond the intentions of the querist already.

W. DEL COURT.

Chalet Meryem, Arcachon, France.

ROBERT WAUCHOPE, ARCHBISHOP OF ARMAGH (12 S. xii. 508).—In a document printed by Brady, 'Episcopal Succession,' vol. i. pp. xxii-xxiii he is described as "Robertum Wawchopt, clericum S. Andreae dioc., in artibus magistrum, perpetuum beneficialium portionarium incorporatum in Collegiata et seculari ecclesia de Curclowden, Glasguen," and it is stated that, the proper dispensation having been obtained, owing to the fact that he suffered from a defect or weakness of sight since birth, he received the four minor orders and the subdiaconate on the 12th, the diaconate on the 13th, and the priesthood on the 14th of January, 1524. In vol. ii, p. 292, Brady writes as follows:

He was created [Archbishop of Armagh] in Consistory of February 10, 1545, according to the catalogues of bishops present at the Trent Council. Rinaldi (*Annales*), has printed a letter, from Vatican MSS., dated from Salzburg, Oct. 1, 1542, addressed to Cardinal S. Crucis, and signed, "Robertus Vaucop, Theologus indignus." In 1545, he attended, as archbishop of Armagh, the Council of Trent. Bishop Moran has published twelve letters, written by Waucop, and a short notice of him in his 'Spicilegium Ossoriense,' vol. i. p. 15.

The date, assigned by Dr. Moran, for Waucop's consecration, was, however, the date of his appointment in Consistory.

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

A MILTON MONUMENT (cxlvi. 287. 329).—I am obliged to Mr. R. STEWART-BROWN for his reply to my note at the first reference, and echo his wish that we might know when and by whom the inscription referred to was put up. This was really the purport of my note, which still remains unsettled. Our local Antiquarian Society knows nothing of it, one member regarding it as spurious, though there is nothing spurious about its statements and chronology. The mystery that enshrouds it consists in the date and authorship of its erection. By the way, the date of Eliza Mynshull's death is given as 1728, not 1738, though it now seems that it is a year in advance. Also she was married to Milton on Feb. 12 (not 24), 1662.

J. B. MCGOVERN, F.S.A., SCOT.

St. Stephen's Rectory,
C.-on-M., Manchester.

PETER ELMSLEY (13 S. i. 173).—This eminent scholar and philologist was born in 1773, and was educated at Oxford. He eventually settled at Oxford, and having taken the degree of D.D., obtained soon after the headship of Alban Hall and the Camden professorship in 1823. He died in 1825, presumably at Oxford.

JAMES SETON-ANDERSON.

LASKI: DE LACY: LASKOW (13 S. i. 410). In 1586 Sir John Ferne published 'The Blazon of Gentry: Devided into two parts. The first named The Glorie of Generositie, the second Lacyes Nobilitie.' The Nobility of the Lacys, Earls of Lincoln, was written in consequence of Albert a Lasco, a noble German, coming to England in 1583, and claiming affinity to the Lacy family; from this, Ferne says, he was induced to open their descents, their arms, marriages, and lives. The work is curious, and during the century that elapsed after its publication, before the appearance of Dugdale's 'Baronage,' must have been very valuable.

JAMES SETON-ANDERSON.

"SCHIREFF FEITH" AND "SLOYPULE" (cxlvi. 361).—"Schireff Feith" means the net fixed and stretching into the bed of the river, set aside for the use of the serving men or sergeants, i.e., inferior officers, and the "sloypule" is probably the rough water portion of the pool or river. See Jamieson's 'Dictionary of the Scottish Language,' Paisley, 1880.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

AUTHORS WANTED (cxlvi. 252, 278, 297).—There is a spirited translation of the place in Seneca's 'Meadea' by Sir Edward Sherburne (p. 43, London, 1702):

Th' Age shall come, in fine
Of many years, wherein the Main,
M'unloose the universal Chain;
And mighty Tracts of Land be shown,
To Search of Elder Days unknown.
New Worlds by some new Tiphys found,
Nor Thule be Earth's farthest Bound."

Sir Edward Sherburne has a long note on this passage, in which he anticipates modern commentators:

"Not a little do the Spaniards glory in this prophecy of Seneca; as pointing out the Discovery of America, by them first found out. 'Sane non vana si de Hispanis Hispanus,' says Debrisus."

American scholars seem fond of this passage, for it is quoted by Professor E. R. Turner in his book on Europe, 1450-1789 (p. 129, London, 1924).

H. G. WARD.

(cxlvi, 345).

This poem, entitled 'Apple Blossoms,' was written by William Martin, and will be found in the following books, all American:—

Garrett's 'One Hundred Choice Selections' (Penn Publishing Co.) Clarke's 'Handbook of Best Readings' (Scribner). Werner's 'Readings and Recitations,' No. 44 (Werner & Co.) Wiggin and Smith's 'Golden Numbers' (Doubleday, Page & Co.). Lovejoy's 'Poetry of the Seasons' (Silver, Burdett & Co.).

ARCHIBALD SPARKS.

Notes on Books.

A Handful of Pleasant Delights (1584). By Clement Robinson and Divers Others. Edited by Hyder E. Rollins. (Harvard University Press. London, Milford. 15s. net.)

First and chiefest claim of the 'Handful' to consideration from posterity is its association with Shakespeare, best known in the "Pyramus and Thisbe" ballad and in the song of 'A Nonesie alwaies sweet,' whence Ophelia quotes rosemary for remembrance and fennel and violets. Fennel in the song is for flatterers; violets for faithfulness ("I would give you some violets, but they withered all when my father died").

We do not think there is really much to be said about the poetical worth of the 'Handful.' These are all, as Dr. Rollins points out, broadside ballads, which is to say, that half their merit is found in their tune and in their own singing quality. Their most interesting general features are the graceful intricacy of some of the stanza forms, and then (if we may be allowed the word) their Elizabethanism in and by itself. But a close alliance with music and the Elizabethan temper will strike out lyrical beauty here and there, even in a broadside. 'A warning for Wooers' has an example in the lines:

The grudge, the grief, the gret annoy,
The fickle faith, the fading joy.
'The Lover requiring mercy' has the curious conceit

Until I felt the feathered boy,
Ay flickering in my captive breast.
One or two have conspicuously good endings. Thus, a most melancholy and reproachful lover winds up with

Hey-ho, darling,
With lustie love, now let us sing,
Plase on, Minstrel.

My Ladie is mine onelic girle;
and an angry one finishes his exhortation:—
And keep thy friend that thou hast won,
In trueth to him thy love supplie.
Least he at length as I have done,
Take off thy Belles and let thee flie.

The last ballad elaborates the pretty simile of the falcon—"the Lover compareth him self to the painful Falconer"—bringing in the "Wo ho ho" cried to call the bird back to the lure. Of "Diana and her darlings dear," the elab-

orate ballad on Diana and Actaeon, the end is missing from the 1584 edition of the 'Handful,' and is supplied in the Notes from the broadside version in the Manchester Free Library, which Dr. Rollins discussed three or four years ago. The allusions to the classics are numerous, and the implication that they would be generally understood might we think usefully be brought to the notice of critics who are inclined to think that a mention of Apollo or Diana is something beyond the ordinary man's or woman's reach. Has not part of an argument against Emily Brontë's authorship of 'Wuthering Heights' been recently drawn from the occurrence in that book of a slight reference to Latin and Greek learning?

The sole copy of this miscellany has been for fifty odd years in the British Museum. It has long been studied by scholars, who have included ballads from it in collections. Malone transcribed the whole of it, and his copy is in the Bodleian. It was published by Thomas Park in his 'Heliconia' in 1815; in facsimile in 1871; and by Arber in 1878. Dr. Rollins complains with some justice of Arber's modernizations and of the inadequacy of the annotation of the facsimile. Moreover, these editions are now virtually unprocurable. A new one was a great desideratum.

Much discussion has taken place about possible editions of the 'Handful' anterior to 1584. Dr. Rollins's exhaustive notes go to show that a number of the ballads were in the hands of the compiler of 'A Gorgious Gallery,' published in 1578, and makes out what we think will prove an incontrovertible case for considering the 'Handful' to be a second, and expanded, edition of a miscellany published in 1566 with the title 'Pleasant Sonnets and Stories in Meter.' The 'Handful' would thus be the second of the Elizabethan poetical miscellanies—a fact which it is of importance to have established.

Dr. Rollins gives the texts reprinted line for line and page for page. His notes are principally directed towards elucidating the history of ballads and tunes and the numerous connections between the ballads and contemporary literature—in particular with Shakespeare; but they range also over both classical and European poetry. We found them admirable, and may cite as examples the note on "riddle be like Hercules" in the ballad about Diana and Actaeon; and that on the oft-quoted "sorrowfull Sonet, made by M. George Mannington." Thus is a work which does high honour to American scholarship and which will command the gratitude of students of Elizabethan history and literature.

CORRIGENDA.

P. 354, col. 1, line 11. For "Barrows" read "Burrows."

P. 355, col. 1, line 30. For "Sample" read "Temple."

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ancient and Most Honourable Order
bath.

authorship of 'A Knack to Know a

Witch Countess of Anjou.

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Memorabilia.

IN the King visited the British
Empire Exhibition with the King and
of Italy last week, he made a point
ing to the Bermuda pavilion. This
to be overlooked by the casual visitor
Bermuda being as of old "in the ocean
ed"), though it is one of the most
live of the smaller exhibits. The
ing, a reproduction of Tom Moore's
in Bermuda, contains a very complete
y of the fauna and flora of the island,
with the exception of Newfoundland,
oldest British Colony, its legislative
ly being the first-born child of our
r of Parliaments. *Notes and Queries*
special interest in this part of the
ition, as it was through a letter we
hed last year that Mr. Boswell Tucker,
Bermuda Commissioner, was able to get
er some relics of Sir Philip Broke, the
n of the Shannon, which fitted out at
Bermuda for her famous victory over the
peake in 1813. Here we may see the
ball, cast in 1780, a blunderbuss cap-
from the Chesapeake, Broke's tele-
lent by a member of the family, and
raph letters of his dated from the ship.
a real service to the present and the
g generation to recall in such ways as
the origins of our goodly heritage.
mus permanendo.

WEMBLEY'S sudden leap to fame, from
a rather obscure suburb of Lon-
don to a sort of central magnet of Empire,
has revived interest in the story of the
mysterious "Page millions." It is appar-
ently a matter of history that in 1543 Henry
VIII granted the manor of Wembley to
persons who sold it the same year to one
Richard Page, whose descendant, of the
same name, held it in 1795. Since then the
Court of Chancery has had the matter in
hand. Rumour values the estate at
£30,000,000. Can any of our readers
elucidate the story?

THE monograph, in two volumes, descrip-
tive of the silver chalice which was
discovered in a well in Antioch in 1910,
and which is said to bear a contemporary
portrait of Christ, has now been published by
Messrs. Kouchakji Frères, of New York.
Sales in England and on the Continent are
in the hands of Mr. C. J. Healy, of 36,
Wetherby-mansions, S.W.5, and one copy of
the monograph will be on view at the Red-
fern Galleries, New Bond Street, from June
12. Another copy has been purchased for
the British Museum. The published price
is £35. See *Notes and Queries*, Jan. 26,
1924, p. 64.

THE Exhibition of "Counterfeits, Imita-
tions, and Copies of Works of Art,"
organised by the Burlington Fine Arts Club,
should not be missed by any collector or
dealer who is this month within reach of 17,
Savile Row, London. Here will be found an
astonishing assemblage of works of art,
genuine, original, faked, fraudulent, or
honestly reproductive. Pictures, drawings,
carpets, furniture, sculpture and china are
all included. A visit to this most enter-
taining show cannot fail to be both an
education and a warning.

MR. WALKLEY, writing last week in one
of his *causeries* to which many of our
readers probably turn first when they open
The Times on Wednesdays, asks who was it
who said that whenever a new book came
out he went and read an old one. He sug-
gests Lamb or Hazlitt, but has never suc-
ceeded in tracing it. Can any subscriber
help him?

MR. JOHN QUINN'S Library of 12,000
modern books has just been sold in New
York for roughly the American equivalent
of £45,000. The figures are proof of excep-

tionally skilful and intelligent collecting, for a professional book-buyer and valuer for probate once told the writer of this paragraph that he was rarely able to value a library, not specially collected, at more than a shilling a volume *en masse*. An average of nearly £4 a volume is therefore remarkable, especially as many of the books sold for as little as 25 cents.; but such items as the manuscript of Synge's *Playboy of the Western World*, sold for £150, and a first edition of Stephens's 'Crock of Gold' for 40 dollars throws some light on the total. The Anderson Company, of New York, has published the complete catalogue, giving all the prices realised, in two volumes. Collectors, librarians, and dealers may be glad of the information.

MESSRS. HODGSON'S Sale, announced for June 26 and 27, includes several items which whet the appetite. Spenser's 'Complaints,' 1591, and first editions of the 'Vicar of Wakefield' and of Keats's Poems do not often come into the market. The catalogue with details of incunabula and some scarce Americana will be sent to any reader of *Notes and Queries* who sends a postcard to the auctioneers, at 115, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.

OUR good friends, the Society for Pure English, have published their seventeenth tract, with the Clarendon Press. In this Mr. Logan Pearsall Smith writes on the "Four Words, Romantic, Originality, Creative, Genius," and attempts to define with his usual skill the historical development of their respective meanings. "Romantic" first appears in English in 1659, and like the other three words has had different implications from time to time. Such essays in terminology are invaluable to the student of language and to the critics.

MR. G. B. SHAW had some wise and witty things to say about the use and misuse of our language at the annual meeting of the English Association last Saturday. We quote from the *Observer*:—

People should be taught to cultivate and be proud of a certain athleticism in their speech. There was athleticism in articulation as in other things, and he did not know why it was that so many young people who were quite properly proud of athleticism in lawn tennis and other sports should yet be intolerably slovenly when they came to speech.

"You must not make the mistake of trying to get a correct language," said Mr. Shaw,

"There is no such thing. You will not get any two people who agree as to what correct language is." There was, however, a genuine public demand for something else. People knew very well that certain sorts of speech cut off a person for ever from getting more than three or four pounds a week all their life long—sorts of speech which made them entirely impossible in certain professions. People were saying: "I don't want to be taught correct English or anything of the kind, but will you teach me an English which will pass, which will be good enough if I am made King, or Lord Chief Justice, or Prime Minister."

"Correct English does not matter so much now," added Mr. Shaw, "although fortunately we have a Prime Minister who speaks extremely good English. But your next Labour Minister may not be so good as Mr. Ramsay MacDonald. So you will have to get a standard actor, say Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson, whose English is absolutely unchallengeable, to set before people a standard and say 'That is good enough. If you come within a certain distance of that you will be all right.'"

WE publish below a short list of books just issued, which seem to be of special interest to readers of 'N. & Q.':

Roman York. By Gordon Home. (Benn, 12s. 6d. net).

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The Springs of Lavenham; and the Suffolk Cloth Trade in the XV and XVI Centuries. By Barbara McClenaghan. (Ipswich: Harrison, 3s. 6d. net).

R. B. Cunninghame Graham: a Bibliography of the First Editions. Compiled by L. Chaundy. (Dulac, 2s. 6d. net.)

Fossil Plants of the Carboniferous Rocks of Great Britain, by the Geological Survey. H.M. Stationery Office, 15s. 6d. post free.

A History of the Tory Party in the 17th and 18th Centuries. By Maurice Woods. (Hodder and Stoughton, 16s. net.)

The Manorial Roll of the Isle of Man, 1511-1515. Translated by the Rev. T. Talbot. (Milford, 21s. net.)

Leeds Dialect Glossary and Lore. By J. H. Wilkinson (Leeds: J. Miles.)

Mention in this list does not preclude or imply a subsequent review.

Notes.**THE ANCIENT AND MOST
HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH.**

As the installation of the Knights of this Order in Westminster Abbey involves, to some extent, a return to the ancient rites, it will be of interest to recall the fact that the last great installation, with the full ceremonies, took place at the time of the coronation of Charles II. Sixty-eight knights were then created, and, fortunately, there was, for the first time, a journalist present, one who has left a record of all that took place. The following account is summarized from the Coronation number of Henry Muddiman's *Mercurius Publicus*, still preserved in the Record Office.

On Thursday, April 11, 1661, the Knights all assembled in the Court of Requests at Westminster Hall, and answered to their names, called over by the Duke of Ormond and other Lords Commissioners. They then went in procession, each knight between his two esquires and followed by his page, the heralds going before them with their coats upon their arms, to Henry VII's chapel, where "the wonted reverence performed," they took their seats. After Evening Prayer a supper of 200 dishes were served in the Court of Requests, at the King's charge. Each knight placed himself according to his seniority on the wall side, "their esquires and Pages waiting on them on the other side of the table." After supper the King's welcome was given to them by the Treasurer and Controller of the Household, who conducted them to the Painted Chamber: "where, and in the Lords House and other rooms adjoining, their bathing vessels and beds (which were pallets with copopies) were prepared; both beds and vessels were covered with red say." There they bathed, "more or less, as each of them found convenient," and, in the morning, were bid 'Good Morrow' by His Majesties Musick." The knights then rose and attired themselves

in a Hermits or Cordeliers habit, being a long black gown with wide sleeves and hood, tied close about the middle with a cordon of ash-coloured and russet silk reaching down almost to the knees, and a white napkin, or handkerchief, hanging thereat.

They then proceeded, in the same order before, to Henry VII's chapel, doing the same reverence and hearing divine service.

Garret, Principal King-at-Arms, then read their oath to them:—

Right dear Brethren. Great worship be this Order to every of you. You shall honour God above all things. You shall be stedfast in the faith of Christ, and the same maintain and defend to your power. You shall love your Sovereign above all earthly things; and for your Sovereign's Right and Dignity live and dye. You shall defend Maidens, Widows and Orphans in their right. You shall suffer no extortion as far as you may nor sit in place where any wrong judgment shall be given to your knowledge. And of as great honour be this order to you, as ever it was to any of your progenitors, or others.

This done, they returned to the Painted Chamber, and there put off their "Hermits Weed," and robed themselves in the habits of their order—

a Mantle and surcoat of red Taffata lin'd and edg'd with white sarcenet, and thereto fastned two long strings of white silk, with buttons and tassels of red silk and gold, and a pair of white gloves tied to them, a white hat, and white feather.

All then dined in the Painted Chamber, and afterwards with their swords—"the pommel whereof and the cross hilt were gilt, the scabbard of white leather, girdle and belt of the same and gilt spurres carried by their Pages," proceeded on horseback preceded by the heralds, up King Street (Whitehall), to the place where Charing Cross stood. Here they turned and came back to Whitehall, where they were conducted to the Banqueting House by the heralds. The King sat under a cloth of state to receive them as they came up "by six and six, each between his two Esquires, with his page carrying his sword and spurs before him."

As he came towards the King each knight made three obeisances. The Lord Chamberlain took each knight's sword from his page and delivered it to the King, who then conferred upon him his knighthood with the sword of state, and then "put the presented sword about the knight's neck, in such sort that it might hang on his left side," and then put on the "ribband with the Order hanging in it," which done, the knight made "his obeisance of gratitude" and then fell back."

All then attended divine service in the King's Chapel, and offered up their swords, six at a time, at the Altar by the hands of the Bishop of London, Dean of the Chapel Royal. The Bishop then returned them, with the admonition:

By the oath which you have taken this day, I exhort and admonish you to use these swords to the Glory of God and defence of the Gospel, to the maintenance of your Sovereign's right and honour, and to the upholding of justice and equity to your power. So help you God.

As they returned from Chapel, the King's master cook stood with his chopping-knife, challenging their spurs, which were redeemed with a noble in money. As they were passing he said:

Gentlemen. You know what a great oath you have taken; which, if you keep it will be great honour to you. But if you break it, I must hack off your spurs from your heels.

The coronation took place on the following Tuesday. On the Monday preceding it (Easter Monday), the knights accompanied the King in procession from the Tower to Whitehall, wearing the robes in which they were knighted. At the coronation procession they wore purple satin habits.

It will be of interest to note that at his coronation the King was anointed not only on the head, but also on the back, breast and "bending of the arms," loops having been made in his robes to permit this to be done.

J. G. M.

THE AUTHORSHIP OF 'A KNACK TO KNOW A KNAVE.'

(See ante p. 389)

Fleay was of opinion that Wilson was Peele's partner in the composition of this play, basing this opinion chiefly on the circumstance that in the parts not concerned with Edgar and Alfrida none of the characters have proper names, the *dramatis personae* being allegorical personages such as Honesty, or generalized representations of classes such as the Bailiff of Hexham. There may be something to be said for this attribution, but on the whole Wilson's collaboration does not seem to me probable, and certainly the internal evidence is altogether against Fleay's suggestion that Peele's work is confined to the Edgar and Alfrida scenes. Some of the speeches of Honesty and the Bailiff and other allegorical or representative characters are clearly from his pen. If the presence of another author's hand is assumed, the occasional excursions into the realms of "unnatural natural history"—allusions to fabulous stones, plants and fishes—would seem rather to suggest Greene. Of these I shall have more to say presently. The point first to be noted is that, while it is more than prob-

able that the extant play embodies alterations of the original text, it contains many kindred lines suggestive of continuity of authorship. Amongst these may be reckoned the following—

(a) p. 505 (*King Edgar*):

Likewise Vespasian, Rome's rich emperor.

p. 521 (*Father of Philarchus*):

Or like Vespasian, Rome's virtuous governor.

(b) p. 505 (*King*):

And that decree is irrevocable.

p. 581 (*King*):

But king's just dooms are irrevocable.

(c) p. 505 (*King*):

Then as I am God's vicegerent here on earth . . .

p. 526 (*Father of Philarchus*):

Because I sit as God's vicegerent now. . .

(d) p. 517 (*Bailiff*):

Thou must, my son, make show of holiness;
And blind the world with thy hypocrisy.

And with thy pureness blind the people's eyes.

p. 519 (*Priest*):

Thus do we blind the world with holiness,
And so by that are termed Precisians.

p. 585 (*Honesty*):

The next knave is a priest, called John
the precise,
That with counterfeit holiness blinds the
people's eyes.

(e) p. 520 (*Father of Philarchus*):

Then, virtuous prince, mirror of courtesy. . .

p. 575 (*Alfrida*):

Thanks, gracious king, mirror of courtesy.

(f) p. 544 (*Knight*):

My father in his lifetime gave hospital
to all strangers,
And distressed travellers;
His table was never empty of bread, beef
and beer.

p. 560 (*King*):

I have heard my father say
That Piers Plowman was one of the best
members in a commonwealth
For his table was never empty of bread,
beef and beer,
As a help to all distressed travellers.

All these internal parallelisms are directly connected with one or other of the passages quoted at the beginning of this paper as illustrative of the common authorship of this play and 'Jack Straw.' The inevitable inference is that 'A Knack to Know a Knave' is substantially Peele's work, that in its original form it was wholly his, and that if it contains any passages in which we can trace the presence of

other author or other authors, these passages are additions to, or alterations of, the original text. I have already suggested that there are such passages—those containing references to the imaginary qualities of fishes, plants or beasts (themselves often imaginary), such as are familiar to readers of Greene, and especially of Greene's prose works. It is of course possible that Peele might temporarily have been affected by the prevalent craze for such allusions, which originated with Lyly. But as nowhere else in his writings do we find any trace of Greene's influence in this respect, and as the lines in which these allusions are introduced there is no suggestion of Peele's imitation or versification, there need be little hesitation in attributing them to the hand of a reviser other than Peele himself. Are we then to attribute them to Greene? The allusions are exactly in his manner, and if they were all one would feel much inclined to believe that it was he who altered and embellished the play. But there is a curious circumstance to be noted in connection with the two most important passages in which these allusions occur. In these passages the allusions are not merely in Greene's manner; they are borrowed almost verbatim from Greene's 'The Carde of Fancie,' published in 1587.* The first is Cranstan's reply to King Edgar's question, 'What thinkest thou of the favour of roses?' ('Knack,' pp. 557-8):

Think of kings' favours as of a marigold flower,
That, as long as the sun shineth, openeth
her leaves,
And with the least cloud closeth again:
Like the violets in America, that in summer
yield an odoriferous smell,
And in winter a most infectious savour:
Or at every full sea they flourish, or at
every dead ebb† they vade.

My attention was drawn to this by a note in Creizenach, 'The English Drama in the Age of Shakespeare,' 1916, p. 77. Two other passages—"as the tall'st ash is cut down because it yields no fruit, and an unprofitable cow, yielding no milk, is slaughtered, and the idle one gathering no honey is contemned." ('Knack,' p. 523), "As the rose hath his prickly, the finest velvet his brack, the fairest swer his bran, so the best wit his wanton will" (p. 525)—have been conveyed direct from Pliny; 'The Anatomy of Wit' (ed. Croll & Levenson, pp. 71 and 10).

So in Hazlitt's 'Dodsley,' with a footnote—old copy, *ope*. The extract from Greene's 'The Carde of Fancie' shows that it should be *ope*.

The fish palerna, being perfect white in the calm,

Yet turneth black with every storm.

Or like the trees in the deserts of Africa,
That flourish but while the south-west wind
bloweth;

Even so, my lord, the favours of kings to
them they favour, &c.

'Knack,' pp. 557-8.

See 'The Carde of Fancie' ('Grosart,' vol. iv. p. 26):

... the state of these fained friends are
[sic] lyke to the Mariogolde, which as long as
the sun shineth openeth her leaves, but with
the least clowde beginneth to close, lyke the
Violettes in America, which in Summer yeelde
an odoriferous smell, and in Winter a most pes-
tilent savour . . . at euerie full sea, they
flourish, but at euerie dead Neape, they fade;
Like to the fish Palerna, which beeing per-
fectly white in the Calme, yet turneth passing
blacke at euerie storme: to the trees in the
desarts of Affrica, that flourish but while the
South winde bloweth . . .

Again, towards the close of the play (King's speech, p. 581), we find these lines:

For I am minded like the salamander stone,
That, fir'd with anger, will not in haste be
quenched.

Though wax be soft, and apt to receive any
impression*

Yet will hard metal take no form, except you
melt the same.

and in 'The Carde of Fancie' (Grosart, vol. iv. p. 54):

... as all things are not made of one mould
so all things are not of one minde, as the Ser-
pentine powder is quickly kindled and quickly
out, so the Salamander stone once set on fire
can never be quenched, as the soft wax is apt
to receive everie impression, so the hard metall
never changeth form without melting.

It will be seen that the person responsible for introducing these passages into 'A Knack' has not even attempted to turn them into verse; they are sheer prose cut into lengths—and this although in the latter instance all the rest of the King's speech is perfectly metrical. It is not at all likely that Greene (who had an inexhaustible stock of these plants, animals and minerals at command) would so slavishly repeat himself, nor that so musical a poet would be content to botch up blank verse with prose as in the case just noted, and again earlier in the play—another undigested extract from 'The Carde of Fancie'—in the citation (p. 522) of an "ancient saying, not

* Cf. p. 569: "For Pliny writes, women are made like wax Apt to receive any impression."

so old as true"* of the "gentle Sophocles." Moreover, if Greene had revised the text we should surely find some trace of the pronounced mannerisms of his early style, such for instance as his trick of alliteration and his syllabic antitheses. On the whole, therefore, I do not think that Greene had anything to do with it. To me it seems certain that the text has been freely altered, and if I am not mistaken I detect the presence of an author who is neither Peele nor the pilferer from Greene's novel, for many of the speeches are written by a smooth versifier in a style unlike Peele's. Traces of a hand or hands other than Peele's first appear after the entry of Ethenwald (p. 514); they are most palpable in the scenes in which he figures (i.e., in the Edgar-Alfrida plot) and vanish altogether with his disappearance.

In spite of the fact that 'A Knack to Know a Knave' is described by Henslowe as a new play (or rather as "ne") in 1592, I feel convinced that it is of a much earlier date. At any rate Peele's part cannot possibly have been written five years after 'Jack Straw' (the generally accepted date of which is 1587), for it is equally primitive in its construction and metrical characteristics. Nor can it have followed 'Edward I,' since it reveals scarcely a trace of the distinctive vocabulary belonging to Peele's work after 1590. I should date it about the same time as 'Jack Straw,' say 1588, assuming the performance in 1592 to have been a revival, and that the word "ne" merely implies that the play had been revised—as in the case of Kyd's 'Jeronimo,' of which Henslowe records many performances by Strange's men in 1592, but which is nevertheless entered by him as "ne" on its performance by the Admiral's men four or five years later.

H. DUGDALE SYKES.

TOMBSTONE INSCRIPTIONS IN THE CHURCHYARD OF ST. LAWRENCE'S, UPTON-CUM-CHALVEY, SLOUGH.

(See 13 S. i. 426, 505; cxlvi. 94, 168, 321).

177. John Horwood PURSER, of this parish, d. June 8th, 1865, aged 71. Mary PURSER, his wife, d. Jan. 24th, 1876, aged 81.

* Note that this locution, slightly varied, ("it is a saying not so common as true"—a favourite tag of Greene's) occurs twice in 'The Card of Fancie,' though not in this connexion.

178. Elizabeth, wife of John PURSER, d. Sept. 27th, 1862, aged 27.

179. Elizabeth, wife of John C. DIXON, d. Feb. 19th, 1874, aged 47. John Christmas DIXON, d. Nov. 23rd, 1894, aged 73. Emily PULLIN, his sister, d. April 18th, 1862, aged 33.

180. Elizabeth, wife of Thomas GROOM, of the parish of Stoke Poges, d. Nov. 20th, 1806, aged 75.

181. William BLACKALL, d. March 13th, 1868, aged 56.

182. Henry Ellis Hay, only son of Henry NELSON, of Lancaster Gate, d. Jan. 19th, 1893, aged 39.

183. Fanny Welbank NELSON, born June 24th, 1832, d. Feb. 10th, 1899.

184. Charles HODSDON, d. Jan. 11th, 1874, aged 48.

185. Lucy WILCOX, d. Sept. 23rd, 1882, aged 67. Mary PAYTON, d. Sept. 17th, 1884, aged 64.

186. General Sir John Thornton GRANT, K.C.B., Born Dec. 26th, 1812, d. Jan. 15th, 1886.

187. Archibald CAMPBELL, of the Bengal Medical Service, and Supt. of Darjeeling, born April 20th, 1805, d. Nov. 5th, 1874. Emily Ann, his wife, born May 25th, 1822, d. Jan. 28th 1889.

188. Robert Arthur BONNOR-MAURICE, born Feb. 15th, 1877, d. April 24th, 1880.

189. Mary Jane FAWKES, elder daughter of the Rev. F. F. FAWKES, d. July 23rd, 1883, aged 40. Revd. Frederic Francis FAWKES, M.A., d. Dec. 1st, 1883, aged 72. Mary BRADBY, widow of Capt. Edward Taylor BRADBY, H.E.I.C.S., d. April 14th, 1884, aged 84. Charles Edward FAWKES, grandson of above, and younger son of Revd. F. F. FAWKES, M.A., d. Dec. 11th, 1896, aged 47.

190. Frances Susan VARDY, d. Dec. 28th, 1884, aged 10 years and 4 months.

191. Eleanor Kezia COLLINS, d. May 19th, 1866.

192. James, 3rd son of George Daniel and Ann DIXON, d. June 15th, 1861, aged 14. Ann DIXON, d. Nov. 30th, 1861, aged 52. George Daniel DIXON, her husband, d. Oct. 11th, 1869, aged 65.

193. In memory | of Mrs. Ann Hogg, | born the 16th of July, 1728. | A sincere

tian | and a Faithful Friend. | Died
6th of April, 1777. | My days are
st, | and now I sleep in the Dust.

In Memory of | Mr. W. BRAD-
| Distiller & Citizen | of London, |
departed this life | July 29th, 1781 |
67 years.

. Matilda, wife of William S. SAUN-
daughter of General James POWER,
born Jan. 11th, 1811, d. July 3rd,
Caroline Matilda, their daughter,
March 31st, 1841, d. Oct. 25th, 1894.
a Sophia, eldest daughter of William
UNDERS, and Sophia Antoinette, his
born Sept. 18th, 1827, d. May 11th,

. Margaret BRACHER, 2nd daughter of
rd and Elizabeth JENKINS, born Oct.
1874, d. Sept. 12th, 1895. Esther,
third daughter, born Dec. 3rd, 1877,
d. 5th, 1891.

. Ann, daughter of Elizabeth BRA-
d. Dec. 4th, 1853, aged 5. Thomas,
husband, d. Dec. 10th, 1872, aged 55.
beth Frances, his mother, d. Jan. 7th,
aged 74.

. James BIOTT, d. May 15th, 1869,
59.

. Mary, 3rd daughter of John and
a SHERER, d. at Folkestone, Dec. 3rd,
aged 29.

. William JENNINGS, d. Nov. 29th,
aged 84. Jemima FIELD, his sister, d.
4th, 1888, aged 82. Ann JENNINGS,
sister, d. Sept. 25th, 1889, aged 79.
his wife, d. Nov. 26th, 1887, aged 80.

. Ernest Stephen Gillingham FRY, d.
30th, 1893, aged 22.

. Eliza, widow of S. H. BYRNE, Esq.,
ighthouse, Yorkshire, d. Oct. 18th, 1898.

. Louisa, wife of William Alexander
EN, born Sept. 7th, 1837, d. Jan. 1st,

. Alicia QUINLAN, born 1802. d. 1888.

. Elizabeth Josephine MILLER, daugh-
William Miller, Esq., Royal Artil-
d. April 9th, 1859, aged 31. Mary
ham MILLER, her sister, d. April 2nd,
aged 31.

. John Frederick LUXMOORE, Capt.,
L.I., Adj. 2 Staff. V. Regt., d. Nov.
1882, aged 35.

207. Charlotte Ann ILLINGWORTH, d.
June 7th, 1889, aged 87. Maria Jane
ILLINGWORTH, her sister, d. Jan. 31st, 1897,
aged 97.

208. Sophia THUMWOOD (*née* CLACY).
d. July 29th, 1884, aged 46. Charles
THUMWOOD, d. Dec. 22nd, 1899, aged 71.

209. John BATHE, Artist, born March
3rd, 1849, d. Nov. 13th, 1874.

210. Caroline FISHER, d. Jan. 16th, 1898,
aged 39.

*On the triangular plot of ground in front
of the Church door.*

211. Kenneth MACKENZIE, d. July 7th.
1889.

212. Sarah, wife of George KERSHAW, d.
Feb. 12th, 1861, aged 65.

213. To the Memory of | Mrs. Elizabeth
HAND, | the beloved wife of the Rev. | John
HAND, Vicar of this parish, | her afflicted
Husband has created | this monument from
a consciousness | of her own virtue and a
sure trust | in the Mercies of God | and the
Merits of our Blessed Saviour, | she departed
this life | in full hopes of a Better, | on
the 11th day of April, 1792. | John HAND,
her Husband—a Man of primitive manners
and unaffected piety—d. March 15th, 1809,
aged 82.

N. R. KER.

Eton College.

(To be continued).

WATERLOO BRIDGE.—Most of the news-
papers have provided histories of this struc-
ture, more or less adequate, since its closing
on the night of May 10. The early history
prior to its re-naming is of some interest,
and although it is generally realised that
it was, until its opening by the Prince
Regent in 1816, known as the Strand Bridge,
its first inception has not been credited to
anyone in particular. This honour is due
to George Dodd, who in 1805 put forward
the first proposal for its provision. A few
years later—actually June, 1809—is the
date of the first Act of Parliament incorpor-
ating the proprietors. The Company
founded the same year was empowered to
raise £500,000 in transferable shares of
£100, and a further sum of £300,000 by the
issue of new shares or by mortgage. A cer-
tificate for share No. 3296 is before me, and
from other papers it is apparent that its

proprietor "Mr. George Watts," paid the necessary deposit and subsequent calls, totalling to the full value.

Various statistical measurements and the correct assignment of the project to George Dodd are provided in the 'Repertory of Arts,' December, 1813. This descriptive article gives particulars of great interest at the moment. Although credit is and has been given to John Rennie for the design of the bridge, it is apparent that he submitted several designs, including one of seven and one of nine arches. Subsequent Acts of Parliament authorised the raising of further sums, and, finally, the third Act of Parliament, dated July, 1816, granted additional powers. In this Bill a clause was introduced changing the name from the "Strand Bridge" to the "Waterloo Bridge," which name it popularly bore until the end.

The first pile was driven March 1, 1811, and on Oct. 11 following the first stone was privately laid by Mr. Henry Swann, M.P., Chairman of the Directors. It was finally completed and opened June 18, 1816, by the Prince Regent. Subsequently a toll was imposed (redeemed by purchase) which was paid for nearly three generations of that century in various ways, most remarkably by the vouchers issued by Robert Owen at 277, Gray's Inn Road, for goods deposited there for sale.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

'THE PEASANT'S CLEVER DAUGHTER.'—In the terminal part of this story in Grimm's 'Fairy Tales,' trans. Mrs. H. B. Paull, London and New York, Frederick Warne and Co., n.d., p. 367, the King who had taken for wife a peasant's daughter, accuses her for having insulted him, and enjoins her to go home, as she should not be his wife any longer. He told her, however, to take with her what she loved best in the world, and depart. Then she persuaded him to take one parting cup with her, made him sound asleep through a soporific potion, and conveyed him with her to her father's cottage, where he was laid on the bed. After the King had awoke, she came in and said: "Dear lord and king, you told me to take with me from the castle whatever was best and dearest; now I have nothing in the world better or dearer than you, therefore I have brought you with me." The tears, on hearing this, stood in the King's eyes; so he took her back to his

castle, and thereafter nothing but death could divide them. For various versions of the story, see Crane's 'Italian Popular Tales,' 1885, pp. 314, 382.

Mujû, a Japanese Buddhist priest, in his 'Shasekishû,' finished A.D. 1283, tom. vii, gives a similar tale, which runs thus:—

When a housewife in the province of Tôtômi was on horseback to depart after her divorce, the man told her to take whatever she loved with her, as it was then the usage with every divorced wife to do so. Thereupon the woman laughed guilelessly, saying, 'What shall I take with me? whereas I have been forced to leave you, my dearest one.' This sincere heart-touching speech greatly moved the man, who made no delay to re-unite with her and lived in peace until they were separated by death.

In a Japanese interlude named 'The Bag of Divorce' (17th cent.?), a man sends a letter of divorce to his wife. The infuriated vixen comes in with a bag, pretending she has something to take in it with her. Being questioned what thing she wants, she answers, "This is the very thing," withal hooding him with the bag and striving to lead him captive. His eyes blinded, and his neck strangulated, he piteously asks her pardon and promises never to divorce her. (Zoku Kyôgenki,' tom. iii).

KUMAGUSU MINAKATA.

Tanabe, Kii, Japan.

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

A BLACK-LETTER BOOK.—Can any of your readers enable me to identify the following Black-letter Book (complete save the title page). I have sought the aid of the authorities of the British Museum, but they cannot identify the book. A former owner had it bound with the title 'Treasure of Pore men, 1543.' There are many copies in existence of a very much smaller book with that title of about that date, containing prescriptions for bodily ailments.

The book I have—of about 400 pages—is a digest of the practical teaching of Holy Scripture, including the Apocrypha. There are 134 chapters, the first 'of Miracles,' the last 'of the pretious deathe of the Just,' the latter beginning, "When Caine and Abell were in the field Caine rose up against Abel and slue hym. John dothe

newe the cause: for hys woorkes and oynge were evel, and hys brother's just."

I have devoted a good deal of time to personal research without avail.

WILLIAM WOOD.

39a, Chesham Street, S.W.1.

"WILDING."—Among the expenses (Acc. Exch. K.R. 5/20) of a galley of six score ars built at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1295-6, was the cost of several stones of wilding.

The clearing of the space for the ships began on the eve of Saint Nicholas, 23 Edw. I., and in statements of payments for the second and following weeks are these entries:

Dominica proxima ante festum Sancti Thome apostoli. . . In ij petris de Burre emptis e Thoma Palmer et quatuor petris de Wyldyng emptis de vxore Andree Skaket xx d. . . .

Die Veneris in vigilia Natalis Domini n iiii petris de Wyldyng emptis de vxore stephani Be xij d. . . .

Die Ionis et die Veneris proximis post festum Natalis domini . . . In vna petra de Wyldyng empti de vxore Thome le Lung ij d. . . .

Dominica proxima post Epiphaniam domini . . In tribus petris de Wyldyng emptis de vxore stephani Be, precium petre ij d, ix d. . . .

Die dominica proxima post festum sancti illarii . . . In quatuor petris de Wilding emptis de vxore magistri Willelmi*.

And so on, the purchase being always from a married woman, frequently the wife of one of the men responsible for the building.

I have consulted the General Indexes to series IV and VI to XI unsuccessfully: 'alsgrave (1530) gives "Wyldyng a sower pple, pomme de boys," and five years earlier, 'The Grete Herball,' cclxxxiii (1529) l ij. "De macianis pomis. Wood crabbes, r wyldynges." It seems hardly probable that the shipwrights were regaled with crabpples in mid-winter.

Can it have meant some sort of material for caulking?

Q. V.

LONDON STREET CHEESE-SELLERS' CRY.—In 'Old and New London,' by Walter Thornbury (1897) there is the following paragraph under 'Islington':

In the great entertainment given at Kenilworth by the Earl of Leicester to Queen Elizabeth in 1575, a minstrel discoursed with iresome minuteness on the Islington dairies, that supplied London bridal parties with frumenty, not over sodden, for partridge, unchalked

* This was master William de Waynesfete, master of the work of building the galley.

milk for "flawnery," unadulterated cream for custards, and pure fresh butter for pasties. The arms of Islington, it was proposed, should be three milk tankards proper on a field of elouted cream, three green cheeses on a shelf of cake bread, a frumenty bowl, stuck with horn spoons, and, for supporters, a grey mare (used to carry the milk tankards) and her silly foal, the motto "Lac caseus infans" or "Irish Cheese and Cream," the milkwives' cry in London streets.

What was the nature or variety of the cheese the milkwives cried in London as "fresh cheese"? and was the above quoted the only cry?

I am under the impression that I was told by relatives who were in London during the first half of the last century that the cheeses sold in the streets at that time were soft cheeses, about 3 inches in diameter, and about 1 inch thick, of a consistency like a green unmaturred Camembert, and that they were placed on mats of green rushes.

Is there any reference to indicate whether the cheeses sold in the streets of London in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and even later were made from rennetted milk, or from milk gone sour?

R. HEDGER WALLACE.

CREAM-POKE.—The word Cream-poke occurs as a place-name in Searby and North Kelsey, Co. Lincoln. I cannot find it in any dictionary. perhaps MR. HEDGER WALLACE could explain it.

G. S. GIBBONS.

CARLYLE AND MONTESQUIEU.—Carlyle, in the opening words of ch. i. of bk. 2 of 'The French Revolution,' says:—

A paradoxical philosopher, carrying to the uttermost length that aphorism of Montesquieu's "Happy the people whose annals are tiresome," has said, "Happy the people whose annals are vacant." In which saying, mad as it looks, may there not still be found some grain of reason?

But in the course of ch. i. of bk. 16 of his 'Friedrich II of Prussia,' he alludes to "Montesquieu's aphorism, 'Happy the People whose Annals are blank in History-Books'."

What precisely did Montesquieu say?

In King's 'Classical and Foreign Quotations' (1904), at p. 391, "Heureux les peuples dont l'histoire est ennuyeux" occurs among the "Adespota."

H. F. Jones, in his 'Foreign Phrases and Quotations' (1900), at p. 235, gives as a proverb "Heureux les peuples qui n'ont pas d'histoire."

Usually one hears the proverb in the form "Happy is the nation (or country) that has no history."

It may be noted that George Eliot, in 'The Mill on the Floss' (Bk. vi. ch. 3) says, "The happiest women, like the happiest nations, have no history."

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

MYNHEER VAN DONCK, WHO NEVER GOT DRUNK.—I have a faint recollection of an old ditty concerning this worthy, who imbibed draughts as deep as the Zuyder-Zee with impunity. One of the Dutch Bentincks, who served in the Coldstream Guards, and ultimately became a Colonel of that famous Regiment, was nicknamed amongst his brother officers, more than half a century ago: "Mynheer van Donck," or "van Donck," for short.

Can anyone give me the exact wording of this ancient gibe? Dating back to the eighteenth century, at least.

W. C. C.

RICHARD MOSES.—I should be pleased to have the gaps in the following record filled up:

Margaret, daughter of Richard Moses of . . . in Yorkshire, married Thomas Hewitt, R.N., of St. Neotts.

The further information is added that Margaret Moses was described as grand-aunt of Mary Moses, who married Aubrey Beauclerk, Lord Burford.

Lord Burford became 6th Duke of St. Albans (1802-1815).

H. ASKEW.

Spennymoor.

JENNET ETHERINGTON.—This lady died in 1541, and was buried at Holme-on-Spalding Moor, East Riding of Yorkshire. She had issue two sons, Richard and William, and three daughters Jane, Agnes, and Isabel. The son William was the grandfather of Sir Richard Etherington, Governor of Pickering Castle, from which office he was dismissed in 1628. The parentage of Jennet Etherington is desired, and the correct name of her husband. It has been suggested that the latter was Randall Etherington, who died in 1525.

H. ASKEW.

Spennymoor.

JOHN WESLEY'S WORKS, ED. 1809.—I should be obliged if I could be furnished with any information respecting an edition of John Wesley's Works in sixteen volumes,

which was issued in 1809. This edition is stated in a preface signed "Joseph Benson, Editor," to have been published by order of the General Methodist Conference.

I presume that the Editor is the Joseph Benson whose biography appears in the 'D. N. B.' and whose connection with Wesley is recounted therein. If this is so, it appears curious that, neither in the article on Wesley, nor in that on Benson, is any mention made of the part taken by the latter in the issue of so important a work.

H. J. AYLIFFE.

20, College Road, Brighton.

OFFICERS OF STATE IN SPAIN.—I should be grateful if any reader would refer me to a book giving details of the functions of the Constable and other officers of state in Castile and Aragon, in the twelfth century and later.

G. H. WHITE.

23, Weighton Road, Anerley.

RICHARD NEWTON, first Principal of Hertford College, Oxford. According to the 'Dict. Nat. Biog.' he married twice. I should be glad to learn the dates of his two marriages.

G. F. R. B.

MACE FAMILY.—I shall esteem it a great favour if anyone can oblige me with information concerning the Gloucestershire and Oxfordshire families of this name before 1800. I am anxious to trace ancestors of Thomas Holloway Mace, 177— to 1854, date of his birth, which parish, and name of parents.

I should also be glad of records of Mace wills from 1750 to 1881, of both counties. All information will be much appreciated and acknowledged by

CHARLES A. MACE.

10, Brighton Road,

Stoke Newington, London, N.16.

HEWITT, PENNSYLVANIAN IRONMASTER. — In an article on "Why Scotchmen get on," *The Spectator* (July 13, 1867) quotes Hewitt as stating publicly that "even a Yankee . . . is no match for a Scotchman." Where and when did Hewitt make the statement?

J. M. BULLOCH.

45, Doughty Street, W.C.

CANWOOD, NEAR WINDSOR AND EGHAM.—I shall be grateful to any reader who can inform me of the whereabouts of this residence or hamlet, which existed about 1700, and the origin of its name.

I am cut off from books of reference. Manning and Bray's 'History of Surrey,' or 'The Victoria County History': Surrey or Berkshire, might mention it.

The name may later have become corrupted into Kenwood. It would seem to be the tendency, e.g., Kent County and the estate of Kenwood at Hampstead. Indeed, the latter example would seem to be closely related to the place I am seeking, its original spelling having been Caenwood. Can there be any connection, I wonder. Also I wonder whether there can be any connection with the River Kenet, near Windsor.

Is or was there a Canwood or Kenwood in Nottinghamshire.

M. S.-S.

THE WELSH COAST.—Does any record exist of denudation or destruction of the Welsh coast? Have geologists investigated as to whether Wales and Ireland were ever conjoined?

E. E. COPE.

OLDEST INHABITED HOUSE IN THE BRITISH ISLES.—What is the oldest inhabited house or castle existing in the British Isles?

E. E. COPE.

RECUSANCY.—Did the Recusant persecution extend to Wales and Ireland?

E. E. COPE.

Replies.

THE WITCH COUNTESS OF ANJOU (cxlvi. 381).

All the early histories of the ancient Counts of Anjou are mentioned and described in 'Recherches Historiques sur l'Anjou et ses Monuments,' by J. F. Bodin (Député de Maine at Loire) (Saumur, chez Degouy aîné, Imprimeur-Libraire, 1821, 2 vols.). The so-called "diabolical origin" of the Counts of Anjou as Bodin points out, probably owed its origin to a saint of the Catholic Church:—"Saint Bernard, qui n'aimait pas plus Henri II que Geoffroi-le-Bel, son père, disait du premier: *Il est venu du diable il y retournera.*"

J. F. Bodin who was a Royalist politician and a member of several French learned societies, was born at Angers in 1766, and died in 1829. He sent printed copies (with his autograph signature) of the above mentioned work, and his 'Recherches Histor-

iques sur la Ville de Saumur' to the Royal Antiquarian Society in London.

ANDREW DE TERNANT.

36, Somerleyton Road, Brixton, S.W.

Dr. Round has dealt with this legend and similar medieval tales in his 'Peerage and Pedigree,' ii. 258-268.

The suggestion that the Angevin myth was "wrought out" in the tenth century, "by way of explaining the career of Fulk the Black," was made originally by Miss Norgate in her 'England under the Angevin Kings,' i. 143. But I do not think that there is any reason to carry back the story to the tenth century and I doubt if the old romancers wanted any special reason for the invention of their fables. For their reckless disregard of facts, cf. Dr. Round's remarks. u.s.

G. H. WHITE.

23, Weighton Road, Anerley.

COUNT BOROUWLASKI (13 S. i. 467, 517; cxlvi. 31, 89, 125, 313, 386).—A few weeks ago, when attending a meeting in Durham Town Hall, I noticed a picture hanging in the entrance hall, which struck me as being a portrait of the person whose name furnishes the heading of the references quoted. At the time I was not able to institute inquiries to verify my idea. Since then, owing to the kindness of a friend—Alderman John T. Boyd—I have been supplied with the following information.

The picture is an original one—a portrait of the diminutive Count—painted by an artist named Hastings. It was presented to the Corporation of the City by Judge Greenwell, who inherited it from a relative, a member of the firm of Hutchinson and Greenwell, wine and spirit merchants, of Durham. For many years prior to the death of Mr. Greenwell, it hung in the offices of the firm in the Market Place, Durham.

The drawing mentioned by G. E. P. A. (ante p. 313) is one of very great interest to citizens of the Cathedral town, showing, as it appears to do, the condition of the North Bailey at the time when it must have been executed, for the ancient gateway referred to has been non-existent since 1818 (v. 'Sketches of Durham,' by the Rev. George Ornsby, 1846).

The "Mr. Matthews" whose name appeared on the advertisement was, un-

doubtedly the celebrated actor, Charles Matthews, the elder, to whom the Count had been introduced by Mr. Stephen Kemble. Mr. Matthews became on very friendly terms with the little man, and accompanied him when he paid a visit to George IV just prior to the latter's coronation (1821). On this occasion he presented his Majesty with a copy of his *Memoirs*, published in a handsome octavo volume, and in return he was made the recipient of a gold watch, which gave him unbounded delight. In thanking Mr. Matthews for the trouble he had taken, the Count said in his broken English, "Ah! you are a good creature, upon my word; in Durham, I think you only funny Mattoos; I say you are kind Mattoos, and very good to your Borouwlaski." (*Monthly Chronicle of North Country Lore and Legend*, vol. i. 1887).

H. ASKEW.

STATUE OF CAIN AND ABEL BY JOHN OF BOLOGNA: GROUP AT HOVINGHAM HALL (cxlvi. 172, 218, 257).—The inquiry by COUNT PLUNKETT at the last reference may be partially answered by the following facts gleaned from vol. i. 'North Riding' ('Victoria County Histories').

Hovingham Hall was built in the Italian style by Thomas Worsley, Esq., in 1750. During the reign of George III this gentleman held the office of Surveyor-General of the Board of Works. The King presented him with the statuary group, depicting Samson slaying a Philistine, executed by John of Bologna, which adorns the entrance hall of the mansion. A Latin inscription conveys the information that it was given by Philip IV to Charles I on his departure from Spain, and by the latter it was presented to the Duke of Buckingham. When it was returned to the Royal Collection I cannot say.

H. ASKEW.

Spennymoor.

THE MARSHALL FAMILY OF LEEDS (cxlvi. 188, 350).—From the 'Annals of Yorkshire,' vol. ii, compiled by Henry Schroeder, and brought down to 1852, I have obtained the following information about the family of John Marshall, Esq., of Leeds, which, however, I am unable to connect with the family dealt with at the above references. Mr. Schroeder acknowledges his indebtedness to the *Gentleman's Magazine*.

John Marshall began his life with very small means, but by ingenuity and industry

amassed a fortune consisting of landed and personal property valued at one and a half million sterling. He sat as M.P. for the County of York (1826-1830).

His son, William Marshall, was M.P. respectively for Leominster, Petersfield and Carlisle. He married in 1828, Georgiana Christiana, seventh daughter of George Hibbert, of Munden, Herts.

Another son, John Marshall, was M.P. for Leeds, 1832-5.

Two other sons married into the family of Lord Monteagle. Henry Cooper Marshall married in 1837 the Hon. Catherine Anne Lacy Spring Rice, second daughter of Lord Monteagle, and in 1841 James Garth Marshall married her eldest sister, the Hon. Mary Alicia Pery Spring Rice. Subsequently, in the latter year, Lord Monteagle took as his second wife Mary Anne, the eldest daughter of John Marshall, senr. She thus became step-mother-in-law to her two brothers.

Cordelia, another daughter of John Marshall, married in October, 1841, Professor Whewell, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge.

John Marshall's death occurred at Hallsteads on the Cumberland shores of Lake Ullswater, on June 6, 1845.

H. ASKEW.

Spennymoor.

SIR OLIVER LEADER (cxlvi. 361, 404).—Sir Oliver Leder resided at Place House, Great Staughton, Huntingdonshire. It is probably an old manor house of the Elizabethan period, opposite the Church, and is now used as a farm-house. The name Place House is thought to mean "Palace House" or "Court House." The property belonged to the Manor of Beachamsted, and it was probably the Manor House of the de Beauchamps.

John Leland in his 'Itinerary,' mentions this house in 1538.

Oliver Leder bought the Rectory and Rectory Manor of Henry VIII in 1539 for £1,430. A copy of the deed is now preserved at the Vicarage. The Edwardian inventories for Huntingdonshire state that when Oliver Leder was at Place House the roof of the church fell in. On some old carved woodwork in the church is this inscription:

Of your Charyte pray for the good estate of Olyver Leder and Frances his wife, Anno Domini 1539.

"Olyver Leder" died in 1557, and his wife Frances soon afterwards. On her death the property of Gt. Staughton Rectory passed to her uncle, Thomas Baldwin, of Staughton House. The Manor of Beachamsted was purchased by Sir James Dyer, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, who then came to reside at Place House.

The will of Olyver Leder in the Archdeaconry of Hunts, xi. 84, contains the following:

Olyver Leder of Moche Stoughton, Esquier, 21 Sept. 1st and 2nd year of Philip and Mary. My body to be buried on the North side of the Quire next to the wall of the High Altar in the Parish Church of Moche Stoughton (if I die there).

Further details may be found in 'A History of the Parish of Great Staughton, Huntingdonshire' (with a view of Place House), by the late Vicar, the Rev. H. G. Watson, St. Neot's, 1916; and also in the *Transactions* of the Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire Archaeological Society, vol. iii, 1914, pp. 28, 33, 37, 108, 200, 204, and there is also a view of Place House.

HERBERT E. NORRIS.

Cirencester.

RUSSELL: GULDEFORD (cxlvi. 344, 401).—Anne, daughter of William Guldeford of Rolvenden, married William Darell of Calehill, and died 5 Jan., 1485, according to the Visitation of Kent, 1619 (Harleian Soc.). She had a brother Edward, who was Sheriff, 1439. From Hasted, one gathers her mother was Joane, only daughter and heir of John de Halden, of Halden in Rolvenden. Jane, the only daughter of a later Sir Edward Guldeford, of the same place, married Sir John Dudley, Earl of Warwick, and afterwards Duke of Northumberland, and was mother of Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, and of Lord Guildford Dudley, and grandmother of Sir Philip Sidney. (Under the Empson and Dudley régime—*temp.* Hen. VII.—Guldeford was Dudley's "man of business in London," and was made guardian to the future Duke of Northumberland, hence the marriage!) I do not think there was any "heraldic" family of Guldeford but that of Rolvenden. There is a MS. pedigree of several generations of them in the Brit. Museum, but I know of no satisfactory account of the whole line.

PERCY HULBURD.

"F. S." IN 'THE KNIGHT OF THE BURNING PESTLE' (cxlvi. 379).—MR. WITHINGTON's note on the cryptic letters "F. S."

leads me to ask when it first became customary for tradesmen to indicate the prices of their goods by letters, instead of plain figures? If it was a usual proceeding in the seventeenth century then there is no puzzle whatever in Humphrey's saying to Lucy:

If you desire the price, sute from your eye,
A beam to this place, and you shall espie
F.S., which is to say my sweetest Honey,
They cost me three and twopence, or no money.

"My sweetest Honey" is, of course, an apostrophe to Luce, which would be made clearer by a comma after "which is to say."

Supposing the tradesman who supplied the gloves to have selected as his cipher word, "misfortune," which fulfils the necessary condition of having ten letters, all different, to represent the numerals 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9. Three and twopence would then be represented by F. S. Lucy would not be able to tell what the letters really stood for, any more than we can read tradesmen's ciphers to-day. But the little joke would go down quite well with a modern audience, as it would in Fletcher's time, supposing that the tradesmen of his day had the same mysterious method of marking their prices.

G. A. ANDERSON.

ROBERT NARES, PHILOLOGIST (cxlvi. 383).—In the Rev. G. Cecil White's 'Reminiscences of the Rev. Edward Nares, D.D.', there is a short pedigree of the family, "kindly supplied to the author by H. J. Curston Walker, Esq.," which states that the philologist's mother was "Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. S. Smith, D.D." This, of course, reveals confusion.

The *Annual Biography and Obituary* for 1830 gives the respective dates of his three marriages as 1784, 1794, 1800. Halliwell and Wright, in their edition of his 'Glossary,' gives the dates of the first and third only.

G. A. GIBBS.

PLANTAGENET SOCIETY (cxlvi. 363).—The Plantagenet Club is "for men and women of good ancestry and tracing descent from the Royal House of Plantagenet, or from Scottish, Irish, or Welsh Kings and Princes." For particulars, apply by letter to the Organising Secretary, 5, Clarendon-road, Holland Park, W.11. I quote this from *The Morning Post* of 11 Dec., 1923.

A. H. W. FYNMORE.

About two months ago a notice appeared in *The Times* notifying the proposed forma-

tion of a "Plantagenet Club," to be open to descendants of the Plantagenets, and also to those claiming descent from the Scottish and Irish Kings. A stamped and addressed envelope (for reply) enclosed in a letter asking for particulars, met with no response, and a week or so later *Punch* had a paragraph wondering if there would be room for the "poor Plantagenets" if descendants of Irish Kings were admitted! (or words to that effect).

I presume that nothing came of the venture, as such a club, if it were to represent what it claimed to do, would require that its members' titles to such descents should be properly authenticated, and as this could not be done without, in most cases, considerable expense, the club's aims would be defeated, as I gathered from the advertisement that it was not intended that it should be primarily a home for the rich.

C. S. C. (B/C).

FUNERAL CUSTOM: COVERING OF MIRRORS (cxlvi. 325, 386).—Nearly seventy years since, in Durham, I remember seeing my grandmother when laid out. Mirror and pictures were covered with white sheets. I was told then, or later, that this was done lest persons seeing themselves reflected, the corpse should also be seen looking over their shoulders, and give them a fright. Not that it portended another decease. The portent for that was the house-door being shut between the coffin's being put in the hearse and the funeral procession being complete.

These were the days when two mutes with crêpe-covered staves stood on either side of the door till the mourners had come out.

Women did not go to funerals in the North of England then. The nearest male relatives wore large black cloaks, and the clergyman of the parish was presented with a black silk scarf (three of which would make a lady's gown). This he wore over his surplice the next Sunday.

At the death of the master of the house the clocks were stopped till after the funeral.

M. E. A. P.

SEVENTEENTH CENTURY "RARITIES" AT CHARING CROSS AND SHOREDITCH (cxlvi. 191).—"Mr. Hubert's" was probably the collection referred to in the following catalogue:

A Catalogue of many natural rarities, with great industry . . . collected by R. Hubert, alias Forges, and dayly to be seen at the place called the Music House, at the Miter, near the

west end of St. Paul's Church, pp. 76, 8° London, 1664.

Any particulars of this man would be useful.

J. ARDAGH.

A "LAMB" NOTE (cxlvi. 378).—Lamb is, of course, quoting from Sir William Temple's 'Essays.' The 'Oxford Dictionary' tells us that Maid Marian, as the name of one of the chief personages in the May-game and morris dance, occurs in the sixteenth century. See also Prof. E. K. Chambers's 'The Medieval Stage,' 1903.

The 'O. E. D.' gives the passage from Temple pointing out that Johnson misquoted it and in consequence erroneously explained "Maidmarian" as "a kind of dance," a "wild blunder"* which has been copied by other dictionaries, including the Century.

Johnson himself says "The examples are too often injudiciously truncated and perhaps sometimes, I hope very rarely, alleged in a mistaken sense; for in making this collection I trusted more to memory, than, in a state of disquiet and embarrassment, memory can contain. . . ."

So it is in this instance, for the example from Temple, as quoted by Johnson, runs: "A set of morrice-dancers danced a maidmarian with a tabor and pipe."

L. F. POWELL.

'N. E. D.' OR 'O. E. D.' (cxlvi. 227, 310, 367).—May I suggest, for the convenience of those who would like to reply to your request *en connaissance de cause*, that references be given to the pages on which the question has recently been discussed?

I rather wonder whether COLONEL LESLIE does not understate his point as to the name 'The Oxford English Dictionary' on the covers of parts and sections. My impression is that it was slightly earlier. May we know the exact date?

Equally, I think, he overstates the effect of post-prandial references to the Dictionary. What else could they call it then,—and there?

R. J. W.

ANCIENT HERALDIC FRESCOS IN CHURCHES (cxlvi. 120, 221).—Having visited over 300 churches in Wiltshire and surrounding counties in search of Heraldry, I can safely say I have only come across one example. On the north wall of the north transept of

* Johnson's Preface to his Dictionary.

Ampney Crucis Church, near Cirencester, Gloucester, are three shields painted. The centre one is Vair, Beauchamp of Hache, Co. Somerset; the other two are indecipherable.

GILBERT PRINCE.

BANK OF ENGLAND (cxlvi. 119). — MR. ACRES will find a list of the Governors of the Bank of England from 1694—1887 in 'Principles of Banking,' by Thomson Harkney, and a list of the Directors from 1694—1847 in Francis' 'History of the Bank of England.'

He will also find in *The Old Lady of Threadneedle Street*, the Staff Magazine of the Bank, interesting articles regarding the past history of the Bank.

R. C. STEVENSON.

MILKING CALLS (cxlvi. 84, 122, 161, 347). — In Warrack's 'Scots Dialect Dictionary' the following words are each entered as a milkmaid's call to a cow:—'ushie, Cushie-bounie, Trutchie, Ptruch, Ptruchie, Prochy, Prutchie Proochy, Proochy-lady, Proochy-madam, Toorish, Howxie, Hawkie and Hurly.

The following are entered as calls to calves to come to their mothers:—Peasie, Pease, Pees, and Peyay

"Turrish" is stated to be the call to a cow to stand still.

Calls for cattle other than cows noted are: — Prou, Prow, Ptru, Ptroo, Ptrui, Ptrucal, Ptrumai, Troosh, Treesh, Trooy, Trow, Trough, Truey, Trui and Truish.

It may be added that two words are given for a cow, namely "Prowie" and "Kye" or "Ky."

R. HEDGER WALLACE.

FLEET-MILK CHEESE (cxlvi. 382). — The 'E. D. D.' notes two "fleet" verbs: (a) *flet*, perf. *fleted*, pp. *fleted*, to flow, confined mostly to Scotland and Yorkshire; whence the word *fletting*, i.e., guttering. (b) *fleet*, perf. *flet*, pp. *flat*, *flet*, *flit*, *fleted*, *fletted*, *fletten*, to skim, current generally throughout England, whence the word *flettings*, curds from which cheese is made, the thick cream that rises to the surface of boiling whey.

N. W. HILL.

"SHINGLED" HAIR (cxlvi. 344, 387). — This is an American colloquialism, and as such I prefer the definition of the verb given in the 'Standard Dictionary,' 1923, viz., "to cut the hair evenly and short all

over the head," to that of the 'N. E. D.'

The derivation must be due to a misspelling of "cingle," to girdle, which is seen better in "surcingle," a horse's girth, from *super* + *cingulum*, a belt.

N. W. HILL.

ROBINSON FAMILY (cxlvi. 174, 220). — The Rev. John Robinson was born in Great Britain in 1575, and educated at Cambridge. He for some time held a benefice in the Established Church, but in 1602 became pastor of a dissenting congregation in the North of England, and in consequence of persecution went with them to Holland in 1608. After a short residence at Amsterdam they removed to Leyden. A part of his congregation emigrated to Plymouth in 1620, and it was his intention to follow them with the remainder; but his sudden death, in March, 1625, prevented it.

JAMES SETON-ANDERSON.

39, Carlisle Road, Hove, Sussex.

PLAYING CARDS, "SCIENTALL AND HISTORICAL" (cxlvi. 342, 387). — Though not quite relevant to the query, MR. STUART may be interested to know that two historic playing cards may be seen in the Museum of the Public Record Office, Chancery Lane. They will be found in Case H No. 94, and are illustrated in the Catalogue of Manuscripts. "On the backs of them are orders written by Thomas, Lord Darcy, to his herd for the delivery of kids and heifers to certain persons named—16 January, 1518."

WALTER E. GAWTHORP.

BODY FAMILY (12 S. xii. 312, 357; 13 S. i. 19). — This family seems widely distributed. At previous references it has been found in London, Somersetshire, Dorsetshire, Cambridgeshire, Suffolk, Huntingdonshire, Cornwall, Oxfordshire, Norfolk, and Belgium. To these may be added the N.E. of Scotland for Robert Body, of the diocese of Aberdeen, was at the Scots College, Rome, from 1 Feb., 1624, to 11 Feb., 1625; see 'Records of the Scots Colleges' (New Spalding Club, Aberdeen, 1906), p. 107.

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

UMBRELLAS (cxlvi. 306, 349, 369). — 'Umbrellas and their History,' by William Sangster, was published by E. Wilson, in 1855. Another edition, with illustrations by Bennett, was later issued by Cassell and Co., without a date on the title-page. The

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 84

"TWO FACES UNDER ONE HOOD" (cxlvi. 191, 239, 293).—The phrase "twee koppen in een muts" is used in Dutch for complicity of two, not duplicity of one.

J. K.

South Africa.

AUTHOR WANTED (cxlvi. 383).—Lamb's "He talk'd about it and about it" is an adaptation of a line from Pope, the last of the four following:—

For thee we dim the eyes, and stuff the head
With all such reading as was never read:
For thee explain a thing till all men doubt it,
And write about it, Goddess, and about it.

In the 'Dunciad,' as we now have it, this forms part (Book iv. 249-252) of Aristarchus's (i.e., Richard Bentley's) address to the goddess Dulness. It was originally, together with the next couplet, part of Tibbald's invocation of the Goddess in Book I. FitzGerald makes an apt use of the phrase in stanza xxvii. of 'The Rubáiyát of Omar Khayyám':

Myself when young did eagerly frequent
Doctor and Saint, and heard great argument
About it and about: but evermore
Came out by the same door where in I went.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

Notes on Books.

Discourses on Dante. By Charles Hall Grandgent. (Harvard University Press: Oxford University Press. 10s. 6d. net).

THERE is usually something engaging about American criticism of mediæval literature and history. We suspect there lies behind it a more youthful enthusiasm, a simpler, more spontaneous and more untrammelled enjoyment than commonly inspires writers on our side of the water. We also have our merits—in which, perhaps, we sometimes think our neighbours come behind. We are wary and weighted with traditions and experiences; careful of detail, but painstaking about its relevance; assiduous in balancing one thing against another, and reminding ourselves of many-sidedness and complexity everywhere, and rather unwilling to make one aspect of any subject our sole aim and study. Perhaps this last arises from a certainty that we shall be told by our critics we ought not to have forgotten the others.

Professor Grandgent displays at their best the good qualities of American criticism. We feel, it is true, a little inclined to act the ungracious critic, upon whom we reflected a moment ago, and chide him for omitting about one-half of the Dante we dare to say we love as well as he does. We hardly know our poet when his bitterness, his burning wrath, his fierce interest in politics, his personal resentments are all kept out of the picture so completely as to be barely even implied. Doubtless they were imperfections; but, then, we

are sure Professor Grandgent will agree that imperfections have a direct effect in forming and giving character to virtues and mental powers, and so that, without reference to them, a man's mind will not be understood. His Dante is to the Dante of history rather what Shelley's imagination of a state is to the countries and governments of the actual world.

Nevertheless, allowance being made for omissions and for some over-refining, these are, in their general scope, instructive interpretations and in their treatment of detail, suggestive and interesting. In the chapter on 'Illumination' our author illustrates the accuracy of Dante's observations on the effect of staring into the sun by an experience of his own at the time of a partial eclipse in 1892 visible at Boston. He quotes the passage in the 'Convivio' where Dante relates his experience of temporary failure of sight, noting that the date of it might well fit in with a partial eclipse of the sun in December, 1295, which was visible in Italy. It is no far-fetched conjecture, though it cannot be definitely supported, that Dante, like our author, had unwisely stared at the sun, and thus was writing from personal knowledge where he alludes to "occhi . . . dal Sol percossi, Senza la vista" and to the "sfavillar d'intorno Qual ferro che boglieute esce del fuoco."

Pleasant and suggestive reading for any lover of letters, we think these discourses will best suit either the reader whose mind is still nearly blank as far as Dante is concerned; or else him who already possesses something more than what we may call undergraduate knowledge of him. To the former it may reveal some part of the meaning of Dante not only for literature as such but also for thought: to the latter, who can easily supplement it, it may serve as a refreshment and perhaps as a corrective.

Jean Paul Marat: His Career before the Revolution. By Sidney L. Phipson. (Methuen. 7s. 6d. net).

OUR readers will remember MR. S. L. PHIPSON'S articles on Marat as forming one of the outstanding contributions to the Twelfth Series. We now have this study before us, amplified and revised, in book form. The early life of the leaders in the French Revolution is a subject of much more than merely curious or academic interest. We see deep and pressing problems focussed in their characters, their careers; fascinated, whether with horror or with admiration, we attempt to interpret them; but the first condition for successful interpretation is a knowledge of facts, and where the existence of considerable lacunae has to be admitted, there also is virtually admitted the probable futility of the most brilliant interpretation. One could point to no better illustration of all this than Marat. The detestation and admiration, alike unmeasured, of which he has been the object, would certainly both have been qualified if his previous biographers had been acquainted with all that Mr. Phipson's diligence and acumen have discovered and placed within our reach. His life during the twelve years that he spent in Eng-

land had hitherto presented a mystery very nearly impenetrable; this monograph—as our readers know—has tracked his way from point to point. His extraordinary power of personal influence, his impudence, strangeness and repulsiveness display themselves throughout the many vicissitudes of his sojourn—in the veterinary, the medical practitioner, the French teacher, the tambour-designer, the Bristol bookseller. He was brought to his lowest depth in the robbery at Oxford and the condemnation to hulks; that is, so far as the story that can be traced reveals him: there is hint of more crime behind. The whole record is that of a bad man; and Marat's admirers will have some trouble with it. On the other hand, it appears also as a record of sordid struggle, arising largely from the want of qualifications for the professional life he was attempting to lead; and it is not difficult to imagine how acute his misery must often have been, and how apt to generate, in such a disposition as his, subversive ideas. His "singularity of person," which rendered him unforgettable and easily recognizable, was a heavy disadvantage for a fraudulent career; in fact, by it is established the identity of the prisoner at the Woolwich hulks with the tutor at the Warrington Academy, and again of the Bristol bookseller in gaol for debt at Bristol and relieved by a benevolent society with the revolutionary leader. It is strange to think that if Anne Lactitia Aikin (she who afterwards became Mrs. Barbauld) could but have lost her heart to him when he sued for her at Warrington, the extremity of the Terror might have been avoided. As an addition to our knowledge of factors in the French Revolution, this volume is of solid value, nor should it prove less so to those whose study is in the "cieco mondo" of criminal psychology.

Cambridge Readings in the Literature of Science. Arranged by William C. Dampier Whetham and Margaret Dampier Whetham. (Cambridge University Press. 7s. 6d. net.)

THE three lines upon which this anthology is threaded are cosmogony—theories of the structure of the universe; atomic theories—theories of the nature of matter; and theories of the development of life—evolution. The first runs from the Book of Genesis to Einstein; the second from Lucretius to Sir Ernest Rutherford's recent exposition of the stability of atoms; the third from Aristotle to Professor Morgan's statement of the chromosome theory of heredity from his book 'The Mechanism of Mendelian Heredity.' The compilers have appended as a last word that passage in the Introduction to 'Creative Evolution' where Bergson expresses a doubt whether our thought is capable of presenting the true nature of life. "Created by life, in definite circumstances, to act on definite things, how can it [i.e., thought] embrace life, of which it is only an emanation or aspect?"

This threefold demonstration of the progress of science in some of the very words by which the masters of science carried it forward, is an excellent idea, excellently carried out, and forms a most inspiring whole. The selected passages, furnished with their proper diagrams, have admirable short introductions, which place and, to the sufficient degree, expound the work of each author.

It is likely that a portion of the book will prove more useful to the scientific than to the literary reader, as being somewhat hard reading apart from some fairly full and familiar scientific background in the mind. This is all to the good—for it is scientific students who specially need the book, too often neglecting, as they do, the history and literature of science. But if the more abstruse and technical pages have to be left to them, there is plenty besides for the lover of history and letters to enjoy—the extracts from Aristotle, Aristarchus and Archimedes, for example; the famous passages from the First Book of 'De Ferum Natura' in Evelyn's translation; the extracts from Galileo's 'Sidereal Messenger'; to say nothing on the one hand of Pliny and mediæval writers: and on the other of Lavoisier and Laplace, of Linnæus, Lyell and Darwin. These workers, who have pursued nature "like her shadow," are found at their best, to write with a vigour and intensity, closely akin to poetry.

THE notices of Booksellers' Catalogues will be discontinued during June, and resumed in July.

CORRIGENDA.

Page 386, col. 2, line 5, for "225" read 325.
Page 119, col. 2, l. 38, for "hach" read *nach*.
Page 403, col. 1, l. 3, after "were" add *all*.
Page, 404, col. 1, l. 44, for "Refertorium" read *Repertorium*.

Notices to Correspondents.

WHEN sending a letter to be forwarded to another contributor, correspondents are requested to put in the top left-hand corner of the envelope the number of the page of 'N. & Q.' to which the letter refers.

Approved 'Queries' are inserted free of charge. Contributors are requested always to give their names and addresses, for the information of the Editor, and not necessarily for publication.

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JUN 23 1924

NOTES AND QUERIES

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The Times Literary Supplement writes:—

It is no small tribute to the high merit of the late Mr. K. J. Freeman's work that, in spite of the limitations which its original purpose as a thesis for a Trinity Fellowship imposed on its form and the misfortune of Mr. Freeman's early death before he had had time to prepare the thesis for publication, his "Schools of Hellas" should now have passed into its third edition and should still retain all its freshness and charm. In matter and style, with its happy vase illustrations, it is an attractive book. For all who aspire to classical scholarship—and to many who have already gone far in that branch of learning—it offers much useful and practical information on the various stages of Greek education—its systems, and their merits and blemishes—which they will not find in so full and palatable a form elsewhere; for Mr. Freeman's book remains the best, as in 1907 it was the first, on the subject in the English language. But Mr. Freeman had a wider interest than things Greek alone. In particular, his enthusiasm for the higher ideals of education prompted him to pause repeatedly and to point, by apt illustrations and contrasts, the moral for modern times, in a way which has appealed beyond the inner circle of classical scholars to a wider public of those who appreciate the legacy of classical Greece; and, as the success of such a book as this shows, their number is by no means small.

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RARE BOOKS & MANUSCRIPTS, formerly owned by WILLIAM LAMBARDE, the Historian of Kent (1536-1601), sold by Order of W. G. LAMBARDE, Esq., of Bradbourne Hall, Sevenoaks, with other properties.

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THIS WEEK:

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NOTES AND QUERIES is published every Friday, at 20, High Street, High Wycombe, Bucks. Subscriptions (£1 13s. 4d. a year, or \$8 U.S.A., including postage and two half-yearly indexes) should be sent to the Publisher. The London Office is at 22, Essex Street, W.C.2 (Telephone: Central 396), where the current issue is on sale. Orders for back numbers, indexes and bound volumes should be sent either to the London Office or to High Wycombe: letters for the Editor to the London Office.

Bankers: Child's, 1, Fleet Street London, E.C.4.

Memorabilia.

MR. HURCOMB'S SALE yesterday included one item to which that over-worked adjective, unique, can justly be applied. About the year 1486 King Henry VII presented a gold chain of office to Thomas Bryan, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and the chain has passed on through his fifty-four successors in office until it reached Lord Coleridge, L.C.J. The Court of Common Pleas was abolished in 1873, and the present Lord Coleridge offers the relic for sale. Have the Inns of Court any surplus funds wherewith to present such an historic treasure to the nation?

THE forthcoming 'History of The Athenæum,' by Mr. Tedder, for many years secretary and librarian of the Club, should be a mine of information on the personal side of English intellectual life in the nineteenth century. In the last few days there have been celebrations in honour of the centenary of its foundation, a dinner at which Lord Balfour presided and a *conversazione* for members and their ladies. Apart from war-waitresses, no living woman, it is believed, had set eyes on the interior of the Club until last Tuesday; but there was due precedent for the event, for in the very early days of its existence, ladies were admitted on occasion.

MR. M. H. SPIELMANN has just published with the Oxford Press a comparative study of the Droeshout portrait of Shakespeare and the Stratford monument. The main object of the book is to prove that the portrait is taken from the print on the title-page of the First Folio, not the print from the portrait. He also defends the authenticity of the Stratford monument and bust. The Droeshout portrait, by the way, is now in the Palace of Arts at Wembley.

THE State of Massachusetts is trying to complete its collection of portraits of the early Governors now in the State House of Boston, and it is thought that as they were all of British birth, English scholars and students may be able to help. Information about portraits of the following is desired:—

I.—Governors of Plymouth Colony. — 1620, John Carver; 1621, William Bradford; 1634, Thomas Prentice; 1680, Thomas Hinckley.

II.—Governors of Massachusetts Bay Colony under the First Charter.—1629, Matthew Craddock; 1634-51, Thomas Dudley; 1635-36, John Haynes; 1641-72, Richard Bellingham.

III.—Appointed by the King under Second Charter.—Governors of the Province of Massachusetts Bay.—1692-94, Sir William Phips; 1715-16, William Tailer; Elizeus Burgess; 1716-22, Samuel Shute; 1749-57, Spencer Phips.

IV.—Also Miles Standish, although he was never actually Governor. This portrait is said to be "sorely needed" if an authentic portrait can be found.

Any reader of *Notes and Queries* who can help should write to Major Wrench, C.M.G., The English-Speaking Union, 1, Charing Cross, London, W.C.2.

FOUR HUNDRED PRINTS and drawings of Old Westminster are now on view at Caxton Hall, Victoria Street, London. The exhibits are mainly the property of the local authority, and Mr. Frank Pacy, the Westminster Librarian, has got together many pictures of more than local interest, including many from the recent Gardner sale. So many old houses are being pulled down in London nowadays that it is good to know that knowledge of their architecture will not be wholly lost in the days to come. Three of the fine old houses in Essex-street, for example (opposite our London office), have just been levelled to the ground, and it is said that the George and Vulture, off Lombard-street, of almost legendary antiquity, is to be rebuilt.

THE Corporation of the City of London has lately set up near the entrance to Guildhall crypt, a commemorative tablet recording some of the historic trials which took place on the spot. In addition to references to the Earl of Surrey, Sir Nicholas Throckmorton, Cranmer and Lady Jane Grey, the tablet records of the lesser known:

Anne Askew, a Protestant Martyr, was tried in 1546 for heresy; afterwards she was tortured on the rack in the Tower of London, carried in a chair to Smithfield, and burnt; aged twenty-five.

John Felton, a Roman Catholic layman, was tried in 1554 for high treason and his religious views. He was drawn on a hurdle to St. Paul's Churchyard, hanged, beheaded and quartered.

Henry Peckham and John Daniel were tried for a conspiracy to rob the exchequer. They were executed on Tower Hill in 1556.

Dr. Roderigo Lopez, chief physician to Queen Elizabeth, was tried for high treason. He was executed at Tyburn in 1594.

Henry Garnet was tried for conspiracy in connection with the Gunpowder Plot. He was executed in St. Paul's Churchyard in 1606.

Sir Gervase Helwys was tried in connection with the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury. He was hanged on Tower Hill in 1615.

A NEW MAGAZINE for collectors, the *First Edition*, has just issued its first number, containing a detailed report of the Quinn sale in New York, to which we referred last week.

UNDER the heading of "The Estate Market," *The Times* publishes daily evidence of how the almost countless historic houses of England are changing hands. We quote, for example, from the issue of June 6:—

Trerice Manor, Newquay, built in 1572 by John Arundell, contains an ambulatory, a "priest's hiding" approached by a secret passage, and a dungeon, as well as other reminders of a period when religion and politics were taken very seriously. The hall and drawing-room have dated mantelpieces of the year that the house was built, and the ceilings of the drawing-room and other chambers are richly ornamented. In the second year of the last century Trerice passed to the Aclands of Kilmington, in the adjoining county. Messrs. Wilson and Co. (Mount Street) will sell Trerice next Thursday.

Other ancient houses for sale by the same firm include Armscote Manor, Stratford-on-Avon, noteworthy in the annals of the Society of Friends, because thence George Fox was taken "by a strange sort of mittimus, and cast into Worcester jail."

FRENCH TRANSLATIONS of English books fetched high prices at the sale of the library of M. Arthur Meyer, the well-known editor of the *Gaulois*. For Nodier's translation of the 'Vicar of Wakefield' £196 was paid, and similar sums for other English classics rendered with varying success into French. Scientific books can, no doubt, be translated from one tongue to another without loss; but with works of the imagination one can only wonder whether the gallant effort is worth while.

WHO said, "The Guard dies but never surrenders"? A little new light is thrown on the old controversy by Sir Francis Howard, who has just published his 'Reminiscences, 1848-1890,' through Mr. Murray. He records that General Sir H. Halkett, who fought in the Peninsular War, told his father that he personally captured General Cambronne, to whom the phrase is generally ascribed, at Waterloo. Cambronne escaped—but he recaptured him, and the only remark made by the French General was a very vulgar expletive.

THE appearance of a line and a half in Anglo-Saxon type attached to an In Memoriam notice on the front page of *The Times* of May 17, is, we think, an innovation worthy of record. There used to be an occasional advertisement in the "agony column" printed in Chinese, and the *Literary Supplement* sometimes indulges in phonetic script. One wonders how many founts are stored in Printing House Square.

WE publish below a short list of books just issued, which should be of special interest to readers of 'N. & Q.':—

Report on the manuscripts of Earl Bathurst. Historical Manuscripts Commission. (Stationery Office, 12s. 6d. net).

A Short History of Wantage School. By K. A. R. Sugden. (Oxford University Press). The records go back to 1597.

Steevens' Hospital, Dublin, 1720-1920. By Dr. T. P. C. Kirkpatrick. (Dublin University Press).

Sir Thomas Browne's Letter to a Friend, 1690. (1a, Kensington Place, London. 6s.)

A reproduction of the first folio edition.

Chronicles of the Eighteenth Century. By Maud Wyndham. Two volumes. (Hodder and Stoughton, 30s. net).

Mention in this list does not preclude or imply a subsequent review.

Literary and Historical Notes.

AN ARMADA CURIOSITY.

THE extant documents relating to the Spanish Armada, apart from their historical importance, have considerable literary interest as contemporary records and specimens of the noble art of vituperation. Even among these, however, it would be difficult to match the following parody of 'Te Deum,' directed at the vanquished enemy and published in the year after the victory. The tract from which it is taken has an additional interest as the work of a Spaniard and one of the few Spanish texts printed in England during the sixteenth century. Fortunately both the original and English translation are still extant, so that there can be no doubt as to its Spanish origin, which might otherwise be questioned; occasionally, as in 'Vox Populi, or Newes from Spayne,' by Thomas Scott (1620), the phrase "translated out of the Spanish" is used as mere camouflage to English propaganda.

The title page of the original Spanish tract runs as follows:

RESPUESTA | Y DESENGANO CONTRA
| FALSEDADES PUBLICADAS E IM-
| PRIMIDAS | AS EN ESPANA ENBITUPERIO
LA | Armada Inglesa, y de el illustrissimo
cellen | tissimo Señor don CHARLOS Conde
DOWARDE | grande Almirante de Ingla-
a, &c. Y | de el muy | Illustre y valeroso
illero don Francisco | DRAQUE, y de los
as nobles | y caballeros. | Dirigida a la
a Chatolica y real Majestad de la Reyna
a ISABEL nuestra Señora. Por la | gratia
dios Reyna de INGALATERRA, | Francia,
ndia, y defensora | de la fee, &c., fecha
| D.F.R. de M.

James Lea, who translated the tract into English, describes the author as "a Span-gentleman: who came hither out of the three Countries from the service of the Duke of Parma, with his wife and familie, at the overthrowe of the Spanish Armada, taking both his countrie and Romish religion." This information is given on the title page of the English version, which in all respects follows the original, except for the tactful modification of "la Sacratissima Chatolica y real Majestad" into "the most excellent Majestie." The Spanish and English were both published

separately by Thomas Cadman in 1589.

The greater part of the tract consists of reproductions or paraphrases of Spanish propaganda documents, each of which is duly examined and refuted. These documents, summed up briefly, are as follows: (1) 'Advice from London,' dated August 26 (1588) and addressed to the Spanish Ambassador in Paris reporting the loss of the English flagship and a mutiny of Catholics in England; (2) a letter dated Sept. 3, and sent to Spain, containing a report of English losses by Iuan de Gamarra, a Spanish merchant; (3) another letter to the same effect, from Pedro de Alva, a merchant, and dated Sept. 1; (4) a report, apparently confirming this news by Diego Perez, the postmaster of Legrono; (5) a note, dated Dec. 2, from the postmaster of Bordeaux, stating that the Armada was now harboured in Scotland and that the Scots had taken up arms against England; (6) two *Romanzes*, by Christoval Brabo, of Cordova—"blind of bodie and soule"—in praise of the supposed Spanish victory. With the details of the arguments we are not here concerned. The author employs the customary allusive style of the sixteenth century, appending to the first four answers complimentary sonnets to the Queen and her naval chiefs. The travesty of the 'Te Deum' occurs in the course of a digression after the fifth answer and before the verses of Christoval Brabo. The tract concludes with a general explanation by the author of his reasons for undertaking this defence of his country's enemy.

The English version of the travesty loses much of the flavour and humour of the original, as will readily be seen. In justice to John Lea, however, we are bound to recognise the difficulty of his task in attempting to render in English an exotic, if not an antiquated, type of humour. The bold profanity of the original may be considered as medieval or modern, Goliardic or Byronic, but it is certainly not Elizabethan, and might well have sounded strange to readers accustomed to the worst scurrilities of the pamphleteers. Moreover, the original author may have been partly responsible for the laboured accuracy of the translation, for in another place the translator, apologising for his inadequate version of Brabo's *Romanzes*, explains that his hands were tied by the original author, who insisted on a literal rendering; and with this explanation, he proceeds to give a

freer and less literal version of the same poems.

So much for the context. We may now proceed to the travesty itself. After the answer to the Postmaster of Bordeaux comes a "briefe, true and Christian relation of that which was done in England after the departure of the Armada." A solemn service of "thanksgiving and spirituall exercise" was held at St. Paul's, in the presence of the Queen. The "sundrie Psalms" sung on this occasion included the 'Te Deum,' which, in the original tract, is quoted in Latin. Lea's translation, closely following the original then proceeds as follows:—

There were also said sundrie praiers, some of thanksgiving for so great benefits received from the Lord; others for the life and prosperitie of the Quenes Majestie, and for peace, others for the increasing of oure zeale and holding of his holie hand over us, and for his church universall. To him be all praise, honor and glorie for ever and ever. Amen.

Far otherwise, ô, Spaine, they celebrate heer such victories, then they do in thy kindomes and provinces; for there they passe all in worldly sports, as maskings, dauncings with bells, hurlings of canes, launcing of bulls, lusts and torneies, and with these, o, Spaine, thou givest the glorie of thy victories to the world, as though the world had given them unto thee: but from hence forth take thy counsell and give them to God, and turne to him. But if thou wilt be obstinate and still give them to the world, heere I present thee a Himne which thou maist sing to the head of this world.

The Himne.

Te Papam damnamus. Te confusam confitemur.

Te confusionis Patrem, omnis terra arbitratur.

Tibi Ecclesiastici & seculares incessabili voce proclamant,

Confusus, Confusus, Confusus dominus Babaloth.

Vacui sunt coeli & terra: operibus gloriae tuae.

Te gloriosus, Theologorum chorus.

Te Medicorum laudabilis numerus,

Te Philosophorum candidatus, vituperat exercitus.

Te per orbem terrarum omnis confitetur schola.

Patrem Mentis aegestatis.

Reprobandum tuum falsum & innorme Collegium,

Malum quoque tuum spiritum.

Tu rex gloriae vanae.

Tu superbiae sempiternus es filius.

Tu ad regendam suscepturus Ecclesiam, confudisti mundum.

Tu injuncto mortis juramento, clausisti tibi credentibus Regna coelorum.

Tu ad dexteram Diaboli sedes: in pena Luciferi.

Iudicatus crederis esse venturus.

Te ergo quaesumus tuis Scholis subveni, quas litigioso furore perdidisti.

Aeterno fac cum sociis tuis igne numerari.

Damna Papatum hunc Domine, & maledic haereditati suae,

Et doma eum, humillia illum usque in aeternum.

Per singulos dies Papam maledicimus tibi.

Et vituperamus nomen tuum in seculum, & in seculum seculi.

Dignare Domine die illo, Peccatorem hunc damnare.

Nè miserearis eius Domine, nè miserearis eius.

Fiat maledictio tua Domine super eum, quemadmodum speravimus in te.

Tibi Domine peccavit, confundatur

in aeternum,

Amen.

The same in English [only in Lea's version].

We condemn thee ô pope. We knowledge thee to be confounded.

All the earth judgeth thee to be the father of confusion.

To thee the cleargie and laitie continually do crie:

Confounded, confounded, confounded: Lord of Babaloth.

Heaven and earth are void: of the workes of thy glorie.

The glorious companie of divines: dispraise thee.

The goodly societie of Phisitions: dispraise thee.

The noble armie of Philosophers: dispraise thee.

Everie schoole throughout the world doth knowlege thee:

The father of the povertie of minde to be.

Thy counterfeit and enormous colledge to be reprobate,

Also thine evill spirit.

Thou art the king of vaine glorie.

Thou art the everlasting son of pride.

When thou tookest upon thee to governe the church, thou disorderdest the world.

Thou by an injoined oth of death, hast shut the kingdome of heaven to all that beleve thee.

Thou sittest at the right hand of the divel: in the pain of Lucifer.

Thou art beleaved that thou shalt come to be judged.

Wee therefore praie thee helpe thy colledges: which thou hast cast away by contentious fury.

Make them to be numbered with thy fellows: in fire everlasting.

O Lord, condemn this papacy: And curse his inheritance.

Subdue him: and cast him downe for ever. Day by day ô pope we curse thee.

We dispraise thy name: ever world without end.

Vouchsafe, O Lord, that daie, this sinner to
condemne.

O Lord, have no mercy upon him, have no
mercy upon him.

O Lord, let thy curse lighten upon him: as
we have trusted in thee.

O Lord against thee hath he sinned; let him
for ever be confounded.

BERNARD E. C. DAVIS.

CRASTER AND CROUCINGO.

The first name in the List of the Cities of Britain which is preserved in the eleventh-century Vatican MS. of the 'Historia Britanica' is "Cair Ebrauc." This also heads the List in the twelfth-century Paris MS. The great importance of that city—namely, York, justified the compiler of the list in placing it first. The second city is "Cair Ceint," or Canterbury. Numbers iii, ix, and xv in the two MSS. specified are Cair Gurcoc, Cair Merdin and Cair Croucingo. These are "Coccium," Carmarthen and Gloucester. These are all three missing in the other MSS. So, too, is Cair Ceri, or Cirencester. Next to Londinium, Cair Corini, or Corinium, was the largest of the Roman cities of Britain. It was called Eboracornoum in pre-Roman times and at the period it was the capital city of the Roman Britain. It became known later as "Corinium," and that Brythonic form is the forerunner of the Old English "Cyreneaster." "Corini" became Curini, and that yielded "Cyrene." "Corinium of the second century," as it was called after the second century, was 240 acres in extent, and it was equal in area to such important Roman cities as Cologne.† Its walls were two miles long, and its remains have shown that it was a large and opulent town. Why such a city was omitted from all the MSS. of the *vitae Britanniae*, except the two named above, is inexplicable.

The numerical sequence of the missing cities iii, ix, and xv, is noteworthy. From iii to xv the two related MSS. present the names of cities in Wales and Cornovia (not Cornwall, i.e., Cornwall). From Cair Croucingo: Gloucester, we spring northward to Cair Luilid, Cair Graut, Cair Daun and Cair Britoc. In the Harley MS. Cair Grauth appears. It is customary to "amend" this

to "Granth," and to pretend that that is the etymon of Grantchester. But not one of the thirteen MSS. that were collated by Mommsen yields either *grant* or *granth*.

The lists in the Vatican MS. and the Paris MS. (Mommsen's *M* and *N*) present a geographical sequence and grouping which are wanting in the eleven other MSS. Moreover, the numbers of the four cities in this group in *M* and *N* are xvi., xvii, xviii, and xix. In most of the other MSS. the corresponding names are numbered 4, 10, 16 and 22. Similarly xii and xiii of the MSS. *M* and *N* are 3 and 9 in others; xx, xxi, and xxii are 5, 11 and 17; and xxiii, xxv and xxvi are 6, 12 and 18. The variation in numerical order is clearly governed by the number 6. Theodor Mommsen's thoroughness set these facts before us.* But their significance has not been realised by commentators.

Now, if we take the town-names *Luilid*, *Graut* and *Daun*, we have Carlisle, Cair Graut and Doncaster, running in sequence, and the assumption that "Cair Graut" is Grantchester obviously destroys the geographical order; reduces the numerical one to insignificance; neglects the regular grammatical value of the Welch phrase "Cair Graut"; and ignores the palaeographical possibility of scribal confusion of *c* and *t* in that phrase. As "Cair Gusteint" in MSS. *M* and *N* presents the lenation of *c*, and really is Welch for *Castrum Constantii*, it cannot be sound to assume that "Cair Graut" is not Welch for the *Castrum* of Craut. This grammatical and linguistic difficulty has not been considered by those scholars who have forcibly identified "Cair Graut" with Grantchester. It is a very real one, nevertheless.

Moreover, as we have a *t* in *Graut*, we are constrained to go a step further and inspect the problem that is always suggested by *c* or *t* in doubtful forms. The scribal confusion of *t* and *c* is so common that its possible consequences should never be ignored. In the twelfth-century Durham MS. (Mommsen's *D*) we get "Cair Tara-tauc" for *Cair Caratauc*; in the twelfth-century Paris MS. (*N*) we find "Cair Cusc-erat" for *Cair Custeint*; and in the thirteenth-century Cotton MS. (*Q*) we get "Cair Ebroaut" for *Cair Ebroauc*. Consequently if we apply the consideration involved we become postulated upon a Welch form *Cair*

* V. Theodor Mommsen's edition in 'Chronica Minora,' Tomus III (1894), pp. 210-212.

Cp. 'Roman Britain,' by R. G. Collingwood, 1923, pp. 49, 50.

* Cp. his footnotes on p. 210 (u.s. note 1).

Grauc, which would mean the *Castrum* of Crauc.

With this phrase before us we are immediately reminded of the "Craucestre" of Leland,* and the "Caer Greu" of the Welch 'Triads of Arthur and his Men.'† Craucestre is the "Craster" of to-day. That rhymes with "waster" and "maister." It lies in that portion of the Roman territory between the Walls to which the Ravennate Geographer gave the name of Croucingo, i.e., the Gou, or district of Crouco.

The end-word of Croucingo is timidly regarded as presenting a difficulty. We are asked to expect that thirteenth-century copies of the work of a seventh-century geographer would produce fourth-century forms. Croucingo is reflected in the "Pathergo" of early mediæval times. Moreover *frō* in Old High Dutch points to *frauja*, just as *gō* points to *gauja*. In the tenth and eleventh centuries we find in the Upper Rhineland a great variety of *-gau-* forms: e.g., *Musugauo*, *Sconegouue*, *Zurigov*, and *Ramicogore*. These are all recorded in Paulus Piper's Index.‡

In the *Times Literary Supplement* of March 11, 1920, Mr. W. H. Stevenson said of the form "Croucingo": "The *ou* of this form raises suspicion: it can only be explained as a misreading of *on* (which is found in one of the MSS.), or as a careless reproduction of a Greek spelling. I can find only two other instances of *ou* in Ravennas—one, the Indian *Mouvastica*, the other, the Spanish *Cougion*, Ptolemy's *Κουόνιον*."

It is in the latest MS. of Ravennas that the erroneous form *Croncingo* occurs, and Pinder & Parthey's 'Index' does not include the scribal variants. These points are negligible. What really is important is the recognition of the need to enquire and learn—(1) whether the infrequent Western digraph *ou* § ever occurs in Britannic inscriptions of Roman times; and (2) if so, whether *ou* has been found more frequently

in any one part of the Britannias than in another.

A reference to the section *Res Epigraphicae* in Hübner's 'Inscriptiones Britanniae Latinae' (*C.I.L.*, vii. 1873), p. 345, will reveal the facts not only that *ou* really is found in Britannic inscriptions dating from Roman times, but that 70 per cent. of those occurrences are found in the very district between the Walls that we are concerned with. On p. 432 of Pinder & Parthey's edition of the 'Ravennatis Anonymi Cosmographia' (1860), we may learn that the region in which Croucingo must be located lay to the north of the Wall of Hadrian. Hence it was partly, if not wholly, in Northumberland. Now Hübner gives the following names which present *ou*: *Ouf[entina]*, *Goutius*, *Lousi (bis)*, *Mounus*, *Mountibus*, *Mounti*. These occur on inscribed stones discovered in Roman ruins at Hexham, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Chesters, Housesteads, Habitancum, Riechester and Plumptre Wall. The three other inscriptions found outside of Croucingo yield *Bouti*, *Carssouna* and *Loucetio*; and they emanated from London, Lincoln and Bath, respectively.

I identify the Almc. headword "Crouc" in Croucingo, with the Gmc. *Craug* postulated by O.E. Crêac and by the Brythonic "Cair Grauc" in the *Nomina Civitatum*; and with the Suevic *Croug*, the unshifted form we get in the Gallician inscription of c. A.D. 420, which I endeavoured to explain in 'N. & Q.' on May 1, 1920.

Consequently, when we recognise that *ou* is a Suevic and Alemannic digraph, as well as a Celtic one, and when we realise that seven out of the ten inscriptions in Britain which yield it were found in Northumberland, we are justified in asserting that the Croucingo of Ravennas must stand, no matter how inconvenient for scholars it may be.

The forms Cair Grauc, the *Castrum* of Crauc, and Craucestre appear to march together. The form *cestre* is rare in Northumberland. I only know of one other besides Craucestre, namely, Cyrencestre-on-the Wall. We have to come south to Cornouia to find a group of towns bearing this designation: cp. Leicester, Worcester, Alcester, Gloucester. It is noteworthy that the Cohort of the Cornouii was stationed in the fourth century at Pons Ælii, or Newcastle-on-Tyne. Moreover, the Fourth

* V. 'N. & Q.' (Sept. 12, 1896), viii Series, x. 216, 325: 'Craucestre—its Locality.'

† V. 'The Four Ancient Books of Wales,' ed. W. F. Skene (1866), Triad 27.

‡ V. his edition of the 'Libri Confraternitatum' in *Monumenta Germaniae Historica* (1884), pp. 548/9.

§ Cp. J. C. Zeuss, 'Grammatica Celtica,' ed. 2 (1868-1871), p. 34: *Ou gallica vix unquam apud scriptores.*

hort of the Lengones was at Seaton, near allsend, and the Second Cohort of the me Gallic tribe was at Chester-le-Street. e Lengones were connected with the Cor- ui through Ceri Hir Lyngwyn, i.e., Tall ri the Lengonian, a third-century ances- r of King Arthur who left his name to rinium in Gloucestershire and to Ceri- um on the Wall. (The Ravennate MSS. ve *cermium*, as I have previously pointed t.*) Ceri indicates an older Corin just as eli indicates Belin.

The full form of Craucestre before the sorption and sibilisation of its c, must ve been Craucescester. That could not an the Crows' Chester, as is supposed. e Old Welch "Cair Greu" exhibits drop- ing of final g. In Brythonic that was a y frequent phenomenon.† We speak of county of Pembroke: the Welchman rs "Sir Benfro." The modern Welch rds, *dri*, *da*, *bro*, *ffa*, *to* and many ers, all had final g in early times. Con- quently if we take "Caer Graut" under sideration, and have due regard to the sible dropping of g and the variability Welch *au* and *eu* (the dialectal represen- on of Old Welch *ou*), we are faced by a sible form Cair Groug, the Castrum of oug, and we are justified in equating that th the dialectal Crouc, Crauc, Crēac. nce Croucingo, Cair Greu, Craucestre, d the Craster of to-day, present the same mon. Craster is undoubtedly situated in, ancient Croucingo. This was the Gou the Alemannic King Crouc, — Latin icus, who also possessed Crococalana, and ose name is preserved in the Mercian and idiswara Crochestons, and in "Crogin- n," the Surrey Croydon.

ALFRED ANSCOMBE.

LITIA COMMISSIONS, CO. CAVAN.

(See *ante*, pp. 353, 391).

THE HONBLE. MR. JUSTICE COOTE'S
REGIMENT OF FOOT.

Comns. dated 30 April, 1708.

Iervyn Pratt, Esq., Lieut.-Coll. and
Captain.

V. 'Y Cymrodor', (1919), vol. xxix, 63, § 16, in my article on 'The Name of lic.' Cp. Zeuss (*u.s.* note 7), p. 141, where 'Abo- g in fine vocum exempla quaedam' are n. Also c.p. Willy Foy's article 'Zur cel- len Lautgeschichte,' in *Archiv für celtische ologie*, Bd. iii (1901), p. 272.

William FzHerbert,* Esq., Major and
Captain.

Charles Townley,* Captain.

Arthur Cecill,* Captain of Grenadiers.

Richard Young,* } Lieuts.
James MacKelland, }

Charles Mortimore,* Captain.

Thomas Cole, Captain.

Edward Cosbye,* Captain.

Robert Johnson, Captain.

Arthur Galbraith, Captain.

John Standford,* Captain.

William Cross, Captain.

(Robert Bredin, Lieut., by Comn. dated
29 April, 1710).

Henry Newburgh,* Captain.

[No other entries of subordinate
Commissions.]

Arthur CECIL, afterwards CECIL HAMIL-
TON, of Castle Hamilton, Killeshandra, was
son of Philip Cecil, of Drumury, Co.
Cavan, by Nicola, sister of Sir Francis
Hamilton, Bart. Arthur Cecil Hamilton,
who succeeded to his uncle's property, was
twice married. No mention is made of his
first wife in Lodge's 'Peerage,' 1754, ii.
200, but by her he had two daughters and
co-heiresses, viz.: — (1) Frances, married
(settlements dated Nov. 2, 1719) Thomas
Fleming, of Belville, Co. Cavan (see 1702
list), and (2) Ann, married Hugh Wil-
loughby, of Carrow, Co. Fermanagh (Reg-
istry of Deeds, Book 48, p. 6 and Book 49,
p. 254, and Chancery Bill, Fleming v.
Gore, Nov. 18, 1763). He married secondly,
Nov. 16, 1720 the only daughter of Thomas
Connor of Dublin, and by her had two
more daughters and co-heiresses:—(3) Mar-
garet, married June 18, 1741, Thomas
George, 1st Viscount Southwell, and (4)
Nichola married, Dublin Marr. Lic., 1750,
the Right Hon. Richard Jackson, of Cole-
raine and Forkill, M.P. for Coleraine (see
above Chancery Bill). Mr Cecil Hamil-
ton died about 1758. Mrs. Willoughby had
died before him. His sister Anne Cecil,
had married 1716, as his first wife, Henry
Edgeworth, of Lissard, Co. Longford, and
died without issue 1731. (Reg of Deeds,
Book 48, p. 6, and Chancery Bill, Edge-
worth v. Edgeworth, July 31, 1755).

Edward COSBY, of Skeas, Co. Cavan, J.P.,
High Sheriff 1701 and 1711 (afterwards

Major, 1718) was second son of William Cosby, of Cosbystown, Co. Fermanagh, and brother of Arnold Cosby (see 1702 list). He had been Cornet in the Regt. formerly under the Hon. Brigadier Wolsley. He married 1st, Jane, daughter of James Hand, by Margery, sister of Sir Robert Cole, and 2nd (Prerog. marr. lic., Aug. 27, 1700), Catherine, sister of Robert Stewart, of Castlerothery, Co. Wicklow, High Sheriff Co. Wicklow 1710, and daughter of George Stewart, of Strabane, by Catherine, sister of the Rev. Hugh Barclay. He died intestate, admon. Feb. 25, 1736/7, having had by his second wife four sons and a daughter, viz.:—(1) Arnold (see 1740 list). (2) Barclay (see 1740 list). (3) Hugh. (4) Rev. William, Rector of Tomregan, diocese of Kilmore, entered T.C.D., Jan. 19, 1726/7, B.A. 1731, M.A. 1734. J.P. Co. Cavan, March 11, 1761, died 1783, will dated Jan. 28, proved same year. (1) Catherine, bapt. at Kilmore, May 8, 1705, married before Feb. 25, 1736/7, Charles Stewart, of Lislin, Co. Armagh, who died, codicil to will dated July 17, 1747, proved Prerog., March 8, 1750. A description of the above Rev. William Cosby and his nephew Thomas (son of his brother Arnold, see 1740 list) appears in a very rare newspaper volume, entitled *The Public Monitor, or New Freeman's Journal*, preserved in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, Dublin. This paper contains a series of articles, called 'A View of Stephen's Green.' Two men, Vantrump and Doderidge, are represented as watching the stream of saunterers on the Green, and one asks the other about various persons. The answers are usually outrageously scurrilous, but occasionally, as in this instance, most complimentary. In the issue for August 10-12 1773, is the following:—

VANTRUMP.

Pray, who are those two gentlemen walking towards us in Blue? I think they have something very soft and mild in their Countenances, I believe they are relations.

DODERIDGE.

Oh, my Friend, two better Men you are not acquainted with; they are without Pride, and have the Love of everyone, both Rich and Poor, that have the Pleasure of their Acquaintance, and are of the greatest Use to the Part of the Country they live in: the low, fat man is the Rev. Wm. C—sbye, of Willstown, near Baillyborough, County Cavan, and the other is his Nephew, Tho. C—sbye, of Curkis, in said County; I could wish some other Gentlemen

were to take Pattern by them, and show as much Compassion to the Poor as they do; I really cannot point out all their good Qualities. I will let their Neighbours rest for the present, in Hopes of Amendment, otherwise I have a Rod in Steep for them. The tall lady is the Wife of Mr. Thomas C—sbye, as good a woman as lives, and is in Fact the Friend and Doctress of the Place she lives in.

William FITZHERBERT, of Shercock, Co. Cavan, J.P., July 4, 1704, High Sheriff 1706.

Arthur GALBRAITH was High Sheriff, Co. Cavan, 1723

Charles MORTIMER, of Lislin, Co. Cavan, High Sheriff 1708, married Dorothea Sanderson, and died, will dated March 18, 1708/9, proved Prerog. April 27, 1710, leaving Richard, William, James, Margaret and Anne. His widow is stated to have married secondly Fenton Cole, son of Sir Michael Cole, of Enniskillen, but she seems to have married Edward Kellett before that, if one may judge by the title of a Chancery Bill, Nov. 24, 1715, William, Margaret and Anne Mortimer, minors, by Richard Mortimer their guardian, v. Edward Kellett, and Dorothy his wife, James Neale, and Ann Cragg.

Henry NEWBURGH, of Rahick, Co. Cavan, High Sheriff 1719, was son of Capt. Thomas Newburgh, of Castlefin, Co. Donegal, and Ballyhaise, Co. Cavan, High Sheriff Co. Cavan 1676, by his second wife Letitia, sister of George Vaughan, and afterwards wife of Robert Saunders and of Colonel William Berry, of Dublin. His will, dated Dec. 9, 1727, was proved Prerog. Aug. 12, 1728. He was half-brother of Colonel Brockhill Newburgh, see later

John STANFORD, of Carn, Belturbet, High Sheriff, Co. Cavan 1734, and Co. Monaghan 1741, J.P., was eldest son of Luke Stanford, of Belturbet, merchant, by Anne, daughter of John Hecclefield of Lurganboy, Co. Fermanagh. He entered T.C.D., Nov. 27, 1701, aged 15, B.A. 1706, and married (Kilmore marr. lic., Nov. 22, 1707) Elmer eldest daughter of Major Daniel French (see 1702 list), by Isabella Bedell his wife, and thus obtained the Bedell property of Carn. He had three sons and two daughters, viz. —(1) John, entered T.C.D., July 8, 1734, aged 15, buried at St. Michael's, Dublin, April 26, 1735. (2) Bedell Howard (see 1756 list). (3) Daniel (see 1740 list). (1) Anne, married Prerog. marr. lic., Dec. 4, 1747, Henry Richardson, M.D., of Belturbet.

son of the Rev. John Richardson, Dean Kilmacduagh, and Rector of Annagh, otherwise Belturbet, and by him (who died 10, 1766) was ancestress of Richardson Summerhill, Co. Fermanagh. (2) Mary, married John Bradshaw, of Lisak, Co. Monaghan, and had issue.

Charles TOWNLEY (Major 1715), High Sheriff 1707, J.P. in 1714, was son of Daniel Townley, High Sheriff 1686, by Dorothy Moygne or Moyne. He entered T.C.D., 13, 1679/80, aged 18, and died 1717, dated Jan. 25, 1716/7 proved in diocese Kilmore, May 14, 1717.

Richard YOUNG, of Drumgoon and Lahard, Killeshandra, was brother of Mrs. John Beatty (see 1702 list), and of Matthew Young of Coolbane, Co. Cavan (whose will, dated Dec. 26, 1696, was proved Prerog. v. 23, 1697), and probably son of James Young, of Coolbane, attainted 1689. Richard Young was buried at Killeshandra, July 14, 1745, having had by his wife, whose name has not been ascertained, four sons and an eldest daughter, viz.:—(1) Francis (see 1715 list). (2) James, of Lahard, born at Belturbet, entered T.C.D., July 10, 1703, aged 17, B.A. 1708, buried Killeshandra Sept. 1, 1775, aged 95, will dated March 26, 1769, not proved the Prerogative Court till Jan. 29, 1798. (3) Mathew, of Lahard (see 1727 list). (4) John, of Drumgoon (see Newburgh's Drans, 1740 list). (1) Catherine, married, elements dated July 22, 1713, Alexander Burke (see Burke's 'Landed Gentry,' vol. 1, p. 100) of Dromavana.

H. B. SWANZY.

(To be continued).

Corrigenda to last article, p. 393, col. 2, line 10: wife of Francis Young of Rockfield (marriage settlements, 1739/40). For "Frances" read "Jane" Kellett. She was buried in St. Mary's Churchyard 17 April, 1779.

ANIMAL FOLK-LORE. — "Nature hath taught all living creatures to be their own physicians. . . . No Indian is so savage that he knows the use of his tobacco contra-yerva. Yea, even the brute creatures are bred with this skill: the dog when he is stomach-sick, can go right to his per grass; the cat to her nep; the goat, to his hemlock; the weasel, to rue; the hart, to his litany: the sick lion can cure himself

with an ape; the monkey with a spider; the bear with an ant-heap; and the stork is said to have taught man the use of the glyster; the toad hath recourse to his plantain leaf; the tortoise to his pennyroyal; and in short there is none but knows his own medicine." — Bishop Hall's 'Select Thoughts,' No. 51, published 1647 (vol. vi. 274, 1808 edition).

G. S. GIBBONS.

Queries.

THE BRITISH NAVY AT MARSALA.—The 'Encyclopædia Britannica' is recognised as so great an authority that it seems to be almost a duty to draw attention to any slips or mis-statements that one may detect. Few will deny that on the whole it well deserves its high reputation for accuracy, and errors cannot easily be discovered. But it is questionable whether the following statement can be justified: s.v. 'Garibaldi,' vol. xi, p. 467 (a):—

Calling at Telamone to embark arms and money he (Garibaldi) reached Marsala on 11th May, and landed under protection of the British vessels "Intrepid" and "Argus."

At the time this belief was prevalent in Italy, but apparently it had no foundation in fact, even though, strange to say, it was to some extent shared by Garibaldi himself. But, as against this, there is the weighty judgment of Mr. G. M. Trevelyan, whose well-known work, 'Garibaldi and the Thousand,' is generally accepted as the most careful and fully documented history of Garibaldi's great adventure that has yet appeared. On the matter in dispute Mr. Trevelyan writes thus:

The British colony in the *baglii* of Marsala, alarmed at finding themselves deprived of their arms by a government politically hostile, amid a population socially untrustworthy, appealed for the protection of their own country. For this reason, and not, as was afterwards averred, out of collusion with Garibaldi, H.M.S. *Intrepid* and *Argus* were detached from the squadron at Palermo at nightfall on May 10, and arrived at Marsala at ten on the following morning, about three hours in advance of the *Piemonte* and *Lombardo*. . . . The British officers anchored their ships well outside the port, the *Argus* two or three miles out, and the *Intrepid* nearer in shore, but still "three quarters of a mile to a mile from the lighthouse at the end of the mole." From these exterior positions they did not move during the exciting events that followed, and con-

sequently offered not the slightest physical impediment to any operations which the Neapolitans wished or could have wished to carry out. ("Garibaldi and the Thousand," pp. 232, 233: ed. 1909).

It would be interesting to know whether any fresh light has been shed on the matter since the publication of Mr. Trevelyan's book.

ALEX. LEEPER.

South Yarra, Melbourne.

SIMSON DESCENDANTS.—With a view to augmenting my Simson genealogical tree, I seek the names of the wives and children (and any other details) of the sons of the following Simsons:—

1. Rev. Richard Symson, minister of Sprouston, born 1583, died 1656. He married, and had with others, a son:

Robert Simson, Collector of Mid-Lothian.

2. Rev. Adam Simson, minister of New Abbey, born 1594, died June, 1642. He married 16 Jan., 1618, Margaret Spens, and had, with others, a son:

John Simson, born 16 Sept., 1629.

3. Rev. James Simson, minister of Airth, 1650. He married Elspeth, dau. of Andrew Home, of Prendergust, and had, with other issue, a son:

Richard Simson, served heir to his grandfather, 11 Aug., 1694.

4. Rev. Gilbert Simson, minister of Kingsbarns, 1678, born about 1648, died 8 May, 1700. He married Jean Durham (who died 26 Feb., 1730), and had issue:

(a) Alexander Simson, writer, Edinburgh, served heir, 1710. (b) Gilbert. (c) William. (d) James.

5. Rev. John Simson, minister of Yetholm, died 2 March, 1723, aged 56. He married 10 June, 1696, Anna Baxter, in the parish of Liberton, and had issue, a son:

Andrew Simson.

6. Rev. James Simpson, minister of Wilton, Jedburgh. Born 1708, died 21 August, 1771. He married 1 April, 1743, Anne Cranstoun, and had a son:

James Simpson, of Teviotbank.

7. Rev. James Simson, minister of Drummelzier, 1683. He married 12 Nov., 1674, Elizabeth Seton, and had two sons:

(a) James Simson, maltman in Glasgow, 1722. (b) John Simson, cordinor in Glasgow, 1722.

8. Rev. Andrew Simson, minister of

Kirkinner, born 1638, died 1712. He married Jane Inglis, and had issue:

(a) Alexander Simson. (b) David Simson. (c) Mathias Simson, Rector of Moorby, and Canon of Lincoln.

9. Rev. Dugdale Simson, minister of Applegarth, 1694, died 23 May, 1704. He married in January, 1698, a daughter of Alex. Hutcheson, one of the ministers of the Canongate. What were the names of his sons?

JAMES SETON-ANDERSON.

SIMSON FAMILY OF BONALEY COLINTON.—Has the pedigree of this family been compiled, and who is the present representative of the family?

I have a note that John Simson was tenant of Bonaley in 1705 and 1906, also a note that David Simson of Bonaley (born 25 Sept., 1826, died 21 July, 1891), of H.M. Bengal Civil Service, married in Edinburgh, Elizabeth — (born 4 Sept., 1838, died 21 April, 1918), and had issue:—Henry Simson (born 28 July, 1869, died 15 August, 1894), Lieut. Durham Light Infantry; and Elizabeth Simson (born 24 January, 1871, died 8 Sept., 1902).

Any information regarding the children and grandchildren of John Simson, of Bonaley, will be esteemed.

JAMES SETON-ANDERSON.

39, Carlisle Road, Hove, Sussex.

HOLMAN FAMILY OF DEVONSHIRE.—I should be glad to know what crest the Holman family of Devon were entitled to bear: Arms were granted to them in June, 1608, which were, vert, a chevron argent, fustee de sang between three pheons or. Their pedigree does not appear in the Visitation of Devon, 1620 (Harleian Society's Publications), but the above Arms are given in Burke's 'General Armory,' without a crest, and the name of Holman does not appear in Fairbairn's 'Crests,' latest edition, 1905.

LEONARD C. PRICE.

THOMAS KING, S.J. (D. 1788).—Fr. T. J. Campbell, S.J., in his 'The Jesuits, 1534-1921,' at p. 772, states, on the authority of Marshall, that "England had the honour of giving a martyr to Corea, the English Jesuit, Thomas King, who died there in 1788, that is fifteen years after the Suppression." He adds that "unfortunately the name 'King' does not appear in Foley's 'Records.'" He does not mention any Marshall among the "Works consulted" by him; but presumably the reference is to

Thomas William Marshall (1818-1877), as to whom see the 'D. N. B.' and whose 3 volumes of 'Christian Missions' were published in London in 1862. There is no mention of Thomas King in the 'Encyclopædia Britannica' or the 'Catholic Encyclopædia.'

Can any correspondent acquainted with the history of Korea throw any light on him?

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

WREN'S HOUSE, BANKSIDE.—There is a tradition that the great architect lodged at Bankside while building St. Paul's. Does the house still exist, or is the exact site of it known.

J. ARDAGH.

RICHARD PARRY, Bishop of St. Asaph. According to the 'D. N. B.' xliii. 382, Parry "married about 1598, Gwen, daughter of John ap Rhys Wyn of Llwyn Yn." Can any correspondent of 'N. & Q.' supply me with the actual date and place of this marriage?

G. F. R. B.

GERARD PEETERS.—A short account of this author, who is said to have flourished 1582-1592, is given in the 'D. N. B.' xlv. 233. But the dates of his birth and death are not given, and there are no particulars of his parentage. Can any correspondent of 'N. & Q.' supply the information?

G. F. R. B.

SNAILS AND CREAM RAISING.—The under-mentioned is an extract from an article by A. M. Y., on 'Curiosities of Angling,' in *The Observer* for 20 Jan., 1924:

We gather a spur of rush—a colony of water snails is engaged in sitting furiously still—which, by the by, reminds me that deep in the country is a belief that snails found in lamp ditches are infallible for converting milk into cream. How this belief crept into Britain is not clear. Perhaps it was from our Anglo-Saxon ancestors, who, in asserting snails had no sex, maintained they held the most flourishing elements of both. It may have been from the Romans, who considered them such luxuries that they bred them as big as an hen's egg. To make the cream rise—please do not think I am any relation to that wily old boone who, under the pretence of "making the cream rise," stole poor Lorna's necklace—you must search the water-side and runnels for snails in the rise of the sun; you must pick the fattest and juicyest, and, crushing them in a linen bag or piece of muslin, squeeze the juice into the milk. If the cream doesn't rise—I guess the temper of the consumer will.

I shall be glad of any information or references in respect to the belief that the juice of crushed snails added to milk will convert same into cream.

R. HEDGER WALLACE.

THE GAP.—In the Cambridge edition of the 'Journal' of George Fox, vol. i. p. 361, we read:

When Margaret Fell went to London Justice Porter vapored yt hee would goe and meete her in ye gappe.

Is there a place known as The Gap? Mrs. Fell was going from Furness in N. Lincs., and Porter, presumably, from Lancaster.

NORMAN PENNEY.

5a, Milburn Road, Bournemouth.

AUTHOR WANTED: 1. Who wrote:

Good gracious, Felicia!
Good gracious, Felicia!
Fie! Fie! Felicia!
If only you had known!
Would you have made such friends of those
Who let you so deep down?
Fie! Fie! Felicia!
But . . . all is well at last.
And everybody knows today
The whole thing's wholly past!
Ah! All is well.

CAREW MILDMAI.

2. I would be grateful to any contributor to 'Notes & Queries' who could tell me the author of the following words, and where they are to be found:

"Peace, eternal Peace."

C. B.

Replies.

THE MUMMERS' PLAY.

(cxlvi. 135, 199).

No one who is interested in the Mummers' Play can afford to neglect the volumes of 'N. & Q.' which contain some versions of it, besides fragments and references to other sources. A complete bibliography of the Mummers' Play would be interesting, but it would not be easy to compile, as fragments of it are to be found in many books of reminiscences, diaries, etc., where they might escape notice. Mr. Tiddy's book, 'The Mummers' Play,' 1923, curiously enough, contains no reference to 'N. & Q.' that I can find, though one of his most valuable versions (the Cornish play, p. 148) had already been contributed to your pages ('N. & Q.' 12 S. i. 390).

There seems to be a general idea that the Mummers' play has long been a thing of the past, which few persons now alive could have been privileged to see. As a matter of fact, it survived down to the time of the War, and is not extinct yet. It was probably performed in a far larger number of places than is generally believed: indeed, it was often unknown to residents in the very villages where it was frequently acted. The Mummers had a large district to travel, and only a limited number of nights at their disposal, and they had no intention of wasting time in visiting houses where they were not sure of generous support. The play has been performed in the district in which I live ever since I can remember; but there are residents here (many of the gentry and most of the cottagers) who not only have never seen the performances, but know nothing about them.

Without doubt Mr. Tiddy's book will be of the greatest value as a collection of material. The more versions of the play that there are in print, the easier will be the task of comparing and collating: and on this account I am emboldened to send you two versions from this district of North Hampshire. One of these is from the parish of Burghclere. Now Mr. Tidy (pp. 185-191) gives two versions of the play which he obtained in Burghclere; and I am inclined to think that he, or his informant, has got the two confused. I may claim to be in a position to give an opinion, as I have lived in Burghclere or the next parish of Highclere since 1869, and have probably seen every performance of the Mummers' play that has been given in this district from that date to the present year. Mr. Tiddy's first version (p. 185), he says, was introduced from Dorsetshire and was first acted at Burghclere in 1908. The second version (p. 189) was "found in a box." The first version, however, is practically identical with that which I have always seen acted, in which the comic Doctor is called *Peter Lamb*. The other version, with *Jack Viney*, has never been acted in this district to my recollection. Therefore I think that that must be the version which was brought from Dorsetshire about 1908, but I feel pretty sure that it has not been performed here.

The Play always varied in some details every year. The actors depended largely upon their memories for the text of the play, and though an actor could generally remember a part which he had ever taken

himself, his recollection of the other parts was often very sketchy. The number of characters, too, varied according to the number of men in the Company. I remember once a character introduced himself:—"Here comes I, Compliments of the Season"—a part which must, I suppose, have been made up for the occasion. And it is evident that two characters have sometimes been run together, probably because at one time there were not enough actors for all the parts. Thus we find *Tall and Smart* saying that he is likewise *Cutting Star*. Similarly I think that the part of *Father Christmas* must have been combined with that of *The Red Morocco King*, or some other Eastern potentate: for it can never have been intended for *Father Christmas* really to be the father of *The Turkish Knight*.

Those who are interested in estimating the value of tradition may find it instructive to collate my Burghclere version with Mr. Tiddy's. Mine was taken down from the dictation of Mr. May, who was one of the very same company in which Mr. Tiddy's informant acted, and the two versions are supposed to be identical.

MUMMERS' PLAY.

[As performed by Burghclere Mummers.]
Taken down from Mr. May, December 7, 1920.

Father Christmas:

Here comes I, old Father Christmas, welcome
or welcome not,
I hope old Father Christmas will never be
forgot.
Christmas comes but once a year
And when it comes it brings good cheer,
Roast beef, plum pudding, strong ale, mince
pie,
Who likes that any better than I?
Now in this room there shall be shown
The most dreadful battle that ever was
known.
Between King George and the Turkish
Knight,
I took my travels abroad all nations for to
fight.
Make room, gentlemen, room I pray
To see this wonderful display.

[Enter King George.]

King George:

Here comes I, King George, a man of courage
bold;
With my broad sword in my hand, I won ten
thousand pounds in gold.
It was I that fought the fiery dragon and
brought it to a slaughter,
And by those noble deeds I won the King of
Egypt's daughter.

[Enter Turkish Knight.]

Turkish Knight:

Hold on, King George, thou talk'st very bold,
Like some other little man, I've been told.
Draw thy sword and fight, or draw thy purse and pay,
For satisfaction I will have from thee before thou goest away.

King George:

Satisfaction! Satisfaction! No satisfaction at all—
I'll battle thee to see who on this ground shall fall.

Turkish Knight:

A battle, a battle to thee I pray
To see who on this ground shall lay.

[Battle ensues. Turkish Knight is wounded.]

Father Christmas:

King George! King George! what hast thou done?
Thou hast killed or wounded my only son.

King George:

Well father, he forced the battle on me.

Father Christmas:

Is there a doctor to be found
Who can cure my son who lies wounded and bleeding on the ground?

[Enter Page.]

Page (or King George if there is no boy):

Yes, father, there is a doctor to be found
Who can cure thy son who lies wounded and bleeding on the ground.

Father Christmas: What's his name?

Page: Peter Lamb.

Father Christmas: Bring him in.

[Enter Doctor.]

Doctor: I'll let you to know my name is not Peter Lamb. I am *Doctor* Lamb.

Father Christmas: Well, doctor; what canst thou do?

Doctor:

I can cure the itch, the stitch, the palsy and the gout,
All the pains within, and all the pains without.

Bring me an old woman four score years and ten:

If she has not a tooth in her head, I'll bring her round young again.

Father Christmas:

Well, if thou canst do all these things,
Thou art a clever doctor.

Doctor: Yes, father; what I say I can do, I can do.

Father Christmas: What is thy fee?

Doctor: A thousand guineas is my fee.

Father Christmas: A long price! but if thou canst do all these things, I am willing to pay. If not, off comes thy head.

Doctor (opens bag): I have a little bottle by my side, which is called the Golden Foster Drops. One drop of this to this man's tongue, and another to the crown of his head, will bring him to life again.

[King George assists Turkish Knight to rise.]

Father Christmas: Well, Doctor, thou hast done thy work well; here is thy fee.

Doctor: Yes, Father: I am not like these Roman doctors: what I say I can do, I do.

[Mr. May could not remember the words of Bold Grenadier, nor Cutting Star, who now enter.]

They fight: neither wins; Father Christmas calls the fight off.]

Father Christmas: Time, gentlemen; you are both too bold to slay.

[They shake hands.]

[Enter Johnny Jack.]

Johnny Jack:

Here comes I, little Johnny Jack,
With my wife and family on my back.
For out of 12 I've got but five—
And all the rest was starved alive.
Roast beef, plum pudding, strong ale, and mince pies,
Who likes that any better than Father Christmas and I?
But who gets less than I?

[Enter girl, laughing and jumping.]

Here comes I that ain't been it,
With my big head and little wit.
My head's so big, my wit's so small,
I brought my fiddle to please you all.
All fine silks and pretty laces—
Now then dancers, take your places.

[They dance.]

Enter P.C. 63:

I am a noble bobby.
My number's sixty-three.
If I don't love my Sarah,
Then you shall plainly see.
I meet her down the area
Each night at half-past nine,
She feeds me up and fusses me
With rabbit pie so fine.

G. E. P. A.

BLOTTING PAPER: A DICKENS QUERY (cxlvi. 399, 422). -- SPERIEND inquired in 'N. & Q.' 1 S. viii. 104:

When did blotting paper first come into use? Carlyle, in his 'Life of Cromwell,' twice repeats that it was not known in those days. Is this not a mistake? I have a piece which I am able to refer to 1670.

J.B. replied, p. 185, that Carlyle was mistaken and that he had seen pieces of

blotting paper among MSS. of the time of Charles I. J. B. adds:

I can however establish its existence at a rather earlier date than 1670. In an "Account of Stationery Supplied to the Receipt of the Exchequer and the Treasury, 1666-1668," occurs several entries of "one quire of blotting paper," and "two quires of blotting," &c.

In Townsend's 'Preparation to Pleading,' London, 1675, occurs the passage:

Let the dusting or sanding of presidents in books be avoided, rather using fine brown paper to prevent blotting.

In 'N. & Q.' 2 S. xii. 454, GRIME enquired:

When did absorbent material now called blotting paper, first come into use?

This remained unanswered.

Fuller (*circ.* 1655) says:

Paper participate in some sort of the characters of the countrymen which make it. The Dutch thick, corpulent and gross, not to say sometimes also *charta bibula*, sucking up the ink with the sponginess thereof.

Harry Quilter, in his 'What's What,' 1902, mentions that some few sheets are said to have been found in old fourteenth century account books, which shows that blotting paper was not unknown even then.

H. PROSSER CHANTER.

Whetstone, Middlesex.

Blotting paper was invented long before 1780. It is mentioned under the year 1465, according to Sir E. Maunde Thompson, in his article on "Paper (Early History)" in the 'Encyclopædia Britannica' (11th ed.), "It was a coarse grey, unsized paper, fragments of which have been found among the leaves of fifteenth century accounts, where it had been left after being used for blotting."

The earliest example of the word which the 'Oxford Dictionary' quotes is from "Horman, *Vulg.*," i.e. from the 'Vulgaria' of William Horman, Vice-Provost of Eton, who died at an advanced age in 1535. The book was published in 1519.

As sand continued in use after the invention of blotting paper, the question remains, Which of these two absorbents would have been more probably used in 1780, under the circumstances described by Dickens?

EDWARD BENSLEY.

John Brinsley, the famous Puritan divine and schoolmaster of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, wrote in his *Ludus Literarius*, "Each to have a blotting paper to keep their books from soyling or marring vnder their hands." The *Ludus* was first published in 1612, a

century and a quarter before the era of 'A Tale of Two Cities.'

OSWALD HUNTER BLAIR.

If MR. LUCAS had consulted the 'N.E.D.' he would have found that "blottyngge papyr" was invented before 1519, was apparently in very general use in 1612, and was in common use in 1755, so that Dickens was not in error in alluding to its use in 1780. The quotations given are from William Horman's 'Vulgaria,' 80b, John Brinsley's *Lud. Lit.* 29, and from Mauduit, in *Philosophical Transactions*, xlix, 207.

HARMATOPEGOS.

PRATT FAMILY (cxlvi. 382).—Dr. Heyleyn's 'Help to English History,' 1773, gives amongst the "Barons of England," p. 414:

5. George III, 1764. Charles Pratt, Lord Chief Justice of the common pleas, was created lord Camden, baron Camden of Camden Place, in the county of Kent; lately Lord Chancellor.

Arms: S. on a Fess between 3 Elephants' Heads erased Ar. as many mullets of the 1st.

In Rendcombe Church, Gloucester, amongst the quarterings of Berkeley on a monument I found: ? a fess? between 3 elephants' heads? Bigland, in his 'Gloucestershire,' gives the arms of some of these, but not that particular quartering. Possibly an oversight.

Another family of Pratt, bearing, Argent on a chevron sable 3 mascles of the field, between 3 pellets on each a martlet—are fairly common among armorial bearings in this part of England.

A. F. SMITH,
Wilts Arch. Society.

WILLIAM PULTENEY, EARL OF BATH (cxlvi. 383, 422).—The following extract from Dr. Heyleyn's 'Help to English History,' 1773, p. 164, may be of interest to G. F. R. B.:

Earls of Bath.—1742. William Pulteney, esq. was created baron of Heydon, in Yorks; viscount Pulteney, of Wrington, in Somerset, and earl of Bath, July the 14th, 16 George II. William his only son, member for Westminster, died at Madrid, Feb. 16, 1763, unmarried; and he died July 7, 1764, S.P. He married Anna-Maria, daughter of John Gumley, esq.

Pulteney, Arg., a Fess dancette, gules, in chief, 3 leopards faces Sab.

Gumley.—Ermine on a bend engrailed gu. between 3 Fleurdelis, az, as many Escallops Or.

This is the only reference to the Pulteney family I can find.

A. F. SMITH,
Wilts Arch. Society.

"BIG BEN" (cxlvi. 397).—According to Timbs's 'Curiosities of London,' the first "Big Ben" was cracked in the sounding at Westminster, before it was attempted to be raised. It was then broken up and recast at Mears Foundry, Whitechapel, raised Nov. 18, 1858, and named "St. Stephen." This substitute also cracked after a time, but was patched up and is still in use.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

See 'Bells of the Church,' a supplement to 'The Church Bells of Devon,' by the Rev. H. T. Ellacombe, Exeter, 1872, pp. 390-3. This gives an account of the casting and cracking of the first bell, named after Sir Benjamin Hall, the head of the Board of Works, and also of the casting and cracking of the second bell, "an attempt being made to call it *S. Stephen*; but the *nomen horrendum* has prevailed."

In my 'Bell Scrap-book' I have several cuttings from newspapers about the two "Big Bens" and their cracks. Unfortunately some have neither the names nor the dates of the papers; others are from the *Illustrated London News*, 1856 [the first bell]; there is also an illustration of the cracked bell, with arms legs and face, with straw on its head and in its hands.

M. E. A. P.

"Big Ben" was so called after Sir Benjamin Hall, Chief Commissioner of Works, 1856.

MURIEL HAMILTON SCOTT.

"SNOB" (13 S. i. 390, 457, 498).—The following amusing incident extracted from "Strother's Journal—Written by a Tradesman of York and Hull, 1784-1785," edited by the Rev. Cæsar Caine (1912) may please readers and, incidentally, show how the word "snob" was used in the East Riding of Yorkshire during the closing years of the eighteenth century.

Tuesday, January 18th (1785).—One Simon Mathers, of Scarborough, had seven shillings owing to him by a translator, and every time Mathers met the snob he was sure to dun him, for the debt had been a long time standing. At length, meeting snob, who was in an ale-house playing at cards, he demanded the seven shillings.

"Seven shillings," said snob, "why I've but two shillings, which I will pay you, and I'll sing you a song for the rest!"

"Well," said Mathers, "If you will sing me a song that will please me, I will forgive you the remaining debt," for Mathers designed not to be pleased until the remaining five shillings were paid to him.

"Now for the song," quoth snob.

I owed Simon Mathers seven shillings,
And I've paid him two of the best!
I'll put my hand in my pocket
And pay Simon Mathers the rest!

"That's the song I want!" said Simon Mathers, in a rapture.

"Gentlemen!" quoth the snob, "ye are all witnesses I have sung a song that pleased him. Now, Mathers, the debt is paid!"

It will be observed that in this narrative "translator" and "snob" are both used to indicate a cobbler.

The manuscript of Strother's Journal forms No. 2479 in the Egerton Collection in the British Museum.
H. ASKEW.

THE CONSTITUENCY (1661-1679) OF EDWARD SEYMOUR, SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS (cxlvi. 394).—In Manning's 'Lives of the Speakers,' 1851, occurs the passage: "Sir Edward Seymour, having been elected one of the Knights of the shire for the County of Wilts, was chosen Speaker of the House of Commons on the 24th of King Charles II, A.D. 1672, upon the retirement of Sir Job Charlton." In the County index of the same work, Seymour's constituency is entered as "Hindon." Dasent's 'The Speakers of the House of Commons,' p. 388, gives "Totnes" as the constituency. In *Returns of Members of Parliament*, l. 522, Sir Edward Seymour, Bart., is given as returned on the 15th April, 1661, for Totnes borough, and again in the next Parliament for the borough, on 14 Feb., 1678, and 27 Aug., 1679. It would appear that Mr. Dasent has succeeded in locating the constituency of the most arrogant Speaker on record.
H. PROSSER CHANTER.

LAMBETH SURNAME (cxlvi. 398).—In H. B. Wheatley's edition of Pepy's 'Diary,' vol. ii. p. 264, under the date of June 23, 1662, we read of Pepy's "meeting with Frank Moore, my Lord Lambeth's man formerly." There is no entry under Lord Lambeth in the index, but ii. 264 is given as a reference under "Lambert (Maj.-Gen. John), called Lord Lambert," and under "Moore (Frank), Lord Lambert's man." The index was not compiled by Mr. Wheatley, but only supervised by him. In the Globe edition, edited by Professor Gregory Smith, p. 134, col. 2, the reading is "my Lord Lambert's man." Is not *Lambeth* in Wheatley's edition an error for *Lambert*?

EDWARD BENSLEY.

MEMORIALS OF CHATTERTON (cxlvi. 396, s.v. 'Memorabilia of the Moment'). — Other memorials in Brixton of Chatterton or his family consist of MSS. of the poet in the Museum, Art Gallery, and Public Library, and a monument and gravestone.

The monument was subscribed for in 1840, and finally placed in the north-east and unconsecrated part of the churchyard, where it still is. From the top of the column, Chatterton looks across at the parish hall now built to his memory on the site of his old school. One of the four panels of this column contains part of the beautiful lines by Coleridge on Chatterton.

The flat gravestone to members of his family is on the south side of the churchyard, within the railings. It has no protection from careless feet.

However, the poet's bones are secure, for no man knows where they rest—whether still in the site of Shoe Lane workhouse graveyard, now covered by Farringdon Avenue; or at Ilford, where the remains of nearly 12,000 bodies were sent when part of St. Andrew's churchyard was demolished for the Holborn Viaduct, which was opened in 1869. A few of the names of the bodies removed are recorded in the books of the Cemetery Superintendent's Office, at Ilford, but needless to say, Chatterton's name is not there.

In memory of
Thomas Chatterton,
school master who died
7th August 1752 aged 39 years.
Also Thomas Newton son in law
of the above who died 29th. Septr.
1785 aged 40 years
Also 2 of his sons and 1 daughter
Also Sarah Chatterton widow
of the above Thos. Chatterton
who died 25th Decr. 1791
aged 60 years.

Also Mary Newton, widow of the
above Thos. Newton who died
3rd February 1804 aged 53 years.
Also Mary Ann Newton spinster
daughter of the above Thomas
and Mary Newton who died 7th
September 1807 aged 24 years.

The original tombstone having
fallen into decay was thus
replaced Anno Domini MDCCCLIII.

Sholto Vere Hare,
William Henry Edwards.
Churchwardens.
George Jones, fecit.

Brixton.

G. W. WRIGHT.

ROBERT NARES, PHILOLOGIST (cxlvi. 383, 419). —According to a pedigree in the possession of the late Vice-Admiral Sir George Strong Nares, K.C.B., F.R.S., Arctic explorer, James Nares, Mus. Doc., 1715-1783, m. 1748, Miss Jane Pease, their son Robert, the philologist, being b. 9 June, 1753 at York. He m. Elizabeth, dau. of the Rev. Samuel Smith, D.D., Headmaster of Westminster. Chester's 'Westminster Abbey Registers' says that this Elizabeth, Robert's third wife, was m. 14 May, 1800, at St. George's, Bloomsbury, and was bur. 21 May, 1853, at Heavitree, Devon; and that Robert Nares, who d. 23 March, 1829, was bur. at St. George's, Bloomsbury.

HENRY CURTIS.

FIELDSON FAMILY (cxlvi. 362).—Samuel Dolphin and Hannah Fieldson, both of Eagle Hall, were married at North Scarle, Lincs., 30 Nov., 1790. Robert Fieldson, of Wadington, married Susanna Eastland, at Carlton-le-Moorland, Lincs., 13 March, 1718.

H. G. HARRISON.

THOMAS LLEWELYN (cxlvi. 399).—A Baptist minister, born about 1720, at Penalltau isaf, in the parish of Gelligaer, Glamorgan-shire. He was brought up as a tailor until he was about 20 years of age, when he entered a collegiate school at Pontypool, Monmouthshire, in order to qualify himself for a Baptist minister, and from where he went to Bristol College. He was presented with the degree of M.A., and afterwards with that of M.D., by the Aberdeen University. In 1776 Llewelyn took a prominent part in the establishment of a Baptist mission for North Wales. He is supposed to have died in August, 1793, and was buried in Bunhill Fields, in the same grave, according to a family tradition, as Isaac Watts. For further particulars see 'D. N. B.'; Rowland's 'Eminent Welshmen,' p. 111; and Roberts's 'Eminent Welshmen,' p. 317.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

WALTER BESANT (cxlvi. 270).—In 1889 Besant published a volume of stories under the title 'To call her mine,' etc. The scene of the story 'To call her mine' is laid in the Dartmoor village of Manaton, disguised under the name of the Exmoor village of Challacombe. There was a second edition in 1891.

M.

LEWIS COLE (cxlvi. 398).—My statement that Sir Robert Coles's father, William Cole, was "a cousin of the Enniskillen family," was derived from a note on Sir Robert on p. 344, of Lord Belmore's 'Parliamentary Memoirs of Fermanagh and Tyrone.' This shows that Thomas Cole married Elizabeth Hargrave, and had a family, two of his sons being Emanuel, father of Sir William, of Enniskillen, ancestor of the Earls of Inniskillen), and William. This William, the eldest son of Thomas, had a son William, who married Elizabeth, dau. of Nathaniel Deards, of London, silkman, and had seven sons, who are duly entered in the great family pedigree at Florence Court. Lord Belmore tells us that Mr. James Edwin Cole, who printed a genealogy of the Cole family in 1867, stated that Robert, the youngest of those seven sons, was the future Sir Robert of Ballymackey.

The fact that Sir Robert, though domiciled in Tipperary, was (with Michael Cole, a colleague), M.P. for Enniskillen in 1861, makes it pretty certain that he was a relative of the ruling family there. Archdall's *Lodge's Peerage of Ireland*, 1789, vol. 1, pp. 37-52, gives a great deal about the early Coles in England.

H. B. SWANZY.

Notes on Books.

The Survey of London. Vol. IX, The Parish of St. Helen, Bishopsgate (Part I). By Minnie Reddan and Alfred W. Clapham, F.S.A. (Batsford for the London County Council. £2 2s. net).

The ninth volume of the *Survey of London* is the first of these publications to deal with a portion of the City itself, and, as Mr. Clapham aims, its position in the series is easily justified. St. Helen's Church, on account of its monuments, if not from its architecture, is easily the first of the ancient churches of the City, while to the interest of being one of the old Parish Foundations of London, it adds that of a rich Benedictine nunnery, where for three hundred years the daughters of the merchant princes took the veil.

The Church of St. Helen, according to Miss Reddan, who is responsible for the historical portion of the work, was probably founded before the Conquest, though of this there is no proof. The first mention of it is in the middle of the twelfth century, when it is found under the jurisdiction of St. Paul's Cathedral.

Early in the following century the Priory was founded here by a London goldsmith, William son of William Goldsmith; and throughout its long history down to the Dissolution, it remained closely associated with the religious life of the City. Nearly all its benefactors were London citizens and merchants, and the convent was most probably recruited mainly from London homes and families. One of the prioresses belonged to the important City family of Basing, while the name of another, Margery of Honeylane, proves her a native of the City.

Among the scanty records of the early life of the Priory, a few events stand out more interesting than the rest. Thus on May 4th, 1285, we read that Edward I went on foot with a company of nobles and bishops to present to the nuns of St. Helen's the Holy Cross called "Neit," apparently a piece of the True Cross which he had found in Wales. And we catch several intimate glimpses of the life of the nuns. They never went outside the nunnery walls except on the election of a prioress, when they were allowed to accompany her to visit their friends for the three days following. They seem, however, to have been inclined to frivolity. A set of inquiries and injunctions for a visitation of St. Helen's in the fourteenth century enjoins upon them the necessity for abstaining from kissing secular persons, a custom to which they had hitherto been too prone, and directs that the prioress is to give up little dogs and to be content with one or two. Ordinances issued by Kentwood, Dean of St. Paul's, after a visitation in the following century, include the forbidding of dancing and revelling in the Priory except at Christmas and other proper times of recreation, and the provision of a door at the nun's quire so that strangers could not look at them. "There was much coming in and going out at unlawful times."

The house was surrendered on November 25, 1538, and the nuns' church together with the rest of the Priory buildings was granted in 1542 to Sir Richard Williams *alias* Cromwell (Williams, as a correspondent reminded us at p. 397 *supra*, was the true family name of the Protector's line). The Leathersellers' Company acquired their property in St. Helen's in 1543 and with it the nuns' quire, and here stands their Hall, another link between St. Helen's and the life of the City. A careful account is given of the architecture of the church, from which it emerges that it was considerably extended westward after the twelfth century, a thirteenth century buttress on the south wall hiding the junction of the new work. All these points as well as a description of the brasses and monuments—the most notable are those of Sir John Crosby and Sir Thomas Gresham, both benefactors of St. Helen's—the church furniture, the glass—there is a good coat of arms of Sir John Crosby among the pre-Dissolution glass—are illustrated in the many handsome plates which are the great feature of these valuable surveys.

A Guide to the Manuscripts preserved in the Public Record Office. By M. S. Giuseppe, F.S.A. Vol. I, Legal Records, &c. (H.M. Stationery Office, 12s. 6d. net).

THIS guide to the public records in the Record Office is largely based on the well-known work of Mr. Scargill-Bird, but is arranged on a different plan. The first volume of that work, published in 1891, was rather a subject-guide than a class-guide, the information being arranged alphabetically under a number of headings. In the third edition, published in 1903, a more scientific grouping was adopted, the records being arranged to some extent under the several Courts or Offices from which they emanated. The present guide, upon which Mr. Giuseppe has been working since 1914, brings the scientific grouping to its logical conclusion by abandoning the subject headings of the earlier guides, and describing the records under their class titles, the need for a subject guide being met by a much fuller index. In many cases, Mr. Scargill-Bird's introductory historical sketches have been retained, as well as many of his descriptions of particular classes of records, with such modifications as are necessary from the different treatment and the advance in research and archive study. This volume (with the second volume which is promised) is thus the last word in the classification of our national records. It will be indispensable to the historian and research student, and will not presumably be superseded.

Elizabethans. By A. H. Bullen. (Chapman and Hall. 10s. 6d. net).

It is sometimes refreshing to pass from modern literary criticism, with its fashion of brilliance and dash, to the work of quieter, older, less self-conscious critics, at whose feet one may sit and learn something. A. H. Bullen, on Elizabethan and Restoration literature, is a master-critic of this latter kind, whom it is well to keep in remembrance. Our most obvious debt to him is for the re-discovery of Thomas Campion; but neither that, nor the broad extent of his useful labours in his chosen field comes chiefly to occupy one's mind as one enjoys the lectures and papers collected here. They are not conspicuously well written—no one will hang in admiration over particular sentences or paragraphs in them; and they contain no epigrams, nor any portraiture in vivid strokes. But they take us into the companionship, so unobtrusive that often one loses sense of it, of a guide above all things competent and safe: competent, in virtue of so much knowledge; safe, not merely in that he judges with balanced judgment, and avoids excessive or eccentric enthusiasms, but, far more, in that his love for poetry is a thing so steady yet so "deeply interfused" that it makes the right atmo-

sphere, the right light by which to see a poet truly. We do not think any one in our day has excelled Bullen in this particular mode of love for poetry—unforced and unemphatic, but genuinely native to his soul, and therefore strong and clear-eyed.

The Preface tells us that he had intended to re-write and enlarge these papers and print them at his Stratford-on-Avon press. We have first the address on Drayton given at Stratford during the Shakespeare Tercentenary Celebration in 1916; then lectures delivered at Oxford in 1889 on Daniel, Chapman, and Dekker; then one on Nicholas Breton, which, however, was left fragmentary by the author and has been pieced together from MS. notes and extracts from an early work now out of print. There follows one, of importance in its day, on Thomas Campion, which remains as it first was written, and still very much worth reading. The following papers, on William Bullen, and on Hakewill and Fulke Greville are slighter, yet pleasant and profitable. 'Shakespeare, the Englishman,' was contributed by special request in 1916 to the April number of *Khaki*, a magazine for the men at the front and prisoners of war.

It is suggested that students may be glad of this volume for purposes of comparison between Bullen's outlook and that of modern critics. Several such comparisons readily suggest themselves: we will here indicate but one, without pretending that it carries the most vital distinction. A typical attitude of the modern critic towards the people he is addressing is challenge, passing frequently into reproach. He is superior; he also sounds his own separate note in the great chorus of brother-critics. These pre-occupations materially affect his handling of his topic. Bullen knows nothing of them. He talks to you about what he knows and likes chiefly for its own sake—with no more intent to humble you, or to dazzle you with display of his own wits than a bank-manager informing you you have rather more to your credit than you supposed.

IN THE PRESS.

Athlone Pursuivant and Mr. T. U. Sadler announce the immediate publication (through Messrs. Williams and Norgate), of "Aluns Dublinenses, 1503-1846" on the lines of Fother's and Venn's Oxford and Cambridge Records.

Caxton's Translation of Ovid's *Metamorphoses*, printed from the manuscript in the Pepysian Library at Cambridge, is promised for Jan 25 by Mr. Basil Blackwell, of Oxford.

"The Road," by Mr. Hilaire Belloc, will be published this week by Fisher Unwin. As historical account of roads as instruments of progress, from the author of "The Path to Rome," should be good reading.

JUL 1 1924

NOTES AND QUERIES

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The Times Literary Supplement writes:—

It is no small tribute to the high merit of the late Mr. K. J. Freeman's work that, in spite of the limitations which its original purpose as a thesis for a Trinity Fellowship imposed on its form and the misfortune of Mr. Freeman's early death before he had had time to prepare the thesis for publication, his "Schools of Hellas" should now have passed into its third edition and should still retain all its freshness and charm. In matter and style, with its happy vase illustrations, it is an attractive book. For all who aspire to classical scholarship—and to many who have already gone far in that branch of learning—it offers much useful and practical information on the various stages of Greek education—its systems, and their merits and blemishes—which they will not find in so full and palatable a form elsewhere; for Mr. Freeman's book remains the best, as in 1907 it was the first, on the subject in the English language. But Mr. Freeman had a wider interest than things Greek alone. In particular, his enthusiasm for the higher ideals of education prompted him to pause repeatedly and to point, by apt illustrations and contrasts, the moral for modern times, in a way which has appealed beyond the inner circle of classical scholars to a wider public of those who appreciate the legacy of classical Greece; and, as the success of such a book as this shows, their number is by no means small.

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THE LIBRARY:—Records of the Borough of Leicester Being a Series of Extracts from the Archives of the Corporation of Leicester, 1603-1688—Alumni Dublinenses: 1593-1846. A Register of the Students, Graduates, Professors and Provosts of Trinity College, Dublin.

FOR SALE.

OFFERS are invited for the following issues of 'THE STUDIO,' the majority of which are out of print:—May, June, 1899; July to December, 1900; January to December, 1901; January to September, 1902; December, 1905; November, December, 1906; January to December, 1907; January to July, 1908; January, February, 1909. Box 287, 'Notes and Queries,' 20, High Street, High Wycombe, Bucks.

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NOTES AND QUERIES is published every Friday, at 20, High Street, High Wycombe, Bucks. Subscriptions (£1 13s. 4d. a year, or \$8 U.S.A., including postage and two half-yearly indexes) should be sent to the Publisher. The London Office is at 22, Essex Street, W.C.2 (Telephone: Central 396), where the current issue is on sale. Orders for back numbers, indexes and bound volumes should be sent either to London or to Wycombe: letters for the Editor to the London Office. Bankers: Child's, 1, Fleet Street London, E.C.4.

Memorabilia.

MR. QUARITCH has just made what is clearly the most important "find" in English literature since the late Bertram Dobell discovered Traherne. In the year 1600 John Weever, known to most of our readers by his 'Ancient Funeral Monuments,' published a small volume of verse entitled 'Faunus and Melliflora.' Not only did all the copies of this disappear, but the very fact of its existence was unknown until Mr. Quaritch found a copy in a volume of contemporary tracts. Two other volumes of Weever's verse are known, both extremely rare, but this seems to be unrecorded. In addition to the classical poem which forms the title, it contains translations from Horace, Persius and Juvenal. The present owner offers it for £2,500, and one hopes that whoever buys it will produce an edition to meet the student's purse.

THE gold collar presented by Henry VII to his Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in 1485, and offered for sale by Mr. Hurcomb, as we mentioned last week, was fortunately "bought in" at the auction. The fact renews the hope that this historic relic may be acquired either by the Inns of Court or by some other patriotic society on behalf of the nation. The history and meaning of the linked esses in the collar has been discussed in several letters to *The Times* since we mentioned it last week. Can

any reader say whether S.S. stands for Sanctus Spiritus or Scientia Sapientia?

THE Report of the Committee on Irish Manuscripts has been unanimously adopted by the Free State Senate. The effect of this decision will be that the Royal Irish Academy will be endowed with £5,000 a year to edit, catalogue and publish ancient Irish manuscripts, and to survey national antiquities. This is excellent news; for, although much was lost in the recent disorders, much remains to be collated and classified. The Ireland of romance and tradition, *insula docta sanctorum*, has long been a noble, if vague, inspiration to her sons and daughters. Any contribution towards a scholarly appreciation of the past cannot fail to inspire that statesmanship which she will sorely need during the adventurous voyage so lately undertaken.

ISAAC WALTON'S 'Compleat Angler,' a fine copy of the first edition of 1653, was bought for £925 at Messrs. Puttick and Simpson's sale last week. The specimen came from the Wilson-Brown collection of early books on angling. A paragraph in this week's *Sunday Pictorial* (possibly by Mr. Lovat Fraser, the "star writer" of that journal and formerly editor of *The Times of India*) records the purchase of another copy in an Indian bazaar for fourpence.

"KEATS AT OXFORD" was the interesting and appropriate subject of an address last week by Sir Herbert Warren, President of Magdalen, to the Oxford Branch of the English Association. That Keats spent five or six weeks at Oxford in 1817 with his friend Benjamin Bailey is fairly well known; but Dr. Warren was able to throw some new light on the details of his life there. Bailey, who afterwards became Archdeacon of Ceylon, left on record an interesting account of his famous visitor, including a meeting with Jeremy Taylor and an expedition to Stratford-on-Avon. The publication of the President's address should make a useful addition to our knowledge of Keats's life.

PROFESSOR Mawer and Professor Stenton write from the University of Liverpool:—

We are now engaged in collecting material for the Buckinghamshire volume of the Survey of English Place-names, and in doing so are

making extensive use of early unpublished material at the Public Record Office and elsewhere. In order to make our collection as complete as possible, we are anxious to hear of any early unpublished charters, deeds, and the like which may be in private hands and therefore unknown to us. We should be very grateful to anyone owning documents of this kind who would be so good as to make them accessible to us. This could be done, either by depositing the documents in the University of Liverpool or at University College, Reading, or at the Public Record Office, under appropriate conditions as to safety, or by sending us transcripts, if such have already been made. Material of later date than 1400 would probably not provide evidence of sufficient value to justify the expenditure of time upon the originals themselves, and in any case it would be well in the first instance to send a brief statement as to the nature of the documents which might be placed at our disposal. This should be sent to Professor Mawer, the University, Liverpool. The value of such material may be aptly illustrated by the fact that a charter of date c. 1300, now in private hands, recently yielded forms for two place-names otherwise unknown in any mediaeval document.

UNDER the ægis of the London University School of Librarianship, a summer vacation school for librarians and others will be held in Brussels in the second half of July. Lectures will be given on recent English and French literature, archives, bibliography, etc., and visits will be arranged to libraries and galleries in Belgium. Dr. W. W. Seton, University College, London, will send particulars to any reader of *Notes and Queries*.

MR. J. A. LOVAT-FRASER writes from The Temple, London, E.C.4:—

May I express the regret with which I read of the dispersal of the papers of Henry Dundas, first Viscount Melville. Some of us have been looking for the publication of these papers for years. Many years ago Mr. Oman said, in the preface to a history of the Dundas family, that it was intended to give them to the world. More recently, Mr. Fortescue, in his "Statesmen of the Great War," said that the publication of these papers would complete our knowledge of the period. But the papers have never been published. The only separate work of Dundas that has appeared is a monograph, written by myself, published by the Cambridge University Press, and now out of print. And now the Melville papers have been sold to different purchasers and scattered. Is it too late even now to hope that an authoritative biography of Dundas, based on his own papers, will be published?

MOST of our readers either possess, or desire to possess, the 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' and the latter may be glad to

know that this great work of reference can now be obtained in a cheaper and more convenient form. The new issue is a reprint of the Cambridge edition, without abridgment, but in sixteen volumes, instead of thirty-two. Particulars can be obtained from the publisher, 125, High Holborn, London, W.C.1.

MISS GURNEY SALTER writes:—

I was recently studying the famous Alard Tombs in Winchelsea Church, and was struck by the two heads among the foliage in the canopies; one, an oval woman's face, with oak branches and acorns springing from her mouth, and encircling it; the other, a grinning round face, with an animal's ear on one temple (the other obviously broken off), and foliage of an acanthus or seaweed-like nature springing from the ear. They irresistibly suggest a Dryad and a Faun, and I shall be glad if your readers can throw any light on them, or give other examples of such a *motif* in English sculpture of the decorated period.

In the *Album* of the thirteenth-century architect, Villard de Honnecourt (ed. J. B. A. Lassus), Plates IX. and XLII. show examples of what he calls "têtes de feuilles." The former is of two male heads, whose hair, eyebrows and beard are transformed into conventionalized fig leaves which frame them; the latter is a vine-leaf with human eyes, nose and mouth; in neither is the human outline of the face preserved, as at Winchelsea. Lassus remarks that such heads were "fort en usage au XIII^e siècle" and that their origin "pourrait être toute païenne sans que l'on s'en doutât" (p. 75).

The animal's ear at Winchelsea might, of course, be merely a grotesque, and not point to any classical origin, but the female head has nothing grotesque about it. The excellent little *Story of Winchelsea Church*, on sale locally, does not mention these heads, but suggests that foreign stonemasons, employed at the time on Westminster Abbey, may have been called in to embellish the Church of Edward I.'s "new town;" if so, may they not have domiciled here these pagan and alien wild things?

LAVENDON GRANGE, near Olney (Copper's Olney) is for sale. On the site of the present house, about the year 1178, John de Biden founded an Abbey for the Order of White Canons. The Grange was built about 1585 with the stones of the abbey, and in 1626 enlarged or rebuilt by Robert Eccleston. The Newtons, of Northamptonshire, the earlier owners, bought it back later, and Sir Isaac Newton is said to have been a frequent visitor. Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley's forthcoming auction will include the Lordship of Lavendon, and the site of Lavendon Abbey.

Literary and Historical Notes.

EDMUND SPENSER.

SOME NEW DISCOVERIES AND THE CORRECTION OF SOME OLD ERRORS.

A publication last year by the University of Chicago Press of Dr. F. I. Carpenter's 'A Reference Guide to Edmund Spenser' was a notable event for students of the life and works of the great Elizabethan poet because, being the fruit of great erudition and the most painstaking research, it brings together on the covers of one book reliable indications of the whereabouts of all the materials that can be found for an accurate knowledge of Spenser.

The sum total of our knowledge of the life of Spenser has much increased since Sir William Betham in *The Gentleman's Magazine* of August, 1842, hazarded a wild guess that the poet's wife was the daughter of a peasant of obscure name. The honour of the discovery of this name rests with the late Rev. Dr. Carpenter, who established very clearly that the wife was Elizabeth Boyle, kinswoman of Richard Boyle, the "Great Earl" of Cork. We find the 'Encyclopædia Britannica' mentioning this discovery somewhat grudgingly: "He had married in the interval a woman whose Christian name was Elizabeth—Grosart says Elizabeth Boyle." The Dictionary of National Biography, however, accepts Grosart's deductions as to the name, but adds, on the unwarranted assumption of Grosart, that "she was probably the daughter of one James Boyle." John Duncombe's 'Collection towards the History and Antiquities of the County of Hereford,' 2 vols., 1804, pp. 378-380, we find of the Boyles of Hereford, ancestors of the Great Earl of Cork. Duncombe states that James Boyle of Hereford had a daughter, Elizabeth (3rd daughter), who was the wife of Richard Barrow, and Thomas Boyle, brother of the said Richard, had also a daughter Elizabeth, but does not state to whom the latter Elizabeth was married, if she married. Grosart has concluded that one of these Eliza-

beths must have been Spenser's wife, but he did not take the trouble to assign to the poet the particular Elizabeth against whom no impediment can be alleged. Such are the rash ways of some genealogists! Investigation has now, however, reached a stage whence it is possible to be dogmatic upon points of this kind which ought henceforward to be regarded as settled.

Prescinding from Dr. Grosart's deductions, the simplest and most direct evidence as to the name of Spenser's wife was, till recently, to be found in (1) a Chancery lawsuit the documents of which were preserved in the Public Record Office, Dublin, and of which the present writer fortunately possesses a carefully made abstract *Perregreene Spencer v. Frances Marshall*, 9 July, 1622.

Perregreene (Peregrine), the poet's younger son, avers in his statement of the case that his mother Elizabeth was, in August, 1600, the wife of Roger Seckerstone. He even gives us the date of his mother's death, 23 August, 1622, and it would be a curious puzzle as to how a statement bearing date 9 July, 1622, could have referred to an event which took place in the following August, were it not that the document bore this endorsement:

This Bill with the answer thereunto filed were both delivered by James Browne unto me the 14th daie of Januarie, 1622 (i.e., 1623). He gave unto me 12d. for the filing of them and wanted me to enter the Bill in my Lo. Chancellor's name the 9th Julie, 1622, because it concerned the Ld. Chancellor.

(2) In 'The Corporate Records of Youghal,' edited by the late Dr. Richard Caulfield, F.S.A., is an entry, under date 3 May, 1606, of an Indenture between Sir Richard Boyle of Youghal and Elizabeth Boyle als Seckerstone of Kilcoran, widow; and (3) in 'Lismore Papers,' 3 March, 1612, Sir Richard Boyle records the marriage "in my study in Yoghall," of Captain Robert Tynt and "my kinswoman Mrs. Elizabeth Boyle als Seckerstone." The chain of evidence is complete therefore.

Dr. Carpenter (p. 31 of his book) did not fail to notice in the 'Calendar of Proceedings in Chancery in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth' the record of a suit: "Edmund Spencer and others v. Thomas, Emily, and John Matthew," and his query about it is: "Is this the poet?"

He has apparently not pursued the lawsuit beyond the very misleading entry in

the Calendar. This Chancery lawsuit is of great importance. The plaintiffs were Edmond Spenser, his wife Elizabeth, and George Boyle and Alexander Boyle, her brothers; and the defendants were two men named, respectively, Thomas Emyly (Emely, Emylie, etc.) and John Mathewe, not two men and one woman all named Matthew. And here is the story of the lawsuit. One Steven (Stephen) Boyle of Bradden, Northamptonshire, died in 1582, leaving his wife, Joan, and four children (see his nuncupative will, proved 8 Oct., 1582, P.C.C. Tirwhite, 37). Some £250 was to be the portion of each child at marriage or at full age. One of the witnesses to the will was John Mathewe. Joan Boyle, widow, married again, her second husband being Ferdinando Freckleton (ffreckleton), and in 1583 or 1584 Freckleton and his wife lent £100 of the Boyle children's legacy to Edward Lucey of Kingston, Warwickshire, whose surety was Valentine Knightley, "Esquier," these two entering into a penal bond of £200 for the repayment of the said £100 to Thomas Emyly and John Mathewe, named as trustees by Freckleton and his wife. Law proceedings regarding this loan, previously taken at the Northampton Assizes, had been defeated on a technicality, and up to the 20th November, 1596, when the suit was entered in the Court of Chancery, the £100 and the interest accruing had not been paid. The statement of claim sets out that "at the time of delivery of the said money and making of the bond Elizabeth, George, and Alexander, Boyle, and long after, were within age." From the fact that the fourth child is not named in the lawsuit we may infer that it had died.

But were the plaintiffs in this case the poet Spenser, his wife, and his brothers-in-law? There can be no doubt on the point, except that one of the difficulties to be encountered in a study of the poet's life is the fact that some four Edmund Spensers lived in Queen Elizabeth's reign. It would however, be wildly improbable to suppose that two of these, each married to an Elizabeth Boyle, were exact contemporaries. One other piece of evidence, to be quoted presently, renders the supposition just mentioned infinitely improbable. In 'Lismore Papers,' under the year 1620, is quoted a letter (the original of which is now either at Hardwicke or at Chatsworth) from Lady

Elizabeth Tynte (Spenser's wife) to Richard Boyle:

My Honerabell g () lett me intr () shipe to except of five li du () my brother's Rente and hereafter I hope he will not be so backward, so with many thanks for him to your Lor'ship I take my humbell Leave and rest.

Your Honneres Poore Kineswoman,
Eliza : Tinte.

Ballycrenan this furst of April 16 ().

This letter bears the following endorsement by Boyle:—

Pris Apriles 1620, ffrom my cozen Tynt to accept v li due for use money this Easter in dischargd of her brother Alexander's Michas Rent of Brydage.

It is beyond the bounds of all probability that not only should two contemporaneous Edmund Spensers have each been married to an Elizabeth Boyle, but that each Elizabeth should also have a brother named Alexander.

Here, then, are some new facts regarding Spenser's wife. She was the daughter of Stephen Boyle of Bradden, near Towcester, Northamptonshire, who died in 1582, requesting in his will to be buried at Braden Church. Her mother's name was Joan —, and Joan Boyle married secondly Ferdinando Freckleton, whilst her four children by Stephen Boyle were still very young—in the lawsuit they state they were not of age till "about the 35th of Elizabeth," i.e., in 1593 or 1594. Moreover it is possible that the daughter Elizabeth became entitled to her legacy under the terms of her father's will by the mere fact of her marriage to Spenser on 11 June, 1594, and that she may have been no more than 18 years of age at the time, a supposition borne out by the facts that, marrying Captain (afterwards Sir) Robert Tynte, in 1612/13, she bore him seven children, according to Burke, and that she died in 1622. Elizabeth's brother, Alexander, migrated to Ireland where he held land under his very successful and famous kinsman, Richard Boyle, the "Great Earl," and Elizabeth accompanied him thither, both probably residing, before her marriage, at Kilcoran, a house situated by the sea one mile south of the town of Youghal, in Co. Cork. In spite of Lodge's statement, adopted by Dr. Grosart ('Lismore Papers,' 1st series, ii. 411), that Sir George Boyle (who was knighted in 1624 in Ireland by Viscount Falkland — Shaw's

'Book of Knights') was the fourth son of Michael Boyle, merchant of London, one is tempted to think that this George must have been Elizabeth's other brother, that he migrated to Ireland also and engaged in iron smelting on the Earl's estate (see Dorothea Townsend's 'Life of the Great Earl of Cork.' This George married Una (Bourke?), whose second husband was Richard Fisher, Attorney of Munster. Fisher's will was proved in June, 1661, by "Dame Ana Boyle, als Fisher" (abstract in writer's possession taken from the original will then in P.R.O., Dublin).

Thomas Emylie, one of the defendants above-mentioned, in his answer to the bill of complaint, 20 Feb., 1596/7, mentions George Boyle as then lodging in Smithfield. John Mattheue, the other defendant, made his answer on 18 Jan., 1596/7, at Cannons Ashby, Northamptonshire, before Edward Cope and Erasmus Dryden. Surely the latter is identical with Sir Erasmus Dryden, whose residence was at Cannons Ashby, the grandfather of John Dryden. Aubrey says Spenser was acquainted with Sir Erasmus Dryden. And the lawsuit is also reminiscent of Shakespeare by its mention of a Lucey of Warwickshire.

Edmund Spenser had three children, no more, viz., Sylvanus, Peregrine, and Catherine. The story that a child of his was lost in the burning of Kilcolman Castle, Co. Cork, by the Irish rebels of 1598, is mere gossip. His biographers, however, relying on Betham's most erroneous and haphazard pedigree mentioned above, ascribe to him a third son named Lawrence. Lawrence Spenser was a yeoman farmer of Kilpatrick, near Bandon, Co. Cork. He was despoiled in the Rebellion of 1641. His deposition, dated 23 Sept., 1642, as to the extent of his losses at the hands of the rebels, may be seen in Trinity College, Dublin. He could not write his name. His nuncupative will, made in the year 1653, shows that he had no sons, but he had three daughters whose married names were Bathurst, Jones and Merton. Besides these names several others occur in the will, but not one of all the names ever crops up in connexion with any known member of the poet's family or descendants.

We know that Edmund Spenser's mother was named Elizabeth, and we now know that his wife's mother was named Joan.

Yet his only daughter was named Catherine, very probably after Catherine Fenton, the wife of the "Great Earl."

Catherine Spenser became the first wife of William Wiseman, Escheator of Co. Cork, and M.P. for the borough of Bandonbridge, his fellow member being Sir George Wentworth, Stafford's brother. The sole, but sufficient, evidence for the name of the poet's daughter is to be found in "Funeral Entries" at the Office of Arms, Dublin Castle, the attestation, 21 June, 1636, being by her first cousin, Sir Robert Travers.

W. H. WELPLY.

Ulster Club, Belfast.

MATEO DE OVIEDO, ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN.

WHEN it had been determined to send James FitzMaurice FitzGerald and Dr. Nicolas Sander on the fantastic expedition to Ireland, which was doomed to failure from its outstart, Filippo Sega, the Papal Nuncio at Madrid, recently appointed to the Bishopric of Piacenza, wrote a letter to Cardinal Ptolommeo Gallio, the Secretary of State, 15 Dec., 1578, recounting the money he had advanced to them, and the personal gifts he had made them, and in the course of it he says, "I am sending with them four priests of these barefooted friars of the Order of St. Francis." At the head of these Franciscan Observants was Fray Mateo de Oviedo, who had been Guardian of the Friary at Toro, and Commissary of his Order. They went with Sander to Lisbon that same month, but appear to have joined FitzMaurice at Bilbao before 18 March, 1579. FitzMaurice's small party seem to have set sail for Ireland from Ferrol on 20 June, though one account gives 17 June as the date. Anyhow contemporary evidence shows that when FitzMaurice sailed from Ferrol it was with two vessels of sixty tons and two barques. His own vessel, the San Francisco, was one of the larger ones, and had been bought at Bilbao. The other three, though described in one report as Spanish shallops belonging to the port of San Vicente de la Barquera, which lies 28 miles west of Santander, probably belonged to the Breton privateer Captain (? le Marquis) de la Roche. The exact number of the sailors engaged to navigate these ves-

sels it is impossible to ascertain, but they would seem to have numbered only 25. Apart from the crews the party seems to have consisted of the following persons:—Fitz Maurice and his wife and daughter; Donough Oge (Donatus) O'Gallagher, Bishop of Killala; Fray Mateo and one other Spanish Franciscan; Lawrence More, Fitz Maurice's chaplain; two Irish Franciscans, Shane O'Farrell of Askeaton, and James O'Hea of Youghal; Dr. Sander; Dr. Allen (as to whom see 11 S. x. 109, 297, 300; xii. 74, 362); and finally forty armed men under Captain Alessandro Bertone of Faenza, a soldier specially nominated to the post by Bishop Segá. If we add to these the names of two pilots, William Roche, formerly Keeper of the Ordnance at Castlemaine, and James Den of Galway, and admit the probability of Henry Ryan, a kinsman of Fitz Maurice's wife, being also on board in some capacity, we can account for the whole expedition, of which Prof. Pollard ('Pol. Hist. of England, 1547-1603,' at p. 430) has written: — "Fitzmaurice, who was appointed captain-general by the pope, was allowed to collect a motley force in Ferrol, while Nicholas Sanders as papal legate sought to fan the flame of crusading zeal."

Fitz Maurice and Sander and Fray Mateo landed in Ireland on the evening of 17 July. Fray Mateo, whom Segá describes as "a well-read man of good judgment in affairs," arrived at Madrid, 23 August that same year, with letters from Sander and Fitz Maurice: so that his stay in Ireland on this occasion must have been very short. He was there again in 1580, leaving Santander on 27 or 28 August, in the large Biscayan ship of 400 tons, which bore also Sebastiano di San Joseppi, the Colonel of the utterly inadequate relief forces. They arrived at Smerwick Harbour on 12 or 13 September. On October 19 or 20 Fray Mateo again left Ireland with numerous letters from the rebel leaders. He sailed on an Ambleteuse vessel captured from the French on the outward voyage. He reached Santander 8 November.

Hitherto Fray Mateo's knowledge of Ireland and the Irish must have been very slight. Nevertheless, on 5 May, 1600, he was provided to the see of Dublin by Clement VIII, and on 21 May he was granted the pallium.

That being so, it is odd to read, in the

late M. A. S. Hume's 'Treason and Plot' (London, 1901), at pp. 399-400:—

There sailed into the Bay of Donegal in April, 1600, a ship carrying some presents of money and munitions and a Spanish friar Mateo de Oviedo, whom the Pope had appointed Archbishop of Dublin, and with him came an experienced soldier, Captain de la Cerda, to inspect and report to the King upon the military position of [the Earl of] Tyrone. The new Bishop was delighted with his foreign flock. Writing to his King from Donegal (April 24) he assured him that he had in Ireland "the bravest and most faithful vassals that any King could have, such indeed that if they were not devoted to Spain it would be necessary to obtain their adhesion by all possible means."

But it would seem that the Archbishop on this occasion never got any nearer his Dublin flock than Donegal, from which place he returned to Spain in January, 1601.

On 1 Oct., 1601, he returned to Ireland with 3,000 soldiers under Don Juan del Aguila, landing this time at Kinsale. He appears to have left Kinsale with the defeated Aguila 8 March, 1602. On this occasion, too, he was never near Dublin. He died in 1609.

JOHN B. WAINRIGHT.

THE GARDINER-COATES COLLECTION OF LONDON ICONOGRAPHY.

SO many readers are interested that it is desirable to place on record in these pages the result of the dispersal of this remarkable collection of London prints and drawings. Some years ago (1910-12) I contributed a note when Mr. John E. Gardiner, having deceased, after bequeathing his collection to his son. It, as a collection, was ultimately bought for a mere speculation by the proprietor of a popular art magazine, and after being offered in several directions, was finally purchased by the late Major Sir Edward Coates, M.P. (*vide The Hampstead and Highgate Express*, 29 October, 1910, and the subsequent letter from the late T. J. Barratt), who merged it with his own remarkable collection at Ewell.

Attempts at cataloguing were made in subsequent years by several fully qualified gentlemen, but their MSS. or cards have not been offered for sale. When finally, on the death of the late Major Sir Edward Coates, M.P., the whole collection was entrusted to Messrs Sotheby for sale. They

into three sales of 2,633 lots, and first sale used or reprinted the catalogue prepared in 1910 by Mr. Cranbourne Street, and when the sale the Gardiner Collection was held. This first portion comprised the Eastern Environs and North London, Lots 13 to 18 inclusive, was purchased by the Hampstead Borough

Paddington and districts to the the Marylebone and Euston Roads; to the North of Oxford Street and Sadler's Wells, Clerkenwell, Hackney, The Charter-House, Smithfield, St. Andrew's Fair, etc.; Aldersgate, London and the vicinity; Bishopsgate, Finsbury, Whitechapel, Mile End, Riverside Parishes to the the Tower, etc.; Bayswater, Oxford Circus and the Districts to the the South; Christ's Hospital, New-Old Bailey, and St. Martin's-le-

and portion comprised The Westons, Kensington, Hyde Park and the Haymarket, Soho, Leicester, Covent Garden, Drury Lane, etc.; Long Acre, Drury Lane, Lincoln, St. James', Pall Mall, Haymarket; Whitehall Palace, Charing Cross Strand, Somerset House, etc.; the Temple, Fleet River and Aldgate Hill, The Mansion House, etc.

and portion comprised Westminster; the Strand, Chancery Lane, The Guildhall, the Royal Exchange, Leadenhall, Lombard Street, Fenchurch Street, and other districts to the Tower; Aldgate, Duke's Place, the Petticoat Lane, Thames Street, the Customs House, etc.; Tower of London; Jacobites; The Tower; The London and its Bridges; South of the River; the Bankside, Southwark, etc.; Panoramic Bird's-eye View of London; London Cries, Beggars, Eccentric Characters; Historical Events, Satirical Portraits, etc., mostly connected with the History of London.

Several sales occurred:--

Feb. 26th to 30th, 1923, inclusive: 1543--702.

Nov. 12 to 16, 1923, inclusive: 1543--1542.

3rd Sale, May 1 and 2, also May 5 to 8, 1924, inclusive: Lots 1543--2633.

The example set by the Hampstead Borough Council was followed by the Royal Exchange Assurance Coy. and the Bermondsey Borough Council, and some others, but not all the Boroughs represented, followed this example, and purchased at this unique dispersal.

The three catalogues are now of great interest, but to indicate the prices realised would be useless when so many interests were represented and so large an area covered, but as a general rule anything in the nature of a picture, either aquatint, coloured lithograph, or original drawing, realised relatively high prices with a view to their subsequent re-sale to wealthy Americans. This esteem was irrespective of their interest.

The Library of the late John E. Gardner was offered in October, 1912, by Mr. Francis Edwards, of Marylebone.

ALECK ABRAHAM.

LUZ = SACRUM.—In J. W. Warton's 'Southey's Commonplace Book, First Series' (2nd edn., 1850), at p. 325, is an extract from "John Gregorie, p. 125," concerning a strange tradition of the Jews "of the Luz, an immortal little bone in the bottom of the *Spina Dorsi*." I presume that the reference is to John Gregory (1607-1646), as to whom see the 'D. N. B.'

In De Maizeaux's 'Bayle's Dictionary' (1734), vol. i, pp. 649, 650, is a long note on "What the Jews report of a little bone called *Luz*, which they say is in the Back of Man." In this note there is a long extract from Menasses Ben-Israel, *De Resurrectione*, l. 2, c. 15. Manasseh ben Joseph ben Israel was a Dutch-Portuguese Rabbi who lived from 1604 to 1657.

In Butler's 'Hudibras,' Pt. III, canto ii, ll. 1615 *sqq.*, we find:

The learned Rabbins of the Jews
Write there's a bone, which they call *Luez*,
I' th' rump of man, of such a virtue,
No force in Nature can do hurt to;
And therefore, at the last great day,
All th' other members shall, they say,
Spring out of this, as from a seed,
All sorts of vegetals proceed:
From whence the learned sons of Art
Os sacrum justly style that part.

Dr. Brewer's 'Dict. of Phrase and Fable' gives a quotation about the Luz from Lightfoot, i.e., doubtless John Lightfoot (1602-1675), as to whom see the 'D. N. B.' It does not, however, say from which of his works it is taken.

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

ETNA TIME.—In 'Cook's Continental Time-Table' of March, 1924, p. 159, i.e., at the beginning of the Italian time-table, it is announced that "Trains run in Italy by 'Etna' time, which is one hour fast of Greenwich (West European) time, and the same as Mid-European time, which applies in Switzerland, Germany and Austria."

In the issue of March, 1923, it is announced that "Trains run in Italy by Mid-European time."

It would appear that "Etna" for "Mid-European" is a recent invention. In both the books, p. xiv, where is a Comparative Time Table, Italy appears with Switzerland, Denmark, Germany, etc., as running its trains on Mid-European time.

Presumably it occurred to Signor Mussolini or one of his colleagues that an Italian name for Italian time would be better than the general name of Mid-European; and as it was found that the 15th degree of East Latitude passes through Mount Etna, the volcano's name was adopted. This 15th degree east of the Greenwich Meridian is the basis of Mid-European time, though, of course, that time extends far to the west and far to the east of the 15th degree.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

LORD BYRON: WILLIAM HONE.—The centenary of the first named has already been sufficiently noticed in these pages and the matter is only again brought to notice because W. Hone sought publicity in connection with the earlier publication of his poems. Hone, then (1816) in business at 53, Fleet Street, published in shilling pamphlet form "a complete and correct edition of the whole of Lord Byron's New Poems." This pamphlet was frequently re-issued with additions until the 18th edition issued in the same year, provided 9 poems, and the twentieth edition the same number. Hone published other pamphlets of Byron's verse, or relating to him, but the pamphlet issued in 1819 seems to have been aimed at John Murray, here named. "Don John or Don Juan unmasked, Being a Key to the mystery Attending that Remarkable Publi-

cation, with a descriptive Review of the Poem, and Extracts." The pother appears to have been the alleged immorality of the poem and the fact of its first issue being without its publisher's name. Hone was to blame for this, but he wrote according to his times, and Byron's Poem was probably in advance of his times and contemporaries.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

LITTLETON'S 'HISTORY OF ISLINGTON': SIR RICHARD CLOUDESLEY'S WILL.—The exceedingly scarce Part II of "the Illustrative History of Islington, by R. H. Littleton. London: Published for the proprietor by D. Dodson, 10, Holywell St., Strand," provides small woodcuts of Canonbury House and Old St. Mary's Church, also a copy of the will of Sir Richard Cloudesley, but this is as unreliable as the promise printed at foot of its cover: "A Guarantee is given for the completion of this work." What may have been intended is at present unknown, but even these two parts, presumably the only ones published, take the text only to p. 48—barely a beginning, and obviously not a piracy of Tomlin's better-known work, 'Yseldon.'

The will of Sir Richard Cloudesley was frequently published in *extenso*, but most accurately—for obvious reasons—in the report of the "Proceedings in connection with Richard Cloudesley's Charity, otherwise known as the Stonefield Estate" (published July, 1902), by the Metropolitan Borough of Islington under the editorship of the late Mr. W. F. Dewey, their Town Clerk. It is there printed in italics on pp. 5-10, and although it gives minute directions for masses and prayers to be offered for the rest of the testator, not all these directions have been followed.

The second work cited concerns itself with the administration of the Stonefield Estate, that now yields over £6,000 per annum, and this is apparently the main interest of the many pamphlets relating to the abuses of its mal-administration. But I suggest that as Cloudesley died in a pre-Reformation period, the carrying out of his minute directions for masses and prayers to be offered should be carried out to-day by the body able and willing to do so, and not dismissed as monkish or Papistical or offensive generally.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

Readers' Queries.

CARDINAL PIETRO BEMBO (d. 1547) **AND ST. PAUL'S EPISTLE.**—This Cardinal is said by the Italian Protestant writer Scipio Gentilis (1563-1616) in his 'Commentarius in Pauli Epistolam ad Philemonem,' to have advised a friend not to read St. Paul's Epistles for fear of spoiling his style. Can the story be traced further back? It is probably merely *ben trovato*.

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

RICHARD BURTON.—In the Parish Church of Caundle March we find the tomb of John Brit, which bears the date 1585, and the coat of arms registered at Heralds College as belonging to the Burt family. We find recorded in the Visitation Book of 1565 that Richard was the fourth son of John Byrt and Margery Frye his wife.

Can any one give me the dates of birth, death, and marriage of said Richard, the name of his children, or any other information concerning him?

We have found the name spelled Byrt, Byrte, Birt, Burt, Brit, and proved it to be one and the same name.

D. I. T.

THE GREEK AORIST.—Is there any real distinction in time between the first and second aorist? And can any instance be given of the use of both aorists of the same verb by any single Greek author? I may be displaying my ignorance by putting this question; but "I want to know."

RICHARD H. THORNTON.

COVENTRY.—Could any reader of 'N. & Q.' inform me if Coventry is the third oldest city in the United Kingdom, and when was it made a City?

F. RUDGE.

NEPOS.—Is there conclusive evidence that "nepos" was used as equivalent to *grandson* as early as the Domesday Survey?

PERCY HULBURD.

RAINBOWS.—We have had a wonderful display of rainbows over here lately: sometimes double ones, and sometimes treble, one day after the other.

Can a reader suggest how long it is since the ordinary man—not the one "in the street," but the one in the fields—realised

the cause of the phenomenon? No longer considering it to be a Divine symbol.

W. DEL COURT.

Chalet Meryein, Arcachon.

CANNING.—In front of the public house of this name in Effra Road, Brixton, there is, or was, an old stone effigy, locally known as that of Canning. This is not very likely, but has it a history?

WALTER E. GAWTHORP.

ROWLAND HUGHES, S.T.P., RECTOR OF ESSENDON, HERTS.—Wanted, full biographical details of the above person, who was Rector of Essenden from 1587-1624. I think he was the father-in-law of Thomas Ken, attorney, of London, one of whose sons was the saintly Thomas Ken, Bishop of Bath and Wells 168—. In the pedigree of Bishop Ken it states that his father's first wife was Jane, daughter of Rowland Hughes of Essenden, Co. Hertford. Is it known if they were married at Essenden. I believe the registers at that time are missing. A "William Hughes" was curate at Bayford in 1576, and afterwards became rector and was buried at Bayford in 1609. Was he a relative of the Essendon rector?

L. H. CHAMBERS.

Bedford.

JOHN RICHARD DIGBY BESTE (OR BEST).—This gentleman published a work in two volumes entitled 'The Wabash: or Adventures of an Englishman's Family in the Interior of America,' London, 1855, and 'Modern Society in Rome,' a novel, London, 1856. I should be extremely grateful for any biographical information about him.

HENRY F. MONTAGNIER.

Chalet Beau Réveil, Champéry, Valais.

RICHARD BAXTER, PURITAN DIVINE.—What was the exact date on which Richard Baxter was ordained Deacon and Priest, by the Bishop of Worcester? His various biographers do not mention this, but it would be about the years 1638 or 1639. The record of his ordination ought to be in the Worcester Episcopal Registers.

He married Margaret, daughter of Francis Charlton, of Apley Castle, on Sept. 10, 1662. At what church did the ceremony take place?

His devisee and heir was his cousin William Baxter, a schoolmaster in London,

who died 31 May, 1723. Where was William Baxter buried? His will is not at Somerset House.

The last Part of the Shropshire Archæological Society's *Transactions* contains a great deal of information about the Baxter family.

W. G. D. FLETCHER, F.S.A.

Oxon Vicarage, Shrewsbury.

EQUESTRIAN STATUES.—In almost all equestrian statues the horse is a stallion. Except in the East, chargers are almost invariably geldings; but is there any statue in which the rider is sitting on a mare?

G. F. W.

DR. JOHN PARSONS, who was selected in 1766 or 1767 the first Professor of Anatomy on the foundation of Drs. Freind and Lee, at Christ Church, Oxford, is said to have been the son of a Major Parsons, of the Dragoons, and to have been born at York in 1742. I should be glad to obtain further particulars of his parentage, and the full date of his birth. Is anything known of Mrs. Ann Hough, whom he married in July, 1772?

G. F. R. B.

QUAKER HATS USED AS RECEPTACLES.—In a Quaker pamphlet printed in 1657, entitled 'The West Answering to the North in the fierce and cruel Persecution of . . . George Fox, Edward Pryst and William Salt at Launcester,' there is a reference to the Mayor of Launceston who searched all persons entering the town:—

Their Cloaths and pockets he searcheth, and rifles: he searcheth a woman's head for letters, with his own hands, taking her fowl Cloaths out of her hat and searching them also (p. 66).

Was it customary for women to carry their soiled linen in their hats? If they wore the steeple-hats seen in pictures of early Quaker meetings, there would probably be room for this purpose.

NORMAN PENNEY.

EPISCOPAL SEALS.—Which of our present English Bishops are legally entitled to bear Arms? Undoubtedly the Bishop of London (Winnington-Ingram), Salisbury (Donaldson), and Bangor (Williams) are armigerous; and, of course, Bishops Talbot and Gore.

Why do our Bishops deem it necessary if they are not armigerous, to assume somebody else's arms of the same surname, and impale them with the arms of the Diocese?

In former times, when a non-armigerous priest was raised to the Episcopate, he took out a Grant of Arms: many such are printed in *Misc. Gen. et Her.* This is rarely done now. Would it not be better for a non-armigerous Bishop to have on his seal an effigy of himself, with the arms of the See on a small shield? This was the ancient form of Episcopal seals.

W. G. D. FLETCHER, F.S.A.

BERKELEY MINIATURES.—Bigland's 'History of Gloucestershire,' vol. i. p. 154, gives the following list of miniatures as being at Berkeley Castle at that time (1791):

1. Maurice Lord Berkeley, 1518.
2. Lady Katherine his wife. 1518.
3. Thomas Lord Berkeley, 1523, brother of Maurice.
4. Thomas Lord Berkeley, 1534.
5. Henry Lord Berkeley, 1554.
6. Lady Jane, his 2nd wife, dau. of Sir Michael Stanhope.
7. Thomas Berkeley, son of Henry.

Is anything known of their subsequent history or of their present whereabouts?

G. O'F.

QUAINT EPITAPH.—*The Boston Transcript* gives the following epitaph; it is so unusual that I am moved to write and ask if this epitaph of Thomas Bond and Mary his wife is really to be found in "Horseley Down Church in Cumberland," England.

Here lie the bodies
of Thomas Bond and Mary his wife.
She was temperate, Chaste, and Charitable;
But
She was Proud, Peevish and Passionate.
She was an affectionate wife, and a
tender Mother;
But
Her Husband and child, whom she loved,
Seldom saw her countenance without a
disgusting frown.
Whilst she received Visitors whom she
despised with an endearing smile,
Her behavior was discreet towards
strangers;
But
Imprudent in her family,
Abroad, her conduct was influenced by
good breeding;
But
At home by ill temper.
She was a professed enemy to Flattery.

And was seldom known to praise or
commend;

But

The talents in which she principally ex-
celled

Were difference of opinion, and discovering
flaws and Imperfections.

She was an admirable Economist;

And without Prodigality.

Dispensed Plenty to every person in her
Family;

But

Would sacrifice their eyes to a Farthing
Candle.

She sometimes made her Husband happy with
her good qualities;

But

Much more frequently miserable—with her
many Failings;

Insomuch that in 30 years of marriage he often
Lamented that

Maugre all her Virtues,

He had not in the whole enjoyed ten years
of Matrimonial Comfort,

At length,

Finding that she had lost the affections of
her Husband,

As well as the regard of her Neighbors,
Family disputes having been divulged by
Servants,

She died of Vexation, July 20, 1768.

Aged 48 years.

Her worn-out Husband survived her 4
months and ten days,

And departed this life Nov. 28, 1768,

In the 54th year of his age.

William Bond, Brother of the Deceased,
erected this stone,

As a weekly monitor to the surviving Wives
of this Parish,

That they may avoid the Infamy
of having their Memories handed down to
Posterity with a Patch-work
Character.

(CHARLES E. STRATTON.

Boston.

REFERENCE WANTED.—Could any among
your numerous readers give me the name
of the following song (I think to the Virgin) I
heard some years ago. I remember only these
few lines:—

A silver lamp burns low before Thy feet O
Mother Sweet,

Ora pro nobis, Mater Purissima, Mater
Sanctissima.

J. C. KING.

AUTHOR WANTED.—Can anyone indicate
the authorship of the following poem, or
where it can be found? It deals with Melville
and Coghill, two heroes of the Zulu War, 1879.
The first two lines (I quote from memory)
are as follows:—

Beside the dark Buffalo River,
Where was heard the fierce savage war-shout.

F. C. W. H.

Replies.

THE MUMMERS' PLAY.

(cxlvi. 135, 199, 435).

[It will be remarked that *Belzebob* does not
appear in the versions now printed;
but I have been given his words by a lad
who came from Eversley in 1921, where he
had performed in the play. He also gave
me the words of *The Red Morocco King*,
whom I have not met with elsewhere. These
are among the miscellaneous characters who
come in at the end, which seem to have been
added at different periods: for instance.
Tall and Smart and the *Grenadier* must be-
long to the time of the Napoleonic wars;
Little Johnny Jack probably to the "Hun-
gry Forties." *The Policeman*, of course, is
quite a modern addition.

Written down by Herbert Denton, from
Eversley.

The Red Morocco King:

In comes I, the Red Morocco King,
O'er hills and valley I'll make my silver
trumpet ring.

I saw a lion in his den, I thought it would
devour me,

I drew my sword from by my side and
slashed it down before me.

Belzebob:

In comes I, old Belzebob,
And on my head I carries a nob,
And in my hand a frying pan;
Now don't you thing I'm a funny old man.

(All say So think all of us).

[Belzebob wears a top hat with a ball of silver
paper fastened on the top. He carries a frying
pan. His face is blackened.]

Mumming Play from Kingsclere, from a copy
written down, 1920.

[Enter old Father Christmas.]

In come I, old Father Christmas, welcome-
or welcome not,

I hope old Father Christmas will never be
forgot.

Christmas comes but once a year, and when
it comes it brings good cheer,

Roast beef, plum pudding, strong beer, and
mince pies,

And who likes that any better than I
There is not a little lad likes it better than I

There is not a little lad gets less than I,
But within this room there shall be shown

The dreadfullest battle that ever was known
Between King George and the Turkish

Knight.

I took my travels abroad some nations for-
to fight, to fight

Only just to see what too fine acts I've
brought not far from victory.
The first man that enters this room, is a good
and a noble man
Glad tidings he doth bring. Room, gentle-
men, room I pray
And I'll quickly have the fighting men this
way. Walk in, King George.

[Enter King George.]

In comes I, King George, King George, that
man of courage bold,
With my broad sword in my hand I won
ten thousand pounds in gold.
It was I who fought the fiery dragon, and
brought him to a slaughter,
And by these mighty means I won the King
of Egypt's daughter.
Manhood, so free, valiance so bold, I con-
quered nations in the army.
But now retired, I still remain the champion
how bold,
That is to say I can still fight any fighting
man that stands within this day.

Father Christmas says:

Walk in Turkish Knight, with thy broad
sword, and show King George how thou
canst fight.

[Turkish Knight enters.]

In comes I, the Turkish Knight just come
from that foreign land to fight
To fight King George I'll quickly make it
cold.

[King George and Turkish Knight fight.]

King George:

Hold on Turkish Knight, thou talkest very
bold
Like other little lads, as I've been told.
Draw thy sword and fight, or draw thy purse
and pay
I shall have satisfaction before thou goest
away.

Turkish Knight:

Satisfaction, no satisfaction at all,
I'll battle thee to see which on this ground
shall fall.

King George:

To battle—to battle to thee I call
To see which on this ground shall fall.

Turkish Knight:

Battle—to battle to thee I play
To see which on this ground shall lay.

[They battle and King George fatally wounds
the Turkish Knight.]

Father Christmas:

King George, King George, what hast thou
done

Thou hast killed, and ruined my only son.

King George: He gave me the first challenge.
How could I deny it.

Father Christmas:

Is there a doctor to be found
Who can cure my son who lies bleeding on
the ground.

King George:

Yes, Father; there is a doctor to be found,
Who can cure your son, who lies wounded and
bleeding on the ground.

Father Christmas: What is his name?

King George: Peter Lamb.

[Father Christmas calls the Doctor.]

Father Christmas:

Walk in Peter Lamb as quickly as you can
Or we shall have a dead man.

[Enter Doctor.]

Doctor: Who do you call Peter Lamb. Allow
me to tell you my name is Mr. Lamb.

Father Christmas: Oh! Doctor, Doctor, what
canst thou cure?

Doctor:

I can cure the itch, the stitch, the palsy and
the gout,
Or any rolling pain within or without.
A broken leg, or a broken arm, I can quickly
cure the pain,
If thou wast to break thine own ungodly
neck I could stoutly set it together again.
Bring me an old woman fourscore years and
ten,
If she had not a tooth in her head I could
bring her round young and plump again.

Father Christmas:

Oh Doctor, Doctor, what is thy fee?

Doctor:

Ten guineas is my fee, but ten pounds will
I take from an old man like thee.

Father Christmas: Try thy skill, Oh Doctor.

[The Doctor takes a little bottle from his
pocket and gives the Turkish Knight a
drink.]

Doctor:

I carry a little bottle here by my side which
I call the golden foster drops.
Drop one drop of this to the roof of this
man's mouth, and another to the crown of
his head, and it will strike the heat into his
body, and rise him from the ground.

King George (to the Turkish Knight):

Arise, arise, thou cowardly dog, and see how
upright thou canst stand.
Go back to thine own country and tell them
what old England hath done for thee
And tell them old England will fight ten
thousand better men than thee.

[Enter Tall and Smart.]

Tall and Smart:

In come I, both tall and smart,
And tell my mind with all my heart;
Likewise I am that cutting star
Just come from that dreadful war,
Where me, myself, and seven more
Killed and wounded eleven score,
Eleven score of able-bodied men
Who will never rise to fight again.

My head is made of iron, and my body lined
with steel,
My trousers fit my legs so tight my garter
drags my heel.

First comes Christmas and then comes Spring
We are the little lads that can either dance
or sing.

If any man enters this room I will hag him,
I will jag him, I'll hew him as fine as
flies,

And send him to the pork shop to be made
into mince pies.

[Enter Grenadier.]

Grenadier:

In come I, bold Grenadier, for Tall and Smart
I do not fear,

If his head is made of iron and his body
lined with steel

From his head to his heels I will quickly
make him feel.

Tall and Smart:

Hold on, bold Grenadier. Don't be so hot
For in this room you don't know who you've
got.

I will hag thee, I will jag thee, I will hew
thee as fine as fly,

I will send thee to the pork shop to be
made into mince pie.

[They challenge each other.]

Battle—to battle to thee I call
To see which on this ground shall fall

Old Grenadier (accepts the challenge):

Battle—to battle to thee I play
To see which on this ground shall lay.

[They fight.]

[Enter Little Johnny Jack.]

Little Johnny Jack:

In come I, little Johnny Jack,
With my wife and family up my back.

My family's great if I am small,
A little of you would please us all.

Out of ten I have but five
And half of them are starved alive.

Roast beef, plum pudding, strong beer, mince
pies,

Who likes that any better than old Father
Christmas and I?

Father Christmas: Why, nobody.

Little Johnny Jack:

A jug of your Christmas beer, sir, would
make us merry and sing,

But money in our pocket is a much finer
thing.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, just at your
ease,

Give the merry Christmas boys just what
you please.

[Enter Molly, laughing and dancing.]

Molly:

In comes I, and aint been hit,
With my big head and my little wit;

My family's great if I am small,
I've brought my fiddle to please you all,
Blue sleeves and yellow lace,
Now, my boys, we'll dance apace.

[Father Christmas and Molly dance round
while the rest join in a song.]

G. E. P. A.

SIR OLIVER LEADER (cxlvi. 361, 404, 418).—Place House or the Manor of Beachamsted is, as mentioned on p. 404, in the parish of Great Staughton, Hunts, and opposite the Church. It is possibly an old manor house of the Elizabethan period, but has been much disfigured by a coating of plaster over the external brickwork and by the insertion of modern windows: it is said to have been injured by a fire during the reign of Charles I, and a considerable portion of the house must have been pulled down. It has since 1844 been used as a farm house, but there is still a moat around the building.

The name "Place House" probably means Palace House, a Court House. This property is described as the Manor of Beachamsted, and it is thought that this was the Manor of the de Beauchamps. Hugo de Beauchamp claimed a large part of Great Staughton in the 13th century.

John Leland, in his 'Itinerary' (1538), refers to Place House as follows:—

From S. Neots to Stoughton Village by some enclosed ground about 3 miles it is in Huntingdonshire. There, hard by the Church, is a pretty house of Oliver Leder and pretty commodities about it. From Stoughton to Melchbourn Village about 4 miles there be much pasture and some corn ground. 'Slow' water cometh to Stoughton Village and then a mile lower than S. Neots into the Ouse River.

This stream is the river Kym, which flows from Kimbolton on to Great Staughton, and joins the Great Ouse near S. Neots.

In the 'History of Great Staughton,' by the Rev. H. G. Watson, formerly Vicar of the parish, and published at S. Neots in 1916, on p. 11 it says:

Oliver Leder who, according to the copy of the deed preserved in the Vicarage, bought the Rectory and Rectory Manor of Henry VIII in 1539 for £1,430. For the Rectory and the Rectory Manor of Gt. Stoughton having been part of the endowment of the Carthusian Monastery, when that Religious House was suppressed by Henry VIII and its endowments appropriated by him, he sold the Living of Gt. Stoughton to Oliver Leder and Frances his wife. This is the Oliver Leder who is referred to in the inscription on some carved

oakwork in the Church, thus: "Of your charyte pray for the good estate of Olyver Leder and Frances his wife, Anno Domini, 1539."

This lady, before her marriage to Oliver Leader, was a Baldwyn, and a member of the family of that name who were living at that period at Staughton House.

We ascertain from the Edwardian Inventories for Huntingdonshire that when Sir Olyver Leader resided at Place House the roof of the church fell in, and that he lent money to the Churchwardens for repairs, and that certain ornaments of the church were sold to help to cover the expenses.

He died in the year 1557, and his wife the year following, and although there is no monument to either of them in Great Staughton Church, it is quite likely they were buried there, for in Olyver Leder's will in the Archdeaconry of Hunts, xi. 84, it states as follows:—

Olyver Leder of Moche Stoughton, Esquier, 21 Sept., 1st and 2nd year of Philip and Mary. My body to be buried on the North side of the Quire next to the wall of the High Altar in the Parish Church of Moche Stoughton (if I die there).

After Lady Leder's death in 1558 the Manor of Beachamsted was purchased by Sir James Dyer, of Wincanton, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, who then came to reside in Place House.

L. H. CHAMBERS.

Bedford.

ST. MARY SOMERSET (cxlvi. 397).—I think that MR. W. G. WILLIS WATSON's query can best be answered from Stow's 'Survey of London,' and from Mr. C. L. Kingsford's note accompanying it.

Stow (text of 1605) says:—"The Parish Church of Saint Mary Summerset ouer against the Broken Wharf—is 'a proper' church—I thinke the same to be of old time called Summers Hith, of some man's name that was owner of the grounde near adioyning."

Mr. Kingsford's comment thereon, in his edition of the 'Survey,' is as follows:—"In a deed of Prior Stephen (1170-87) there is mention of Ernald the priest of St. Mary Sumerset (Anc. Deeds A.2423). The name may be derived from Ralph de Sumery, who occurs about the same date (id. 2364, 2406)."

PHILIP NORMAN.

In Stow's 'Survey' (Thoms's edn., 1842), at p. 133, mention is made of this church under the name of St. Mary Summerset, and Stow says:—

"I think the same to be of old time called Summer's Lith, of some man's name that was owner of the ground near adjoining, as Edred's Lithe was so called of Edord owner thereof, and thence called Queene Lithe, as pertaining to the queen, &c.

Mr. Wilberforce Jenkinson, in 'London Churches before the Great Fire' (1917), at p. 203, says:

William Swansey is mentioned as rector in 1335, but the church must have been much older than the fourteenth century. In a deed of the 12th century mention is made of a certain 'Ernald the priest of S. Mary Sumerset.' See note in Mr. Kingsford's edition of Stow's *Survey*.

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

'Walks in London,' by Augustus Hare, vol. ii, p. 480, referring to the above, says: "The Tower of St. Mary Somerset (originally Summer's Hithe or Wharf), which," etc.

L. F. C. E. TOLLEMACHE.

Besant, in his 'London City,' p. 218, says: "St. Mary Somerset was situated on the north side of Upper Thames Street, opposite Broken Wharf, and was so called from a man's name, Summer's Hith."

G. F. R. B.

This is a corruption from Summers-hith or Hythe (or wharf), says Birch in his 'London Churches' (Batsford, 1896).

ARCHIBALD SPARK.

Earliest mention of this church, "St. Mary of Sumersetecherche"—old records *tempus* Richard II.

Stow suggests that "it was called Summers Hith of some man's name that was owner of the ground near adjoining, and perhaps a benefactor to the Church."

W. COURTHOPE FORMAN.

DOMESTIC SERVICE POEM (cxlvi. 399).

I am under the impression that the song enquired about by MR. ABRAHAM is 'Jenny Jinks the kitchen maid,' and Mrs. Chanter has furnished me with the lines. They certainly extol the servant's accomplishments, but the restrictions on Sundays are certainly mid-Victorian:

I am Jenny Jinks, the Kitchen Maid,
Of hard work not at all afraid,
Nor yet particular to a trade,
But I must go out on Sundays.

When first I went to take a place,
The Lady looked me in the face,
And said, "Young girl, come, state your case,
And what about your Sundays?"

'Am I can wash and I can spin,
I can turn my hand to anything;
I can bake and I can brew,
And I can make an Irish stew;
Wash, starch a shirt and iron it too,
But I must go out on Sundays.

The lady refused to accept the girl's con-
ditions, and at twelve different places the
girl was informed "We don't give out on
Sundays." She succeeded in getting a
place where Sundays were not mentioned.
Accordingly she went out, and returning,
she was locked out. The song
continues:

At what was more, I kicked the door,
The mice were called; there came up four,
And put me where, I'll say no more,
It wasn't a place for Sundays.
At here I am again, you see,
A girl of famous industry,
And one who loves her liberty,
Like other girls on Sundays.

H. PROSSER CHANTER.

Hetstone, Middlesex.

WINDMILLS (13 S. i. 330, 398, 433,
498; cxlvi. 15).—In the 'Black Book
of St. David's,' edited by J. W. Willis-
don, at pp. 170-171, under 'Profits,' Lan-
glo (Lamphey, said to have been built by
Bishop Henry de Gower, whose reign com-
menced 1328): "And there are two water-
mills and one windmill," etc. (It sunt ibm
molend aquat t j vendic).
The date of the 'Black Book' is believed
to be 1326.

JOHN A. RUPERT-JONES.

OLD NAMES (cxlvi. 231, 273, 345, 401).
—In the 'Black Book of St. David,' pp.
137, and 170-171 (a great source of inform-
ation as regards nomenclature), the follow-
ing names, expressly stated as belonging to
the 13th century, are given:—

| | | |
|------------|--------------|-----------------|
| Byttisley. | Bromhull. | Wyberdeslond. |
| Stlethull. | Walschton. | Bontyngesfeld. |
| Wodemore. | Allttolglog. | Newepark. |
| Wernebane. | Kalenge. | Psonyslond. |
| | | Marchaldislond. |

JOHN A. RUPERT-JONES.

FRUIT AND LEMONS (cxlvi. 344,
422).—An extract from an essay with
this title, by J. H. Mitchiner, is included in
the 'Charm of London' (A. H. Hyatt),
pp. 235-238; an up-to-date version

formed No. 5 of *Nursery Rhymes for Present
Times*, issued by the London General
Omnibus Co.

It is said that the old house in Strand
Lane, next door to the Roman Bath, was
the toll or custom-house of the parish, and
that a toll in kind was taken there from
each basket of fruit on its way from the
river, hence the rhyme.

J. ARDAGH.

OLDEST INHABITED HOUSE IN THE
BRITISH ISLES (cxlvi. 417).—If the
late Sir W. St. John Hope was correct,
one of the oldest inhabited houses in Eng-
land is "Laddesdown Court," Kent, con-
cerning which he said that it dated from
"1120 or perhaps earlier."

HENRY HANNEN.

"WHENEVER A NEW BOOK COMES
OUT I READ AN OLD ONE"
(*Memorabilia*, cxlvi. 407).—That pleasant
collection, 'The Book-Lovers' Anthology,'
edited by R. M. Leonard, has a section
entitled 'A Preference for Great Models,'
by J. W. Ward, Earl of Dudley (Letter to
the Bishop of Llandaff). This passage
includes the remark:

I suspect that nine times out of ten it is
more profitable, if not more agreeable, to read
an old book over again, than to read a new
one for the first time.

A note at the end of the volume adds:

Rogers is reported to have said, 'When a new
book comes out I read an old one.'

The dates of J. W. Ward (1781-1833) and
Rogers (1763-1855) are not decisive as to
the priority of the thought in one or the
other.

V. R.

I have seen this attributed to Samuel
Rogers, but have not the reference at hand.

G. C. MOORE SMITH.

DR. SALMON'S HOUSE (cxlvi. 230).—
'Polygraphice,' 5th edn., 1685, accord-
ing to the title page, is "By William Sal-
mon, Professor of Physick, living at the
Blew Balcony by Fleet-Ditch, near Holborn-
Bridge, London." Salmon dates his pre-
face "From my House at the blew Balcony
by Fleet Ditch, near Holborn-Bridge, Lon-
don, March 30, 1685."

The seventh book gives Salmon's "Phy-
laxa Medicinæ: Or a Cabinet of Choice
Medicines, collected for Vulgar Use," fol-

lowed by the "Advertisement," which says "These Medicaments . . . may be all had, (excepting the two last) faithfully prepared by the Author, at his House at the Blew Balcony by the Ditch-side near Holborn-Bridge."

If this is the house about which S. P. Q. R. inquires he is in error in saying that it was at the junction of the Fleet river and the Thames. Holborn-Bridge was over the Fleet-ditch, where the river Wells, called also Turnmill-brook, fell into it. (See James Elmes's 'Topographical Dictionary of London, 1831, also Stowe's 'Survey of London,' Thoms's edition, 1842, p. 11.

Consequently the house to which I refer was about half a mile north of the Thames.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

DRAKE'S PELICAN (cxlvi. 324, 366, 404).

—The papers of the Deptford Dockyard, if still in existence, might shed light on this subject. They might even give an inventory of the ship's furniture, and tell of its disposal.

In Middle Temple Hall is a small table which tradition says was made from the timbers of the Goden Hind, but no evidence exists that such is the case. Drake was a member of the Inn, which might account for the authorities at that time securing a memorial of the famous man.

In a life of Drake, reprinted in 1828 from 'Biographia Britannica,' are two engravings, one of Drake himself, underneath which is his crest, the ship showing on the mainsail a pelican. The other is a picture of the chair at the Bodleian, with Cowley's poem.

G. O'F

"A SCRAP OF PAPER" ('Memorabilia,' cxlvi. 396) —The writer of 'A Londoner's Diary,' in *The Evening Standard* of 2 June, says that "Mr. F. D. Marshall, who knew well not only Sir Edward Goschen but also Bethmann-Hollweg and the Emperor," asserts that Sir Edward informed him that Bethmann-Hollweg used the words "ein Stuckchen Papier," crumpling up in his hands a sheet of paper as he did so, and that Sir Edward replied indignantly in German, but in his reply quoted the expression in English."

The writer in *The Evening Standard* is inclined to "support the assertion that Sir

Edward was influenced in his translation by the recollection of a recent revival of Sardou's play." It has been asserted that he acted in it in private theatricals at his brother's house.

HARMATOPEGOS.

"SCOTCH" (cxlvi. 83, 144).—There is a refinement in the art of "scotching" in the disposal of large quantities of spoil from excavations to form embankments. End-tip wagons are used. A train of these when filled is driven to within a short distance of the dumping point. The locomotive which drew the train then hauls the wagon which trailed it, smartly to a running speed. The wagon is slipped from the locomotive, which with an extra spurt gets clear and is side-tracked down one of forks leading to the head of the embankment. The tip wagon is switched on to the other track. At a dozen paces from the tip a "scotcher" deftly inserts a "scotch" into the flying spokes. This is at once pinched up against the under frame, locking the wheel. Impetus, with this sudden braking, is abruptly checked; jerking the skip which is hinged to the front of the frame, upwards and forwards. At this instant the wagon plunges to the end of track into a shallow hollow bedded with cross sleepers. This lurch gives the final irresistible heave to the skip and its contents. The next wagon is diverted down the alternate fork, the loco. withdrawing the "empty." The "scotch" is a billet of wood about the bulk of a couple of cricket bats. There is a lot to be considered in the efficient and economical use of this procedure. It cannot, of course, be used in a constricted space where there is no room for the manœuvre. On the other hand, contractors will not issue more plant in the shape of track material than they can help. This dumping would be done by piece-work, and calls into play shrewd discernment as to the opportune moment for altering the tracks to meet the progress of the embankment. As may be imagined, the speed of the shunting, smart switching, and deft "scotching" all call for very nice judgment. It is not without its dangers, from derailed vehicles running amok, and from badly lodged "scotches" flying out. I first heard the word "scotching" used in this sense during the constructions of the Great Central Railway embankments approaching the bridge over the Trent at Nottingham. I cannot say whether the

scotchers" were men from the district. I think the contractors were Messrs. Logan and Hemmingway, a Manchester firm, and they may have brought the men from the Manchester Ship Canal.

HENRY J. H. STEVENS.

Valparaiso.

ALCAVELLA (cxlvi. 100, 144).—Among some decanter labels probably belonging to my great-grandfather, which came from the Rectory, Bradfield, Berks, was one engraved "Bucellas." I see Bucellas is a village close to Oporto. What was this wine which would be put up in a labelled decanter? So far as I can recollect, other labels were "Port," "Brandy," "Rum," "Whisky," "Sherry," and I think "Madeira." I cannot remember "Hollands" or "Gin." I regret that I cannot refer to these labels for their plate mark and date. There was no other unusual name besides Bucellas.

HENRY J. H. STEVENS.

Valparaiso.

UTHOR WANTED (cxlvi. 252, 278, 297, 405):

1.—It is perhaps worth while to give the full quotation from Seneca's *Medea*, ll. 375-379:

Venient annis sæcula seris,
Quibus Oceanus vincula rerum
Laxet, et ingens pateat tellus,
Tethysque novos detegat orbes;
Nec sit terris ultima Thule.

Of the editions of Seneca's *Tragedies*, which have referred to, only one, viz., Schröder's, published at Delft, 1728, mentions "Tiphys" as another reading for "Tethys." This is a note by Gronovius, who rejects it. If Tethys is the correct reading, the confusion with Tiphys was probably caused by the latter appearing twice in the same Chorus (ll. 318, 36) as the name of the helmsman of the *Argo*.

In the index of Schröder's edition of the *Tragedies* Tethys is described as "maris Dea, sive Oceani vel Neptuni" and "pro ipso mari." The latter is the meaning given to it in the French translation of the *Tragedies* (Collection Panckouke), "La mer nous révélera nouveaux mondes."

I find, however, that Tiphys—not Tethys—given in the '*Chorus Poetarum Classicorum*,' 16; in Maittaire's '*Opera et Fragmenta Poetarum Latinorum*,' 1713; and in the '*Collectio Pisauensis*,' 1766.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

2.—It is not necessary to suppose that any author who quotes Seneca's lines has been adding them. They have long had a wide circulation in Bacon's *Essay 'Of Prophecies*, where they are noted as "A prophecy of the discovery of America." Bacon probably made them into a commonplace.

V. RENDALL.

The Library.

Records of the Borough of Leicester: Being a Series of Extracts from the Archives of The Corporation of Leicester, 1603-1688. Edited by Helen Stocks, with the assistance of W. H. Stevenson. (Cambridge University Press. 50s. net).

Miss Stocks, in this learned and careful book, has carried on the well-known work of Miss Mary Ballson in dealing with the highly important records of the Borough of Leicester. Miss Ballson dealt with the Medieval Period and its after-math. The volume covers the period when the Corporation took up a new epoch of Government under the Charters of Elizabeth (1599) and James I (1605-9), which compromised disputes as to the Stewardship of the Borough with Lord Huntingdon and made an unsuccessful effort to end the difficulties as to the jurisdiction over an area in the town let out as the Bishop's Fee when the old Manorial jurisdiction was in full power.

The Charter of 1609 created a sort of Committee of the Ancient Governing Body to deal with the lands and revenue of the Corporation, but the Committee proved useless and these property questions were still dealt with by Commissioners appointed by the Charter of 1595. The matter was important since the borough became a considerable land holder in the first half of the seventeenth century. Before this time private holdings had increased in the area and there were ever-growing complaints as to the loss of common land by the freemen of the borough. Yet the enclosure process was inevitable, and despite the efforts of the Mayor and Burgesses a great part of the local forest land were enclosed in 1629. Twenty acres were reserved for town pasture rights and forty acres were allotted for the use of the poor. It was hoped that the new Commonwealth rulers would reject the enclosure proposals but even Cromwell could not help in this matter.

The town government had to control trade and industry and these records show a good deal of interesting material as to the relations of the local Trading Companies and the men they employed. Trade privileges were hard to maintain in the seventeenth century and the struggle is well illustrated in these original documents. There is, of course, much material dealing with the financial demands of King Charles I. There was not much opposition to the payment of the first levy of Ship Money. But the Puritan element was very strong in the town and when the Civil War broke out the borough inclined to the Parliamentary side though there was not much enthusiasm in respect to the demands of Parliament for money. The town suffered much in the War and many families were rendered homeless. The Civil Wars destroyed the Ancient Government of the town and ended its immemorial community life.

Education in the period was not at a high level. In 1667 a resolution was passed by the

Mayor and Commissioners to the effect that a vote should be taken by ticket, and that those who could not write should go to the Town Clerk for help. On the other hand there was a town grant in 1670 to send a young fellow to Oxford; there was a good deal of controversy as to Grammar School Masters; and in 1687 there was a grant to a school for "gentlewomen scholars." It would be interesting to know if there were many such rate-aided schools for girls at that time in the country.

Alumni Dublinenses: 1593-1846, A Register of the Students, Graduates, Professors and Provosts of Trinity College, Dublin. Edited by the late Geo. D. Burtchaell, Deputy Ulster, King of Arms, and Thos. U. Sadleir, M.A., M.R.I.A. Royal 8vo. pp. xxiii & 906, with 36 portraits. (Williams and Norgate, London, 1924).

THIS handsome, well printed volume, gives in alphabetical order the particulars contained in the Admission and Matriculation Registers, &c., concerning over 35,000 men connected with Trinity College, Dublin.

As practically the whole of the records kept at the Four Courts, Dublin, have lately been destroyed, the entries given in this Register will prove of considerable interest and value to those engaged in genealogical research, as in almost every case the parentage, age, and place of birth is given. It should be stated that in the majority of cases, no record of the student is given *after* the date of his final degree—though in some cases there is a mere reference to such well-known works as the 'D. N. B.,' 'Boase, and Foster's' and Venn's respective 'Alumni,' etc. As a monument of research and exhaustiveness, this *Dublin Alumni* cannot compare with either the Cambridge or Oxford ones in which the post-graduate careers of many of the students are concisely given, with copious references to original wills and records, and precise dates of preferments, marriages, deaths, &c., from original sources, which, in numerous instances, correct, or add to, any particulars given in the 'D. N. B.' and such like printed works of reference.

To have fully annotated the entries like the late Dr. John Venn, and his son, Mr. J. A. Venn, have done would, of course, have entailed an enormous amount of labour, and resulted in at least doubling the size of the printed Register. With the recent destruction of the Irish Wills, it is to be regretted that they at least were not gone through (while it could have been done) for data for these entries. We must not however belittle the labours of the editors of the volume under notice by merely pointing out what it might have contained.

As it stands, this Register should form a valuable work of reference for any public library or institution, and should find a place on the shelves of all well-equipped genealogists

and serious students of Irish history or biography.

From a glance through the volume it would appear that so far the names of very few *Alumni* before the second quarter of the 17th century have been recovered.

One rather misses any particulars of ordination for Holy Orders (often a useful source for establishing identity).

While congratulating Mr. Sadleir on the production of a useful and valuable volume, it is to be regretted that the late Mr. Burtchaell never lived to see the publication of his joint labours.

WE publish below a short list of books just issued, which should be of special interest to readers of 'N. & Q.' :—

The Roman Occupation of Britain. By F. Haverfield. Revised by S. Macdonald. (Clarendon Press, 18s. net).

Robert Sanderson, Chaplain to Charles I. By the Rev. S. Lewis (S.P.C.K., 6s. net).

A Life of the Bishop of Lincoln (1587-1663), the theologian and antiquary.

Edward Bruce's Invasion of Ireland. By Olive Armstrong. (Murray, 6s. net).

The Siege of Chester, 1643-1646. By the late Canon R. H. Morris. (Chester: Griffith, 10s. 6d. net).

A Guide to the Exhibition of Historical Medals in the British Museum. (British Museum, 2s. net.)

The Parish of St. Helen, Bishopsgate. Volume IX of the L.C.C. and London Survey Committee's Survey of London. Batsford, 42s. net.

Mention in this list does not preclude or imply a subsequent review.

IN THE PRESS.

Unpublished letters of Prince Louis Napoleon, discovered by Lord Kerry among the Lansdowne Papers, will be included in "The Secret of the Coup d'Etat" which Messrs. Constable announce.

"Froissart," by Mr. F. S. Shears, will be included in Routledge's forthcoming series of literary memories under the heading "The Republic of Letters."

Under the general editorship of A. E. Popham, of the Department of Prints and Drawings, British Museum, and K. T. Parker, Messrs. Ernest Benn have in the press a series of "Drawings of the Great Masters," in volumes covering every school and period, written by specialists and illustrated by representative examples from the leading public and private collections of Europe.

We are asked by Mr. Valentine J. O'Hara, of Lillingstone Lovell, Bucks, to say that he would be pleased if the correspondent who so kindly answered, by post, his query *re* road loft stairs, etc., would be so good as to send Mr. O'Hara his address, as it has unfortunately been lost.

NOTES AND QUERIES

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OFFERS are invited for the following issues of 'THE STUDIO,' the majority of which are out of print:—May, June, 1899; July to December, 1900; January to December, 1901; January to September, 1902; December, 1905; November, December, 1906; January to December, 1907; January to July, 1908; January, February, 1909. Box 287, 'Notes and Queries,' 20, High Street, High Wycombe, Bucks.

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NOTES AND QUERIES is published every Friday, at 20, High Street, High Wycombe, Bucks. Subscriptions (£1 13s. 4d. a year, or U.S.A., including postage and two half-yearly indexes) should be sent to the publisher. The London Office is at 22, Essex Street, W.C.2 (Telephone: Central 396), where the current issue is on sale. Orders for back numbers, indexes and bound volumes should be sent either to London or to Wycombe: letters for the Editor to the London Office. Advertisers: Child's, 1, Fleet Street London, E.C.4.

Memorabilia.

YESTERDAY Sotherby's offered for sale, together with other Jacobite relics, the standard of the Young Pretender captured at Culloden, 1746, by Captain George Sutherland, in whose family it was, until recently, preserved. One hopes, against all odds, that so intimate a fragment of our national story will find its proper home at the Royal United Service Institution in Whitehall. The sale also included four shillings engraved with the Jacobite version of the National Anthem.

THE KING, the Sovereign Head and Patron of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England, sanctioned the holding of an Investiture of the members in the Ball Room at Buckingham Palace, this week, so far as can be recalled (says *The Times*), this is the first time that such an investiture has been held. Hitherto they have taken place at the Chancery of the Grand Priory of the Order in Clerkenwell, but it is understood that the large number of overseas members of the Order now in England influenced the King in making the change. Among those invested were the Duke and Duchess of York as Knight and Lady of Justice respectively, Lord Lascelles as Knight of Grace, and representatives from all the Dominions and British Colonies.

FRIENDS of the late W. P. Ker are being invited to co-operate in a memorial to him at London University. In his public speech, delivered at University

College, Professor Ker said: "May I add the piece of advice not to forget Mr. Helweg's Danish Ballads. These are my last words"; and as he was leaving the college he added, "I am anxious about Scandinavian studies; they must be kept going." It is felt that nothing would please him better than to endow permanently and name after him one of the three lectureships in Danish, Norwegian, and Swedish. For this purpose an annual income of £500 is required. Contributions to the W. P. Ker Memorial Fund (either in the form of donations or in the form of subscriptions, spread over a period of three or five years) should be sent to Mr. Edmund Gosse at University College, London.

MR. E. H. NEW has just added Pembroke College to his well-known series of drawings, reproduced in the form of photo-etchings, of Oxford Colleges. The addition is timely, as Pembroke is celebrating its tercentenary this month. This plate forms the nineteenth in what the author calls the New Loggan series, after the seventeenth century prints which form our principal source of information about the architecture of Stuart Oxford. Mr. New's drawing of Dr. Johnson's College is markedly successful. The aim of the artist is to give an accurate record of the college buildings as they are at the present time. The bird's-eye point of view is chosen so that the whole group of buildings may be included in one picture. By this method the plan is thrown into perspective, and the elevations facing the spectator are given their true proportions. Particulars may be obtained from Messrs. Batsford, 94, High Holborn, London, W.C.1.

MR. JOHN PENOYRE, the Librarian of the Society for the Promotion of Hellenic studies, has done a real service to the cause of scholarship by compiling, and issuing through Messrs. Macmillan, a subject catalogue of all the books, pamphlets and maps in the possession of his Society. The Library at Bloomsbury Square is so comprehensive that this catalogue is, in effect, a guide to almost all that has been published in any branch of Greek or Roman letters. Students working in other libraries will find here a clue to the literature of any branch of classical study.

DR. PAGET TOYNBEE writes that his forthcoming supplement to Horace Wal-

pole's letters will include those referred to in the Bathurst papers. Dr. Toynbee adds:

My attention having been called to them by Mr. Bickley, Lord Bathurst not only kindly allowed me to print them in my forthcoming volume, but supplied me with a copy of yet another, which is not included among the papers edited by Mr. Bickley. The letters, ten in number, are, with one exception, addressed to Lady George Lennox, mother of the fourth Duke of Richmond, whose charming portrait by Romney, now at Goodwood, is reproduced in my volume, by kind permission of the present Duke.

AT the time of his death it was felt that Sir John Rhys's achievements as the foremost Welsh scholar of his time should be commemorated. Sir John Rhys was one of the founders and first Fellows of the British Academy. He was profoundly devoted to its interests, and to its *Proceedings* he contributed some nine important papers on Welsh and Celtic problems. It was his great wish that his studies should be maintained among the activities of the Academy. Mr. Lloyd George was interested in the proposal and became president of the committee which was formed. On behalf of the subscribers he has now offered to the Council of the Academy through Lord Balfour, the president, the sum of about £1,000 for the purpose of establishing a permanent Rhys memorial in the Academy for the promotion of Welsh and other Celtic studies. The council has accepted the trust, and the memorial is to take the form of an annual lecture, or paper, or monograph on a Welsh or other Celtic theme.

MR. C. F. CLAY, who has been, as most of our readers know, a pillar of the Cambridge University Press for the last forty years, retires next week from his position as London manager of that great institution. Mr. Bret Ince becomes general manager in his stead, but it is good to know that Mr. Clay will continue to act as an adviser to the Press.

ALL the Chatterton relics at the British Museum are now on view, as a special exhibit for a few days, in the Manuscript Department. The documents include the reputed original parchments of the Rowley poems. Students of Chatterton have to thank the Bristol Chattertonian Society for this opportunity of continuing their enquiries. At page 440 of our current volume the word Bristol was, by the way, by an unfortunate slip, misprinted Brixton, in a letter from

a valued correspondent writing from the suburb.

WHICH passage in English literature is most frequently misquoted? Some sixty years ago Matthew Arnold, in his preface to "Essays in Criticism," described Oxford as "whispering from her towers the last enchantments of the Middle Age." Arnold's apostrophe to his "adorable dreamer" is perhaps the best known page in all his prose writings, but it is rarely reprinted as he wrote it. In this week's *Sunday Times* Lord Birkenhead, in a character sketch of Lord Lonsdale, writes of Oxford "preserving the lost enchantments of the Middle Ages." One of the three errors in this may be charged to the printer, but the others are clearly due to ignoring the ancient precept, "Verify your quotations."

HARMER ROOKE and Company, of 69, Fleet Street, have taken over the philatelic business of Messrs. Walter Bull, who have been selling stamps by auction since 1888. Although Sotheby's, Mr. F. J. Melville reminds us in the *Daily Telegraph*, sold a collection of stamps in 1872, regular auctions date from 36 years ago, when stamps were not so much a business as a curiosity. How far the commercial side of this attractive hobby has gone in the meantime is shown by the fact that the Ferrary collection, which is being sold sectionally in Paris, has already realised £304,000.

WE REGRET to record the death, at Exeter, in her eighty-fourth year, of Mrs. Lega-Weekes. The widow of Ansel Weekes, of Mattapeisett, Massachusetts, she was the granddaughter of Antonio de Zambelli della Lega di Varnello, and a descendant of the noble Venetian family of Cornaro. One of her ancestors, Antonio Lega-Zambelli (the *Morning Post* reminds us), was for several years private secretary to Lord Byron, whom he accompanied to Venice and Greece. Mrs. Lega-Weekes wrote for *Harper's*, *Lippincott's*, and other magazines articles on travel in Zanzibar, Fayal, and elsewhere, and was also a contributor to *Notes and Queries*. She provided many illustrations for the articles in *Devon and Cornwall Notes and Queries*, written by her daughter, Miss Ethel Lega-Weekes, author of a volume of studies in the topography of Exeter Cathedral close.

Literary and Historical Notes.

THE LEGEND OF GERBERT'S ESCAPE.

FROM Robert Chambers's 'Book of Days,' vol. ii, p. 131, we learn this story to have been first given by William of Malmesbury, who flourished in the twelfth century. According to this English historian, Gerbert (afterwards Pope Sylvester II, who reigned A.D. 999-1003) once fled from his monastery at Fleury to Spain, to study the occult sciences at Toledo. There he lodged with a Saracenic "philosopher," who instructed him in all hidden knowledge and communicated to him freely all his books save one volume that contained "the knowledge of his whole art," which nothing could induce him to impart to his pupil.

At length, with the assistance of his fair daughter, Gerbert plied him with wine, and, while he was asleep on his bed, took the book from under his pillow, where it was concealed, and fled. The Saracen awoke, perceived his loss, and having discovered by his knowledge of the stars, the robber and the road he had taken, pursued him without delay. On his part, Gerbert was made aware of the nearness of his pursuer, through his knowledge of the stars. He took shelter under a wooden bridge, and suspended himself to the woodwork, so as to touch neither earth nor water. Thus the Saracen, whose knowledge of Gerbert's movements reached only to those two elements, found himself suddenly at fault, and returned home to make further experiments in his art. He soon obtained the further knowledge he required, and again went in pursuit of Gerbert, who meanwhile had arrived on the sea coast, where he called the Evil One, sold himself to him, and under his protection passed over the sea to France.

This European legend would appear to have originated in Asia, forasmuch as the joined two Chinese accounts, each bearing a not insignificant resemblance thereto, have been written many centuries before William of Malmesbury's version:—

Ching Hiuen (A.D. 127—200), a celebrated Confucianist philosopher and polymath, who is said to have already mastered every namable branch of abstruse science when only aged thir-

teen years, went, after coming of age, to study under the then greatest philosopher Ma Yung (A.D. 79—166). For the first three years, however, he was not admitted to Ma's presence, lessons being given him by the monitors. Thereafter, one day it happened that Ma repeatedly erred in his calculation over an armillary sphere, all his senior disciples were unable to make out whence arose their master's failure. Then some one noticed that Ching might be clever enough to perform the feat, whereon Ma had him brought in and ordered him to try it. No sooner he revolved the sphere but once, than he resolved the problem most satisfactorily to the unbounded admiration of all the lookers-on. Having received Ma's teaching exhaustively, he took leave of his master to go home, when the latter uttered with sighs, "Now all the knowledge of ceremonies and music is going off eastward." In fact Ma was quite jealous of this disciple whose fame he feared would not long after eclipse his own; whereas Ching became apprehensive of his being pursued and slain by his master. So, coming to a bridge on his way, he sat himself down under it, keeping his body entirely above the water by wearing high wooden pattens. Ma had really intended at first to pursue Ching, but desisted from so doing, because his divinations made him aware that Ching was then mounted on wood, under earth and above water [hence we understand the bridge in question to have been covered with earth, as is frequently the case in the Far East] which enigmatic wording he interpreted to mean that he had just died. Thus Ching Hiuen saved his life from imminent danger."—Liu I-King, 'Shi-shwok,' 5th, cent. (Christian era), ed. Shin Shigen, Owari, Japan, 1826, tom. iv. fol. 17.

While Chang Hwa, a distinguished politician and erudit (A.D. 232—300), was governing Yü-Chang, he used to set free for a fixed time every criminal sentenced to death, to let him go home to bid adieu to his parents and then return to the prison there to be executed. Once a prisoner thus conditioned was allowed to go forth. After seeing his parents as a *finale* he went his way back bitterly crying till he came before the dwelling of Chau Soh, who enquired of him what made him cry so afflictively. The man answered, "I was foolish enough to have committed larceny, for which offence I have now to atone with my blood; so I am going back to be put to death, having got my last look at my parents with the governor's permission; hence my bitter cries." "Why do you not run away?" asked Chau; he replied, "This wise governor is greatly practiced in the art of divination, which enables him unfailingly to catch every runaway; therefore every prisoner temporarily released would never dare to miss the day appointed for his returning." Chau told him, "You need not cry any more, for through my advice I shall make you live. Do you ford the river thrice, fill with water a bamboo cylinder three feet high, put it on your belly and lay you down for three days in yellow sand. Then go you home quite at ease, because, after you shall

have done so, nobody can sieze you." The man carried out all the instructions. When the governor was informed by a sheriff of his absconding, Chang Hwa at once betook himself to divination, which showed that the runaway was lying with water three feet deep upon his belly and with his back buried in yellow sand, whence he concluded by saying, "Since this knave appears to have drowned himself in such a plight, it is needless to search for his body." One year after, the condemned man changed his family name, settled in his native village, and presented some valuables to Chau Soh as a remuneration for his rescue, but the latter accepted none of them.—Yü Pau, 'Sau-shin-fei,' written c. A.D. 320, tom. iv.

KUMAGUSU MINAKATA.

'Tanabe, Kii, Japan.

MILITIA COMMISSIONS, CO. CAVAN.

(See *ante* pp. 353, 391, 431).

THEOPHILUS BUTLER, Esq. Comn. dated 4 Aug., 1708, to be Capt. of an Independent Troop of Horse in the County of Cavan.

| | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| John Jones, senr., Lieut. | } to the
above
troop. |
| William Baker, Cornet. | |
| John Draper, Quarter Master. | |

COLL. ROBERT SAUNDERSON'S REGIMENT OF DRAGOONS.

Comns. dated 30 April, 1708.

Brockhill Newburgh,* Esq., Lieut.-Coll. and Captain.

William Nesbitt,* Esq., Major and Capt.

Francis Aldridge, Captain.

John Kempson, Captain.

Alexander Sanderson, Captain.

Adam Darling, Captain.

James Hamilton, Captain.

ONE INDEPENDENT COMPANY OF FOOT FOR THE TOWN OF CAVAN, ACCORDING TO THE FORMER ONE FOR THE TOWN OF BELTURBET.

The Sovereign for the time being, Capt.
Abraham Finlay, Lieutenant.

An asterisk denotes that biographical and genealogical particulars will be found below.

William NESBITT, of Drumalee, Co. Cavan, High Sheriff 1709, J.P. Dec. 13, 1707, died about 1744, will dated Sept. 9, 1743, proved Prerog. April 28, 1744, having had one son and four daughters: (1) Wil-

liam (see 1727 list). (1) A daughter, wife of Richard Ellis. (2) Frances, wife of Mathew Young, of Lahard, Co. Cavan (see 1727 list). (3) Jane. (4) Abigail, wife of Alexander Seton.

Brockhill NEWBURGH, of Ballyhaise, High Sheriff 1705, M.P. Co. Cavan 1715-27, was eldest son of Capt. Thomas Newburgh, High Sheriff 1676, by his first wife Mary, daughter and co-heir (with her sister Elizabeth, wife of Major Humphrey Perrott) of Brockhill Taylor, of Ballyhaise, M.P. Cavan borough 1634-36, by Elizabeth, daughter of Anthony Cope, of Loughgall, Co. Armagh. He was active in the cause of William III, raising an independent company in that monarch's interest, which afterwards became a marching regiment, General Stewart's. He was attainted in 1689. Twenty years after his death a small book was written on his life, with the title "Particulars relating to the Life and character of the late Brockhill Newburgh, Esq. Wrote at the instance of several of his surviving friends." His will, dated Jan. 9, 1740/1, was proved Prerog., July 7, 1741. By his first wife, Mary, daughter of Colonel William Moore, Governor of Jamaica under Cromwell, he had four sons and two daughters, viz:—(1) Thomas, of Ballyhaise, see 1740 list. (2) Brockhill, entered T.C.D., June 29, 1712, aged 12, B.A. 1716, M.A. 1719, incorporated University of Oxford from St. Edmund Hall, May 13 or 16, 1728. (3) William, see 1740 list. (4) Arthur, see 1740 list. (1) Maria, married James Saunderson, of Drumcassidy, Co. Cavan, M.P. for Enniskillen 1727-60. (2) Mary Anne, married her first cousin, Newburgh Pockrich, younger son of Capt. Richard Pockrich, M.P. Monaghan 1713-15.

MILITIA COMMISSIONS FOR THE COUNTY OF CAVAN.

Dated 17 Sept., 1715.

HORSE.

One troop:

vacat. Theophilus Butler, Esq., Coll. and Captain.

(Brinsley, *Ld. Baron Butler of Newtown Butler*, Coll. and Capt. by Comn. dated 31 March, 1724).

vacat. John Jones, senior, Esq., Capt.-Lieut.

(*vacat.* John Thompson,* Esq., Capt.-Lieut., by Comn. dated 30 Nov., 1721).

(George Nicola,* Esq., Capt. Lieut.,
by Comn. dated 11 June, 1722.
William Baker, Cornet.
vacat. John Draper, Qr. Mr.
(Andrew Elliott, Qr. Mr., by Comn.
dated 30 Nov., 1721).
id. Arnold Cosbye, Esq., Lieut.-Coll.
(Thomas White, of Redhills, Esq.,
Lieut.-Coll. and Capt., by Comn.
dated 14 May, 1722).
vacat. George Nichols, Lieut.
Francis Young,* Cornet.
David Bleakely, Qr. Mr.
The last three were 'signed by ye Duke
Grafton and Earl of Galloway and dated
2nd Nov., 1715.'

Charles Hampson, Esq., Major
and Capt.
vacat. John Maxwell, Lieut., refused.
(Thomas Baily, Lieut., by Comn.
dated 23 April, 1716).
vacat. Christopher Wallace, Cornet.
(Ralph Hindes, Cornet, by Comn.
dated 23 April, 1716).
Laughlin Smith, Qr. Mr.
used. Thomas Townley, Esq., Captain.
vacat. Thomas Fleming, Esq., Captain.
vacat. Alexander Saunderson Esq., Capt.
(Thomas Burrowes, Esq., Captain
by Comn. dated 15 Oct., 1726).
Wm. Campbell, Lieut.
Thomas Parker, Cornet.
James Kellett, Qr. Mr.
(Last 3 dated 2 Nov., 1715).
Edward Ellis, Esq., Captain.
James Johnston, Lieut.
John Davis, Cornet.
Andrew Morphett, Qr. Mr.
(Last 3 dated 2 Nov., 1715).
Chidley Blachford, Esq., Capt.,
2 Nov., 1715.
(John Thompson,* Esq., Capt., by
Comn. dated 11 June, 1722).
Humphrey Gwyllym,* Lieut.
James Layng, Cornet.
Edward Thuckpenny, Qr. Mr.
(Last 3 dated 2 Nov., 1715).
Francis Young, Adjutant to the
Regiment, his Comn. dated 2
Nov., 1715.

vacat. Thomas Nesbit,* Esq., Capt.
vacat. Richard Wood, Lieut.
John Sempil, Cornet.
Wm. Wood, Qr. Mr.
(Last 3 dated 2 Nov., 1715).
One troop:
James Hamilton, Esq., Capt.
Walter Burnside, Lieut.
Collin Hamilton, Cornet.
John Kidd, Qr. Mr.
vacat.
dead. Charles Simple, Esq., Capt.
(Henry Grattan,* Esq., Capt.).—No
date for this promotion.
Lieut.
John Veitch,* Cornet.
Alexander Campbell, Qr. Mr.

HENRY GRATTAN, of Garryross, Co. Cavan,
High Sheriff 1710, J.P. Nov. 10, 1708, was
the eldest of the seven famous Grattan bro-
thers (Swift's friends), and son of the Rev.
Patrick Grattan, D.D., of Belcamp, Co.
Dublin, Senior Fellow, T.C.D., Prebendary
of Howth, by Grissel, daughter and co-heir
of Arthur Brereton. He married before
1707, Bridget, daughter of Thomas Fleming,
of Lisnalong, Co. Cavan, and by her (who
married 2nd. before July 9, 1724, George
Nixon, then of Dublin) had a son, James
Grattan, M.P., father of the Right Hon.
Henry Grattan, M.P., the well-known
statesman. Chancery Bill, Dec. 3, 1729.
Babington v. Grattan, Nixon, etc., which
contained the information that the seven
brothers had two sisters, Mary, and Rose,
who married June 10, 1721, Peter Babing-
ton, of Dublin, merchant, and died Aug.
31, 1723.

Humphrey GWYLLYM, of Gwyllymsbrook,
otherwise Ballyconnell Co. Cavan, was only
son of Henry Gwyllym (by Bridget, daugh-
ter of Major Humphrey Perrott, High
Sheriff, Co. Cavan, 1660), younger son of
Capt. Thomas Gwyllym, of Gwyllymsbrook,
High Sheriff 1669. He succeeded his first
cousin Meredith Gwyllym of Gwyllyms-
brook, as heir at law, and died August;
1729, intestate, without issue. His sisters
were (1) Magdalen (died before him), wife
of the Rev. Dominick Bulteel, Vicar of Out-
ragh, diocese of Kilmore. (2) Frances,
wife of Alexander Fiddes, of Drumcassidy,
Co. Fermanagh. (3) Mary. (4) Dorothy,
wife of Joseph Brady. (Exchequer Bill,
Nov. 21, 1729, Bulteel, Fiddes and Gwyl-
lym v. Snow and others). The Ballyconnell
estate was purchased for £8,000 from the

representatives of Humphrey Gwyllym by the Rev. George Leslie, ancestor in the female line of the family of Enery, late of Ballyconnell. ('King's Henry's Lough Erne,' 1892, p. 24).

Thomas NESBITT, of Lismore, High Sheriff 1720, M.P. Cavan Borough 1715-50, was son of Andrew Nesbitt, of Brenter, Co. Donegal, by Anna Lindsay his wife. He married 1st (Prerogative marr. lic., June 25, 1701), Susan, daughter of Geoffrey Lyons, of Killeen, King's Co., High Sheriff King's Co. 1693 and 1702, by Jane, daughter of John Moore, of Croghan, King's Co. By her he had two children, (1) Charles, died unmarried. (1) Mary, married (settlements Nov. 9 and 10, 1726) John Tuite, son of James Tuite, of Fennor, Co. Meath. (Chancery Bill, Aug. 19, 1734, Nesbitt v. Tuite). Thomas Nesbitt married 2nd, at Kilmore, Aug. 13, 1713, Jane, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Arnold Cosby, of Lismore (see 1702 list), and obtained that estate. He was buried at Kilmore, April 13, 1750, and his widow was buried June 1, 1771. He had by her seven more sons and five more daughters, viz., (2) Cosby, of Lismore, see 1740 list. (3) Albert, a merchant in London. (4) Andrew, bapt. at Kilmore, Nov. 8, 1718, died young. (5) Robert, bapt. Feb., 1718/9. (6) Arnold, of London, merchant, M.P. for Michael, Cornwall 1753/4, Winchelsea 1754-61, Cricklade 1761-68, 1774-79, bapt. at Kilmore, March 27, 1720/1, married a daughter of Ralph Thrale, M.P. for Southwark 1741-47; High Sheriff of Surrey 1733, and sister of Henry Thrale, of Streatham, M.P., the friend of Dr. Johnson. Arnold Nesbitt died 1779. (7) Alexander, bapt. May 10, 1730, buried Feb. 23, 1772. (8) Thomas, died an infant, April, 1732. (1) Margery, married shortly before Dec. 8, 1750, James Burrowes (see 1756 list). (2) Jane, married 1740, Thomas Burrowes, of Stradone (see 1740 list). (3) Elinor, married the Rev. William Sneyd, Vicar of Kinawley, diocese of Kilmore, son of the Rev. Wettenhall Sneyd, Archdeacon of Kilmore. She died Feb. 24, 1754, and was buried at Kilmore, March 1. (*The Magazine of Magazines*, 1754, wrongly gives her husband's name as Wettenhall, and *The Dublin Gazette* Feb. 26—March 2, 1754, while repeating this mistake, calls her Mary). (5) Elizabeth, died young. (6) Rachel, bapt. March 11, 1737/8, buried Oct. 6, 1796.

George NICHOLLS, of Lossett, Co. Cavan (afterwards Capt., 1725), was buried at Killeshandra, July 12, 1736. He left Lossett to his nephew, George Nicholls, attorney at law (son of Robert, of Shancor, Co. Cavan), which George married 1st (settlements June 23, 1744), Mary, only daughter of William Eccles, of Shannock, Co. Fermanagh (she died 1765), and 2nd, Sidney Moore. He died Oct., 1794, having had, by his first wife, with other issue, an eldest son George, who married Frances, daughter of Robert Booth, of Drumcarbin, Co. Cavan.

John THOMPSON (Capt., 1722), of Killybandrick, Belturbet, held property also in the Isle of Man. He married Feb. 3, 1717, Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Ellis, of Monaghan, and daughter of John Harpur. He died, will dated Oct. 8, 1726, proved Prerog., Sept. 8, 1731, having had by her (who died Oct. 25, 1755), four sons, viz.:—(1) Thomas, of Killybandrick, sold the Isle of Man property. (2) Francis (Rev.), Vicar of Portnashangan, dio. Meath, 1751-76, entered T.C.D., April 8, 1738, aged 16, B.A. 1742, M.A. 1746, married (settlements dated July 7, 1756) Frances, daughter of Philip Doyne, of Wells, Co. Wexford, by Elizabeth Stopford, sister of James, 1st Earl of Courtown, and died, will dated Sept. 23, 1759, proved Prerog., March 4, 1780, leaving issue, ancestor of Thompson of Killybandrick and Ford Lodge, Co. Cavan. (3) William. (4) Theophilus, of Dublin. Capt., Dublin Militia (Col. James Dunn's Foot, Nov. 29, 1762), died, last codicil to will dated Aug. 13, 1790, proved Prerog., Sept 20, 1791, leaving a son, John Norris Thompson, barrister at law.

John VEITCH, of Gartinadress, Killeshandra, was son of James Veitch, of the same, who died, admon. granted in dio. Kilmore, March 11, 1716/7. John Veitch married, licence Dec. 25, 1706, Elizabeth, sister of John Semple, of Derryskert, Co. Cavan, and died, will dated Aug. 8, 1723, proved dio. Kilmore, April 9, 1725, having had five sons and three daughters, viz.:—(1) Josias, High Sheriff 1746 (see 1727 list). (2) Charles, Major 67th Foot, late 105th Foot, died April 15, 1786. (3) Arnold, of Ballyjamesduff, Co. Cavan, married twice, and died Dec., 1786. (4) John, of Gartinadress (left, by Jane his wife, a son Charles Veitch, of Gartinadress, who m., settlements April 10, 1779, Frances.

ter of Alexander Perry, of Edgestown, Co. Longford, and had, with younger sons and three daughters, a John, Cornet 28th Light Dragoons, afterwards Cavan Militia, married Rose Anne, daughter of James Perry, of Ballyhaise, Co. Cavan). (5) John (Rev.), of Newtownbutler, B.A., died 1744, will proved Prerog., Dec. 20, 1744. (1) Mary, married the Rev. John M. (2) Elizabeth, married at St. James, Dublin, Oct. 12, 1742, Robert Jones. Martha married Joseph Walsh.

Francis YOUNG, of Corlismore, parish of St. Peter's, was eldest son of Richard Young, of Drumgoon and Lahard (see 1708). He married, settlements July 12, 1742, Margaret, sister of George Nixon, of Hall (Mullymesker), Co. Fermanagh Sheriff that Co. 1743, and daughter Thomas Nixon, of Kingstown, same name and was still living Jan. 28, 1747/8. He had by her three sons, viz.: — (1) Francis, of Corlismore, married, Kilmorelic bond Oct. 8, 1751, Martha Grier, of Longford, and died Dec. 16, 1790, no issue. (2) Richard, of Cloon, Co. Fermanagh, married 1st, Anne —, who was at Killeshandra, Nov. 20, 1767, and 2nd, at Killeshandra, May 16, 1769, his cousin, Martha, daughter of John Young, of Drumgoon, and had issue. (3)

H. B. SWANZY.

FEIGNED AND COUNTERFEIT TEARS.

The Chinese emperor Shi-tsu of the Ming dynasty (5th cent. A.D.), on the death of his favourite concubine Yin, bid a courtier Han Yang Chi to bewail her, and he performed the feat extremely pathetically, which made him much in favour with the emperor. Another day someone asked him how he could so readily shed such exuberant tears, and was replied, "By recalling with great zeal the past occasion of my beloved concubine's death" (Yuen-kien-lui-han, tom. cclxvii).

In A.D. 407, when the emperor Chan-wan of Later Yen was bereft by death of his son Fu, of whom he had been notoriously over-affectionate, he enjoined all his courtiers to bemoan the loss, under a special

As he severely punished those who did not shed tears during the service, there was not one who dared not to fill his mouth

with a very strong condiment to make the secretion overflow, which tyrannical act brought forward the *coup d'état*, in which the emperor was murdered by malcontent courtiers, who placed his body in the sepulchre of his but recently lamented wife, amidst all people's laughter (Tsui Hung, 'Shih-luh-kwoh-chun-tsui,' 5th cent. A.D., tom. xi; 'Yuen-king-Sieh-shi-chuen,' tom. vii).

Tears were sometimes artfully discharged by the time-serving Celestials. Also they seem often to have counterfeited tears. Li Tseh-wu (15th cent.), in his 'Süh-kai-kiuen-yih-siau,' tom. vi, narrates how An Hung-tsien, a wag, was taken to task by his termagant wife for the total absence of tears from his face, though he pretended to have been wailing her father's death, and how he contrived to deceive her the following day by wearing a loose cap with some wet paper concealed inside its visor, and vehemently beating his own brow with a series of very heart-breaking cries. When he had finished it she queried him why his tears drenched his forehead, but not his face; but he shifted her away with a simple counter-question, "Have you never heard the ancient saying that a high plain gives place to water?"

Japanese plays and merry tales repeat the scene with a wench duping a simpleton through a false tear thus produced, and her final discomfiture by his servant, who puts ink instead of water in her vessel, whence she would repeatedly wet her fingers and therewith moisten her eyes—thus the ink gradually blackened her whole visage devil-like ('Zoku Kyôgenki,' 16th cent. ? tom. i; Ikku, 'Kusatsu Dôchû Zoku Hi Zakurige,' 11th Ser., tom. ii, 1821).

KUMAGUSU MINAKATA.

BIBLE PLATES, 1728: ENGRAVED BY DE MARNE AND OTHERS.—

It is a curious circumstance that two elaborate sets of Bible plates should have been published in the same year: one in Paris, the other at The Hague. De Marne was "graveur ordinaire" to Marie Leczinski, Queen of France, to whom he dedicated his laborious work, and whose portrait by Vanloo is prefixed to the first Volume. He had a keen eye for business, too, for he was about to move from the faubourg St. Germain to the Quartier de Sorbonne, and was prepared to furnish any of his 500 plates on any size of paper that purchasers might choose. He

declared that he had taken the subjects from "the illustrious Raphael and many other of the greatest masters."

Taken they were, but badly spoiled in taking, for De Marne employed cheap draughtsmen; and Raphael is almost the only great master whom he thus misused. The chief Raphael subjects are illustrative of the creation, and of the lives of Abram, Isaac, Jacob, and Joseph.

In several cases, this engraver makes his topic ridiculous. I will instance in a baker's dozen:—

- 24. The exit from the Ark.
- 64. Laban's search, with a huge nondescript animal staring in the foreground.
- 97. The burning bush.
- 116. Moses smiting the rock, and causing a mere dribble of water to flow.
- 137. The column of smoke, only four yards high, and close to a dozen tents.
- 153. Balaam and the ass.
- 184. The gates of Gaza.
- 186. Death of Samson: both furious and feeble.
- 202. David slaying Goliath.
- 223. Bathsheba washing herself on a balcony before all lookers-on.
- 232. Judgment of Solomon. Dead child execrably drawn.
- 244. Ahijah and Jeroboam. The twelve pieces of raiment, like strings of fish.
- 254. Ascension of Elias in a very queer chariot.

For examples of distortion of the human face divine, see:—

- 78. Joseph in prison.
- 103. Pharaoh sitting at a table.
- 150. The sabbath-breaker stoned.
- 199. The slaughter of Agag.

The volumes published by Pieter de Hondt at The Hague (from which I recently collated a list of Dutch booksellers) are vastly different from this. The artists chiefly engaged were Hoet, Houbraken, and Picart; and the principal engravers, among many, Blois, Gouwen, Mulder, Pool, and Vianen. So far as I know, this is the best collection of the kind extant.

De Marne is not mentioned by Larousse, and he deserves the oblivion he has met with.

RICHARD H. THORNTON.

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QUEEN OF SCOTS' FOUR MARIES.—White Melville, in his 'The Queen's Maries, A Romance of Holyrood' (1862) heads his first chapter with the lines:—

Yestre'en the Queen had four Maries,
The day she'll hae but three;
There was Mary Beton, and Mary Seton,
And Mary Carmichael and me.

and at p. 16 he gives the names of the four maids-in-waiting of the hapless Mary, Queen of Scots, as Mary Beton, Mary Seton, Mary Carmichael, and Mary Hamilton, though antecedently he states that "several of the oldest families in Scotland, such as the Setons, the Flemings, the Livingstones, etc., had the honour of furnishing recruits to the lovely body-guard." After their Queen's marriage with the ill-fated Darnley, and the supposed vow of celibacy of the quartette was dissolved, the romancist disposes of two by marriage, one by death in a convent, and the fourth by perpetual attachment to her mistress.

But Mr. Henry Glassford Bell, in his 'Life of Mary Queen of Scots' (1898), states (p. 34) that

The four Maries were, Mary Beaton, a niece of Cardinal Beaton, Mary Fleming, daughter of Lord Fleming; Mary Livingston, whose father was one of the young Queen's guardians; and Mary Seaton, daughter of Lord Seaton.

One wonders which of the two catalogues is correct—the romancist's or the historian's. Mr. Andrew Lang ('History of Scotland,' vol. ii, p. 100 1902), says with no uncertain note:—

On August 14, Mary set sail with her four Maries (Mary Seton, Mary Beaton, Mary Livingstone, and Mary Fleming—there was no Mary Hamilton).

Further researches, through many volumes, have yielded no additional information, so I am led to the conclusion that the truth lies divided between the above conflicting authorities, as hinted by White Melville in his statement that "Several of the oldest families in Scotland had the honour of furnishing recruits to the lovely body-guard," and that both Mary Carmichael and Mary Hamilton were members of it at different periods of its existence.

J. B. MCGOVERN, F.S.A., SCOT., F.P.H.S.

St. Stephen's Rectory, C-on-M., Manchester.

ST. OLAVE'S, HART STREET.—It is, I think, worthy of note that in three important books on London (and probably in many others) a mistake has been made with regard to the burials at this church. Wheatleys 'London Past and Present,' Thornbury's 'Old and New London,' and Daniell's 'London City Churches,' all state that Tom Pepys, brother of the diarist, was buried here. A reference to the immortal 'Diary'

for March 18, 1663/4, will show that Thomas Pepys was buried on that day at St. Bride's Fleet Street, the service being read by the Rev. Dr. Pierson, the incumbent. An entry in the Register of St. Bride's confirms this record of the interment. It is strange that Wheatley, who edited the first edition of the 'Diary,' should have made this error in his history of London. It seems probable that Thornbury and Daniell have followed Wheatley without question, and that other "authorities" have done so, and will continue to do so, is more than likely.

W. COURTHOPE FORMAN.

PROTESTANT: TO PROTEST.—In Mr. Bernard Shaw's new drama, 'St. Joan,' the word "protestant" is used by the Archbishop of Reims and other ecclesiastics apparently in the sense of heretic; it jars on one's ear even more than when Pucelle addresses the Dauphin familiarly as 'Charlie.'

The earliest record of "Protestant" and "protest" in the "N. E. D." is from the sixteenth century, the term having been first applied to the adherents of Luther at the Diet of Speyer by the Catholics in 1529.

Littre, it is true, records the use of the verb "protester," to assert positively or publicly, to declare an act as illegal, in the fourteenth century, and of an archaic usage of "protestant," as one who professes devotion to a woman; but this does not appear to warrant the employment of such a technical word in a casual way in an historical play descriptive of the fifteenth century.

N. W. HILL.

AGRICULTURAL NAMES OF BIRDS.—

Swainson's 'Provincial Names of British Birds,' published by the English Dialect Society, has the following:—*Cowbird* for the Ring Ouzel, in Tipperary. *Ox-eye* and *Big Ox-eye* for "Great Titmouse," in the Midlands and Scotland. *Black Ox-eye* for the British Cole Titmouse, in Forfar. *Blue Ox-eye* for the "Blue Titmouse," in Forfar. *Cow bird*, *Cow Kloot*, or *Cow Klit* for the "Yellow Wagtail," apparently general. *Mild "Vachette"* in France. *Little-read-and-no-Cheese* (Devon). *Bread and Cheese* (Salop), and *Cheeser* (Northants) for the "Yellow Ammer." *Butter-bump* for the "Rittern," in Yorkshire. *Butter-p*, apparently common for the "Avocet." *Woprise*, in the North, for "Ringdove."

R. HEDGER WALLACE.

Readers' Queries.

LORD MAYORS' PRINTED GREETINGS FROM THEIR WARDS.—I am aware it was usual for the Lord Mayors of London to have prepared and published some allusion to the interest of the Wards who first named them Aldermen, and their procession inevitably passes through their Ward, which is decorated, and presents some testimonial. But the question remains which Wards have elected Congratulatory Committees and published their proceedings in the elaborate form of the example before me. At least these "Greetings" have been twice issued by "the Ward of Castle Bayward," and both are 4to books of some importance. The first, printed by Messrs. Blades, East & Blades on Whatman Paper, one side only, is dated 9 November, 1891, and contains sheets A1—D1 in 4to, but pagged to 0.2, and numbered to p. 49 only. Its illustrations are varied; commencing with a half-tone (from a negative by the London Stereoscopic Company, Limited) of the Right Honble. The Lord Mayor, its hand coloured plates must have been costly.

The second book, dated 10 November, 1913, is also a 4to, but although equally pretentious is obviously less expensive. Printed by Eden Fisher & Co., Ltd., it is pagged to pp. 70, there are good end papers, and the paper throughout is tinted to give better effect to the half-tone illustrations, which are more numerous. Also the reproductions of the Right Honble. The Lord Mayor is better. Of course an address was presented from a reproduction of Castle Bayward, in the first instance situated in St. Paul's Churchyard, and in the second instance in Queen Victoria Street, close to where Upper Thames Street joins it, and both books are bound half morocco and cloth. Has any other Ward incurred this expense?

ALECK ABRAHAM.

MIDDLESEX AND SURREY SOCIETY.

In May, 1780, a meeting of Justices of the Peace for the Counties of Middlesex and Surrey was held at the King's Arms, Palace Yard, Westminster, and at that meeting the above Society was established. The Society wish to ascertain where this King's Arms was. Was it in New Palace Yard (this has been asserted) or in Old Palace Yard, and if it was in Millbank

Street, on which side of the street was it?

On p. 209 of vol. i. of the 2nd edition of J. T. Smith's 'Antiquarian Ramble in the Streets of London' (published 1846), the author, describing Old Palace Yard, says:

On the North are the venerable Hall of Westminster, &c. . . . and on the South a row of private houses, amid which project, most prominently, the bay-windows of the Kings Arms Hotel, famous in the electioneering annals of the City of Westminster.

Can any one speak positively to there having been such an hotel, or tavern, as it is called in the books of the Society? Millbank Street is the street indicated by J. T. Smith.

A meeting of the Society was held on the 3rd Nov., 1780, at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Strand. Where was this tavern?

J. J. FREEMAN.

SIR JOHN DE EURE.—The pedigree of Eure of Wilton which accompanies the just published 'History of the Parish of Witton-le-Wear in the County Palatine of Durham,' by Brigadier-General H. Conyers Surtees, C.B., shows that Sir John de Eure, Sheriff of Yorkshire 1309-11, died in the 20th year of Edward II (1326/7).

Dr. Alex. D. H. Leadman ('Battles Fought in Yorkshire,' 1891), p. 50, says: "Sir John de Eure was beheaded soon after the battle (Boroughbridge) at Bishop Auckland." The same author provides a list of barons and knights who were "against the King," contained in an old roll in the possession of the Hon. Charles W. W. Wynn, which gives under the heading, "I ceux fuyrent outre mier":

Sire John de Euere fust decolee.

When dealing with the Manor of Stokesley, which also belonged to the Eures, the recently-issued vol. ii, 'North Riding' ('Victoria History of the Counties of England'), tells us that "John was killed at Auckland before 1322 'by certain malefactors'." and gives as its authority 'Cal. Close,' 1318-23, p. 599.

Dr. Gaillard Thomas Lapsley, in his fine monograph, 'The County Palatine of Durham,' 1900, alludes to what is called in the index the murder of John de Eure. He says:

In 1322, the Bishop of Durham was forbidden, until further notice, to molest certain persons who had killed John de Eure while pursuing him as the king's enemy. . . . He was killed at Bishop Auckland in Durham, and

the king's precept seems to have been issued on the understanding that he was concerned in Lancaster's conspiracy, though this charge proved to be unfounded.

The last two authorities appear to be in agreement, but Dr. Leadman leads us to believe that Sir John de Eure took part in the battle of Boroughbridge, and this view, evidently, receives corroboration from the 'Roll of the Battle of Boroughbridge.'

How comes it that there is such a wide discrepancy in the date of death given in the pedigree which, I have reason to think, follows the pedigrees usually given in books of reference?

Any further light on this confusion of dates and events will be welcomed.

It may be further added that Sir John de Eure was mixed up in the kidnapping of Lewis de Beaumont, the Bishop Designate of Durham, and the two Cardinals, Gaucelin Deuze and Luca di Fieschi by Sir Gilbert de Middleton in 1317.

H. ASKEW.

23. Whitworth Terrace, Spennymoor.

LA MARECHALE DE LUXEMBOURG.

—Who is responsible for the attribution to the wife of François Henry, Duc de Luxembourg, in the seventeenth century, of the saying concerning the Holy Scriptures generally "Quel ton! Quel effroyable ton! Ah. Madame, quel dommage que le Saint Esprit eût assi peu de goût!"

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

JAMES LINGEY.—In Des Maizeaux's 'Bayle's Dictionary' (1735), ii, p. 62, it is asserted that

the Mendicant Peter de Saint Romuald confesses that whatever Jerome Bolsec, and James Lingey, a Scotchman, have writ of Calvin is suspected of too much Passion against him,

and reference is made to

Trésor Chronologique ad ann. 1509 cited by [Charles] Drelincourt [1595-1609] in his 'Defence of Calvin,' p. 128.

What is known of Lingey and his work?

Jerome Bolsec appears to have died between 1582 and 1585.

Peter de Saint Romuald, whose name, before he became a religious, was Pierre Guillebrand, was born in 1586, and died in 1667. His 'Trésor Chronologique' appeared 1642-7. The date 1059 is, of course, that of Calvin's birth.

The French have always been, and indeed still are, notably inaccurate in the spelling

British names. I remember reading in 'Autorité,' years ago, about Sir Camel Campomard (Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman), Mr. Sidney Bluxton, and Sir H. Bouchère-Bigham, as well-known British politicians.

Perhaps Lingey may be French for Lindy.

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

CHARLES HUTTON'S DESCENDANTS.

Who are the descendants of Charles Hutton, the mathematician, born in Newcastle in 1737. I am prompted to ask this question through reading in an old handbook on Newcastle, that

Owing to the extreme fear which his son, Lieut.-General Hutton, entertained that the humble origin of his father (a pitman) should be publicly known no sufficient biography of Hutton was published at the time when it could gladly have been received.

It is strange reading in these days when we have a Prime Minister born in a two-room cottage, and a Recorder of an old borough born in a one-room tenement of Ethnal Green.

H. PROSSER CHANTER.

Whetstone, Middlesex.

CAPT. JAMES KING, R.N., navigating officer to Capt. Cook. Can any kind of reader put me in touch with his portrait?

W. R. N. BARON.

Kirkby Malham Vicarage,
Bell Busk, Leeds.

ROBERT BARCLAY, OF FLEET MARKET, LONDON.—I seek genealogical details of the ancestry of Robert Barclay, of Fleet Market, London. He was born in 1785, and died in 1851. He married Mary — and had issue:—

- 1. Anne Mary, born 1808, died 1880.
- 2. Robert, born 1810, died 1881.
- 3. Henry, born 1812, died 1884.
- 4. Frances, born 1814, died 1887.
- 5. Edward, born 1816, died 1891.
- 6. Emma, born 1817.
- 7. George, born 1818.
- 8. James, born 1823.

The motto of the family is "Crux autem Confert."

JAMES SETON-ANDERSON.

10, Carlisle Road, Hove, Sussex.

CHARD PEERS, translator and author, is said to have been born at Lisburn, Co. Antrim, in 1645. I should be glad to learn the full date of his birth and the name of

his mother. His wife, according to the 'D. N. B.' xliv. 231, was an Oxford lady. What was her name and when did the marriage take place?

G. F. R. B.

ZACHARY PEARCE, Bishop of Rochester and Dean of Westminster, the son of John Pearce, a rich distiller, was born in the parish of St. Giles, High Holborn, Sept. 8, 1690. The 'D. N. B.' does not mention his mother, and I should be glad to learn some information about her.

G. F. R. B.

REV. WILLIAM NORTON, D.D.—He was scholar of King's College, Cambridge, B.A. 1709, M.A. 1713, S.T.P. 1728; Rector of Walkern, Herts, 1722; Preacher of Gray's Inn, 1729; Vicar of St. Nicholas, Deptford, 1728, and of St. Paul, Deptford, 1730; died 21 May, 1731, holding all these preferments.

What is known of his parentage, marriage and issue?

R. BINGHAM ADAMS.

MARJORIBANKS OF MARJORIBANKS, Co. DUMFRIES.—Is any evidence forthcoming as to the origin of this family? Can the statement that a Johnstone of Marjoribanks, of the Annandale family, took the surname of Marjoribanks from his estate, be confirmed or refuted?

I should be glad to receive any information in regard to this matter.

R. HARGREAVES-MAWDSLEY.

CHURN-SUPPER.—In Dixon's 'Ancient Poems, Ballads and Songs of the Peasantry of England' (Percy Society) there is a ballad entitled 'The Craven Churn-Supper Song.' The prefatory note states that at the close of the hay-harvest an entertainment was given by the farmer to his men, and it was called the "Churn Supper," as it was customary to produce a great quantity of cream in a churn, and it was given out in cups to be eaten with bread. Were "Churn-suppers" held in other parts of the country? Have they now died out?

R. HEDGER WALLACE.

DUTCH AND FLEMISH.—There must be some difference between them; but what is it? I have read some of each, and they look alike to me. Mr. Vaughan Cornish, in ch. v. of his 'Great Capitals,' 1922, says

that the rise of the Dutch Republic to the rank of a great Power, and relative political decline of Flanders, "has caused Dutch to be classed as a language, and the parent Flemish to be, except in the last few years, regarded as a patois."

RICHARD H. THORNTON.

ST. PAUL'S MEDALS.—At the completion of St. Paul's, it appears a silver medal was struck. How many were distributed, and who was the artist? Are any in existence besides one at Hampton Court House?

WALTER E. GAWTHORP.

96, High Road, East Finchley, N.

THE LAW OF ENTAIL.—The children of Mr. Bennet in 'Pride and Prejudice' being all girls his estate passes to his cousin, Mr. Collins. The surname of the cousin shows that his father was not a Bennet, and this seems to show that, though a woman cannot inherit an entailed estate, her son may. I should be glad to have the law on the subject explained.

DAVID SALMON.

Narbeth.

ARMS: IDENTIFICATION WANTED.—Could any correspondent inform me to what family the undermentioned coats of arms severally belong:—

1. Argent a fesse, a chevron frette azure and ? between three quatrefoils impaling argent a chevron sable on it 3 mullets between 3 trefoil, slipped.

2. Ermine ? on chief 3 talbots' heads. Crest, a talbot's head. (As far as Burke shows, these are not arms of any of the Shrewsbury Talbots).

3. . . . ? a fesse between 3 cross crosslets fitch.

I am unable to decipher all the tinctures.

G. L. RUSSELL.

AUTHOR WANTED:

1.—The powder blows up all before the fire.
2.—Back to the "Devil" the last echoes roll.
3.—The light is quenched she looked so lovely in

4.—As Argus' eyes, by Hermes' wand oppressed

5.—Time fled, years on years had passed away

6.—Laymen have leave to dance, if parsons play.

7.—And Cupids ride the lion of the deeps.

8.—Than print one stolen verse, one borrowed line.

"M. S."

Replies.

"SNOB"

(13 S. i. 390, 457, 498; cxlvi. 439).

AT the last reference it is suggested that the words "translator" and "snob" were once both used to indicate a cobbler. One of my common-place books contains a cutting from an old newspaper (unfortunately unnamed and undated), from which I send the following extract, which seems to show that the two words had not, in fact, identical meanings:—

Everyone must recollect the transformation in 'A Midsummer Night's Dream,' when Bottom the weaver gets a donkey's head upon his silly shoulders, calling forth the exclamation . . . 'Bless thee, Bottom! bless thee! thou art translated.' One naturally understood the word to mean "transformed;" but the real meaning was accidentally discovered for the first time from the conversation of an aged cobbler in Westminster, who told a visitor that his family had always been cobblers, and that his grandfather was a translator. Asked what his grandfather translated, he explained that in those days all the gentlemen wore top-boots, and a translator was a man who put new tops upon the old bottoms of their boots. Thus in a flash came the meaning of Shakespeare's phrase—a new top, the donkey's head, had been put upon the old Bottom! One can imagine the roars of laughter which came from the pit of the theatre, where perhaps the majority of the listeners were wearing boots which had thus been "translated."

But did Shakespeare and his contemporaries wear top-boots?

J. R. H.

Nearly half a century ago there was a music hall song, "all the rage," which opened:

Nancy fancied a soldier,
Nancy fancied a snob,
Nancy fancied a nobleman
Who wasn't worth a bob.

H. PROSSER CHANTER.

Whetstone, Middlesex.

"MAJORS OF BRIGADE," FLANDERS, 1745 (cxlvi. 397).—I can only find three officers who might have been identical with those mentioned by LIEUT.-COL. LESLIE. The MS. Army List for 1738 corrected to 1743 (Ind. 5437) and the following one (Ind. 5438) show there was a Capt. Lt. Henry Miget, who was a Cornet in the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards from 12 May, 1726, with rank in the Regt. from

July, 1737, and Lieut from the latter
ste, while he was given the rank of Capt.-
out. in the Regt. from 18 Feb., 1744/5.

Edward Godfrey (Ind. 5437) was Sub-
rigr. in the Third Troop of Horse Guards
om 13 Nov., 1741. This is the most
sely of the 7 Godfreys.

Major John Bernard (Ind 5438, p. 235)
as Capt. from 8 April, 1742, in the 23rd
Royal Welch Fusiliers (Lt.-Gen. Huske's)
and his rank in the Regt was dated 22 Feb.,
'47/8.

There were seven other Bernards about
is time, but they may not all have been
the Infantry.

I could not find any Picotts, but there
as one P. Picault.

The name Ropeer does not seem to occur,
it there were five Ropers.

I could not find the name Rheden at all.

I have already explained to LIEUT.-COL.
ESLIE the unreliable character of the
indexes of these Army Lists which were
rinted by the War Office. It is quite
ossible that two or three of the officers
amed were in the Hanoverian Army, and
his reminds me that I shall be very grate-
ul if he or anyone else can tell me if there
re any old Hanoverian Army Lists in this
untry, particularly about the time of the
attle of Minden.

EVAN W. H. FYERS.
Major.

SCOTCH" (cxlvi. 83, 144, 458).—Shake-
speare, in 'Macbeth,' iii. 2—"We have
otched the snake, not killed it"—used the
ord in the sense of wounding slightly. It

also a military term, meaning to wedge,
as to prevent a wheel, a gun or the like,
olling. The wedge used is called a
scotch," and "Scotch up" is the word of
ommand to place the "scotches" or wedges
position.

A. H. R.

LEWITT, PENNSYLVANIAN IRON-
MASTER (cxlvi. 416). — Abraham
evens Hewitt (1822-1903) was a native of
ew York State and member of Congress,
75-79; 1878 President of the American
stitute of Mining Engineers; and Mayor
New York, 1887. About 1846 he forsook
e bar as a profession, and with his bro-
er-in-law became a partner in the firm of
oper and Hewitt, which owned ironworks
Trenton, Ringwood and Pequest, New
ersey.

In the extract quoted from his speech he
was almost certainly alluding to the late
Andrew Carnegie, whose phenomenal suc-
cess is a rare instance of a Scotchman
becoming a millionaire in the United States,
where in general the Irish are more favoured
by fortune than the Scotch, though indeed
the latter are often very successful in
Canada.

N. W. HILL.

MYNHEER VAN DONCK, WHO NEVER
GOT DRUNK (cxlvi. 416).—This song
was written by George Colman, the younger
and has been set to music by Sir H. Bishop,
J. Wilbraham, and R. H. Walthew; the fol-
lowing words are taken from the edition by
the last-named composer:—

Mynheer Van Donck, though he never was
drunk,

Sipped brandy and water gaily;
And he quenched his thirst with two quarts
of the first

To a pint of the latter daily,
Singing, "Oh, that a Dutchman's draught
could be

As deep as the rolling Zuider Zee."
Singing, "Oh that a Dutchman's draught
could be

As deep as the rolling Zuider Zee."

Water well mingled with spirit good store
No Hollander dreams of scorning,

But of water alone he drinks no more
Than a rose supplies when a dewdrop lies
On its bloom in a Summer's morning;

For a Dutchman's draught should potent be
Though deep as the rolling Zuider Zee.

For a Dutchman's draught should potent be
Though deep as the rolling Zuider Zee,
Though deep as the Zuider Zee, as the rolling
Zuider Zee.

It is seldom heard nowadays.

N. W. HILL.

THE BRITISH NAVY AT MARSALA (cxlvi.
433).—Though the Intrepid and Argus
may not have been detailed to lend actual
support to Garibaldi in his combat with the
Neapolitan troops at Marsala, he must have
felt that their presence there afforded a
moral guarantee that fair play would be
observed, inasmuch as previously at Genoa
he had been "assured by Sir James Hudson
of the sympathy of England" ('Encyc.
Brit.'). Moreover, later, when Garibaldi's
force at Palermo was being bombarded by
the Neapolitan army and fleet, "the inter-
vention of the British fleet and the isolated
and destitute condition of the garrison, shut
up in the forts induced the Neapolitan gar-

risson to capitulate" ('New International Encyclopædia'); so that in any case he must have entered on his campaign with a certain confidence, when made aware of the proximity of the British squadron.

N. W. HILL.

THOMAS KING, S.J. (D. 1788) (cxlvi. 434).—Fr. T. J. Campbell, S.J., is in error in saying that Foley's 'Records' do not mention the name "King." Thomas King is referred to at p. 419, in Volume 7, Part I, and in the Chronological Catalogue at the end of Volume 7, Part II, page 83. He entered the Society about 1760-2, according to Father Edmund Hogan's List, and is probably the Father named by Marshall in his 'Christian Missions.'

Most of the authorities on Corea agree that the first attempt of a foreign missionary to enter that kingdom did not occur until 1791, and no mention is made of the Jesuits or of Thomas King. W. E. Griffiths, in 'Corea: the Hermit nation' (7th edition, 1905) records the sentence of exile on a native named "Thomas Kim," and the martyrdom in 1791 of Paul and Jacques Kim, and "thus was shed the first blood for Corean Christianity."

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

A WOMAN'S KNIFE (cxlvi. 306).—Your correspondent should consult the 'N. E. D.,' cf. "Knife." There it seems that these were not scissors, and although a pair was exhibited at a meeting of the British Archæological Association in 1860, they are not described. Several quotations are, however, given, from which it may be gathered that they were sometimes given to brides, and worn from a girdle like the later chate-laine. It was a common practice in the fifteenth century, and later, for guests to carry their own knives when dining out, and these were placed in a sheath attached to the girdle (Wright's 'Homes of other Days,' p. 374). For a lengthy account see 'N. & Q.' 8 S. iv. 17.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

FAIRBAIRN'S 'CRESTS' (cxlvi. 344, 387).—The latest edition of this book is that published in 1912 by T. C. & E. C. Jack, 2 vols. 4to., at 25s. The first copy recorded in the B.M. Catalogue is dated 1860, but the book was first published in 1859, and since then it has passed through a number of editions prior to 1892, when it

was thoroughly overhauled and revised by A. C. Fox-Davies. It is generally understood that the so-called fourth edition, published at £4 4s. in 1905 is the best; those issued in 1909 and 1912 are cheaper reprints.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

"F. S." IN 'THE KNIGHT OF THE BURNING PESTLE' (cxlvi. 379, 419).—I have no doubt MR. ANDERSON'S explanation is right.

In 'Pedantius,' written by Edward Forsett for performance at Trinity College, Cambridge, probably in 1581 (ed. Louvain, 1905, l. 2610), a cloth-seller, discussing the price at which he had bought his cloth with the customer to whom he had sold it, notices the indication of price on the cloth: "Quid? Ha. Errare nolo. S.S.P.? Ita, recte inemini. Nempe binos coronatos cum dimidio. Ego tantundem hic posui, non obulo plus. Vide, lege." The customer replies: "S.S.P. [in the printed text of 1631, "S.S.S."] Mystice & characterice..."

I remark in my note: "One would expect that two crowns and a half would be represented rather by 'S.S.P.' than 'S.S.S.'"

I add an illustration from W. Rowley, 'A New Wonder,' l. i.: "Rich. Read the gross sum of your broad cloths. George. 68 pieces at B. ss and l: 57 at l, ss and o." Sheffield. G. C. MOORE SMITH.

'FATHER O'FLYNN': LATIN VERSION (cxlvi. 395).—Since this literary curiosity was inserted at this reference, I am enabled, through the kindness of the Rev. J. B. Meehan, Editor of the *Breifny Antiquarian Journal*, to state that its author was the late Rev. Alexius Quinlan, of Mount Mellera, Co. Waterford.

J. B. MCGOVERN.

St Stephen's Rectory, C-on-M., Manchester.

RECUSANCY (cxlvi. 417).—Edwards, in his 'Wales,' p. 350, gives a touching account of the trial of the Rev Father John Bennet, a Jesuit priest from Douai, who was tortured in the rack at Harwarden and Ludlow in 1583, and subsequently exiled and told not to return under pain of a horrible death. He did come back, however, and died in London at the age of 85, while visiting those stricken of the great plague of 1625. There are numerous other accounts of the torture of priests in various text books on the subject.

D. OF G.

THE WELSH COAST (cxlvi. 417).—On 31 March and 6 April, 1295, Harlech Castle was relieved and revictualled by a ship from Ireland in charge of Richard de Abernethy (Exch. Acc. 5/17). There is evidence of a strongly fortified water gate on the S.W. side of the Castle, but as this may have communicated with a waterway to the sea, we must turn to the 'Mabinogion,' where under "Branwen ferch Llyr" it says the king was sitting in his palace "ar rreg Harlech uwchben y weilgi." There were several sunk forests round the Welsh coast, and also Sarn Badrig, a narrow ridge of rock opposite Dyffryn, partly exposed at low tide, said to have been used by St. Patrick on his journeys to and from Ireland.

D. OF G.

AMBETH SURNAME (cxlvi. 398, 439).

—Persons of this name were living at Bampton, Oxon, during the early part of the nineteenth century. In the churchyard there are six memorial stones to members of the Ambeth family.

Below are the names and dates on the different head-stones:—

1. Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Lambeth, who died June 17th, 1804, aged 75 years. Also Richard and Robert, sons of Thomas and Elizabeth Lambeth, who died in their infancy.

2. James Lambeth, died Jan. 22nd, 1803(?), aged 77 (?) years.

3. Elizabeth and Harriot, daughters of James and Elizabeth Lambeth. Elizabeth died in 1806. Harriot died in her infancy.

4. James Lambeth, son of James and Elizabeth Lambeth, died 19 of April, 1813, the 9th year of his age.

5. Elizabeth, wife of James Lambeth, died Jan. 6th, 1832, aged 62 years.

6. Simon Collins Lambeth, died July 1st, 1837, aged 38 years.

I resided for a time at Bampton several years ago, but do not recollect hearing of any place called Lambeth's pond.

I have transcribed all the memorials in the churchyard, and this name does not occur there.

In the Oldwinford Registers, Worcs., in the year 1748/9, the following entry occurs: Jan. 6. mar. George Lambeth and Elizabeth Hickman by licence."

The Hickmans are a very old Worcester family, and can claim descent from King Edward III. Edward Hickman, Esq.,

of The Castle, Oldwinford, born 16 July, 1724, was for many years a magistrate for Worcestershire and Staffordshire, and died April 19, 1802.

L. H. CHAMBERS.

ASTRONOMICAL BLUNDERS IN FICTION (13 S. i. 487; cxlvi. 53, 106, 125, 260, 278, 310, 348).—On p. 310 Mr. JOHN LECKY speaks of the heresy of the Moon turning on its own axis, and draws attention to an appliance devised by his father to show that it does not do so.

In opposition to the views of Mr. Robert John Lecky, F.R.A.S., there are the experiments devised by Mr. R. A. Proctor, F.R.A.S., and very painstakingly described by him in his admirable book on the Moon—'The Moon—Her Motions, Aspect, Scenery, and Physical Condition,' 2nd edition, 1878, pp. 112-117, which I would recommend any one interested in this question to consult before accepting Mr. Lecky's dictum.

H. ASKEW.

Spennymoor.

In one of his early poems, Tennyson wrote of the "Snowy poles of moonless Mars."

It was many years before Prof. Hall discovered at Washington, in August, 1877, two little bodies, Deimos and Phobos, revolving round the planet.

H. PROSSER CHANTER.

Whetstone, Middlesex.

WEDDELL AND RIDSDALE (cxlvi. 213, 259).—Since sending my reply at the last reference I have had an opportunity of consulting 'A New and Complete History of the County of York,' by Thomas Allen (1831), and in Vol. 6 I find the Weddell family mentioned in connection with Newby Hall, which at the time of publication was the seat of Thomas Phillip Weddell Robinson, third Lord Grantham. This nobleman was evidently a relative of the William Weddell whose monument in Ripon Cathedral has already been mentioned. According to Allen, Sir Walter Blackett, Bart., who also lies in the Cathedral, came into the possession of Newby on the death of Sir John Crosland, Knt., in 1670, and the Blacketts sold it to Richard Weddell, who was succeeded by his son William. Allen, however, states that William Weddell died in April, 1792, whilst, according to Hargrove, the monument in Ripon Cathedral gives the date as 1789.

On Mr. Weddell's death, Lord Grantham inherited Newby and the other estates of the deceased. Somewhat strangely, too, Hargrove, in his description of Newby, after stating that Newby was sold to Richard Weddell by John Blackett, great-grandson of Sir Edward Blackett, Bart., who succeeded Sir John Crosland in possession of the estate, says that Richard Weddell was succeeded by William Weddell his son, who died April, 1792.

These two historians are in disagreement as to the successor of Sir John Crosland, although they agree on the date of death of William Weddell. Both disagree concerning the date on the monument.

Neither authority explains how the property devolved upon Lord Grantham. The presence of Weddell amongst his lordship's Christian names indicates a family connection.

The wording of the inscription on the monument clearly refers to the William Weddell who is stated to have died in 1792, as this gentleman added very materially to the architectural beauty of the Hall.

Can the mistake in date be explained?

H. ASKEW.

Spennymoor.

MACE FAMILY (cxlvi. 416).—A pedigree of the Mace family of Exeter, Devon, can be seen in John Tuckett's 'Devonshire Pedigrees,' p. 23. William Mace, Visitation of Devon, 1620, son of Roger Mace and grandson of William Mace, who was born in Normandy, came to England, *temp.* Henry VIII, and settled at Chard, Somerset. Arms, azure a chevron argent between in chief two mullets or, and in base a dexter gauntlet lying fessways of the second holding a Mace erect of the third. The Mace family of Tenterden, Kent, same arms. Crest, an arm in Armour proper, holding in the hand a Mace erect, or. (See also Harleian MSS. 1080. folio 92. b.).

LEONARD C. PRICE.

Essex Lodge, Ewell.

THE GAP (cxlvi. 435).—Assuming that Furness in N. Lancashire,—not "N. Lincs."—was the place where Mrs. Fell started on her journey to London, then the Gap may be safely identified as off the coast of the Wirral peninsula in Cheshire. Because of the expense and unpleasantness of long journeys by stage coach, Mrs. Fell would shorten her land travel by taking

passage in a sailing vessel to the nearest point to Parkgate, in the estuary of the Dee. Parkgate was at one time a busy port for traffic with Ireland. The mails were transmitted through this port, and regular mail coaches ran to Chester and thence to London.

The preference for travelling by water where possible is illustrated by a note in one of the old road-books of the time:

At Parkgate, passengers frequently take shipping for Dublin, distance by water about 120 miles. The distance from Holyhead to Dublin is not above 60 miles, but the traveller who takes shipping at Parkgate saves the land travelling through Wales, from Chester to Holyhead.

The Gap itself was, or is, a navigable channel through the Hoyle sand bank lying off the shore at Hoylake, some six or seven miles further north than Parkgate. Mr. Justice Porter at Lancaster would be favourably situated for sailing from the Ribble and arriving at the Gap before Mrs. Fell. A convenient landing place was provided by this natural feature. In 1689 William of Orange sailed with his troops from here for Carrickfergus. Hoylake is now a flourishing little watering place. Whether the Gap still exists as a physical feature I cannot say, but I know that its memory is perpetuated in the name "The King's Gap," displayed in one of the principal roads leading to the shore.

ARTHUR BOWES.

Newton-le-Willows.

WREN'S HOUSE, BANKSIDE (cxlvi. 435).—Wren's house adjoined the Falcon Tavern on the east (see Rendle and Norman's 'Inns of Old Southwark,' 1888. pp. 353-355). A drawing by C. Richardson, copied from one by W. Capon in 1789, in the Gardner Collection, has a note:

Part of the dwelling house of Sir Christopher Wren is seen through the opening of the gates of the iron foundry in which was cast the ironwork of St. Paul's Cathedral. From a balcony on the top of the house Sir Christopher Wren used to watch the work at St. Paul's as it proceeded.

Capon said that the dwelling house had been demolished, but Mr. Norman doubts this, and believes that it is still (1888) standing, though modernised, at 46, Holland Street.

In the Grace Collection (portfol. 34, No. 179) is a drawing of the "North front of

the Falcon and of Sir C. Wren's on Bank-side, and the place in which were cast the iron rails of St. Paul's, as it appeared in 1710." This drawing shows, say Rendle and Norman, that the Falcon was next on the west to the house.

RORY FLETCHER.

BLOTTING PAPER (cxlvi. 399, 422, 437).

—I have an oblong note-book of the well-known Kent antiquary, Lee Warley, dated 1732. This is interleaved with pink blotting paper. I found a fragment of pink blotting paper pinned into a MS. deed of 1655. Of course this may have been added later, but it was fixed between the deed and a paper relating to it of the same date. So at any rate it shews Carlyle to have been wrong here as to date. Is pumice still used? Years ago I found some ounce packets done up in paper, with specimens of the whole cuttle-fish bone and a pumice box. I was told that they were as late as 1853. The bone was used to erase ink marks, especially on parchment and vellum.

F. WILLIAM COCK, M.D.

MEMORIALS TO LIVING PERSONS (cxlvi. 67, 126, 176, 217, 295, 350).—The late Lord Esher, Master of the Rolls, who died 1899, had prepared many years before his death, in Esher Churchyard, a tomb on which were two marble figures, representing his late wife and himself.

Over an empty grave in Dartmouth Cemetery stood a headstone fully inscribed with names and particulars of two persons, except with the date of death. It was prepared by Dr. Richard Burford Searle, three times Mayor of the town, who died on 28 May, 1922, aged 91. Mrs. Searle survived her husband.

We must not lose sight of the builder of the Public Buildings. Newcastle-on-Tyne, Robert Trollope, who was buried in Gateshead Churchyard. His tombstone was prepared in his lifetime, and had on the north side a figure of himself pointing to the exchange. Under the effigy were the lines:

Here lies Robert Trollop,
Who made yon stones roll up,
When death took his soul up,
His body fill'd this hole up.

H. PROSSER CHANTER.

Whetstone, Middlesex.

OLDEST INHABITED HOUSE IN THE BRITISH ISLES (cxlvi. 417, 457).—The ancient hostelry known as the "Fighting

Cocks," near the river Ver, at St. Albans, claims this distinction. It is an octagonal structure and has probably never lacked a tenant since the Saxon period. The lower part is of monastic origin, and was used by the Monks of St. Albans. A sign board was formerly fixed to the house, and the inscription read:

The old Round House,
Rebuilt after the Flood.

In the *Rambler*, 7 Aug., 1897, a correspondent questioned whether the "Fighting Cocks" was the oldest inhabited house in Britain, and said the curious old ruin which stands outside Christchurch Priory in Hampshire could claim the distinction. The writer added: "At Lincoln there is an exceedingly ancient Jews' house."

I think the oldest licensed house is the "Seven Stars," in Manchester, and its history goes back about 560 years. There is a tradition that Guy Fawkes visited the place, and it is mentioned in Ainsworth's 'Guy Fawkes.'

H. PROSSER CHANTER.

Whetstone, Middlesex.

DINOSAUR EXPLORATION IN EAST AFRICA ('Memorabilia,' cxlvi. 154).

—In connection with the German discovery in their own Colony, mentioned in the article, there was a story current in the latter part of the East African Campaign of the intrepid scout Colonel Pretorius, D.S.O., being involved in it.

During a wet-season lull in hostilities, Pretorius was supposed to be out "in the blue" on reconnaissance, up the Lindi Valley. He sent a runner into the Carrier Corps base requisitioning an unusual number of porters; which, owing to sickness and shortage of recruits, could be very ill spared. However, Pretorius's demands were not often called in question, and the porters were sent out. Some time after a Carrier Corps inspector stumbled on the party busily completing the excavation of a dinosaur!

If Pretorius could ever be induced to write of his experiences as explorer, hunter and scout, it would make very vivid reading.

I think his wife was German. He owned *shambas* on both sides of the International boundary of the Rovuma. German officialdom had alienated his property in their colony, hence his bitterness against the Daressalaam authorities.

HENRY J. H. STEVENS.

Valparaiso.

The Library.

Oxford Studies in Social and Legal History. Edited by Sir Paul Vinogradoff, vol. vii, xiii. *Early Treatises on the practice of the Justices of the Peace in the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Centuries.* By B. H. Putnam. Oxford: at the Clarendon Press. 18s. net.

THE most recent volume of this remarkable series, dealing in scientific detail with economic and legal historical questions such as the Results of the Black Death and Monastic Economy, or the customs of land-holding in the Bordelais during the Middle Ages, or the legal position of the Northern Dane law, treats of a difficult bibliographical problem on which readers of 'Notes and Queries' may throw some additional light. Miss Putnam's very learned book deals with that aspect of English local government which is associated with Justices of the Peace. Sir Paul Vinogradoff, in his preface, points out that

"the institution of the Justices of the Peace . . . is undoubtedly one of the most remarkable creations of English administrative history. Its advent marks the end of feudal federations of local potentates endowed with franchises in manors and boroughs. After tentative experiments like the Westminster provisions of 1259, the class rule of the gentry, constituted in county groups, was substituted for feudalism by a definite concentration of judicial and administrative functions in the hands of the Justices of the Peace. Miss Putnam's monograph traces the working of this important institution in the fifteenth century with the help of a detailed examination of the published and unpublished treatises on the subject."

The printed treatises form a problem of great interest. Is it possible to add to Miss Putnam's list of treatises? She tells us that "fifty-seven editions or issues of treatises for justices of the peace were printed between 1506 and 1599." In addition, she notes that "the Stationers' Register record the receipt of 6d. on 28 June, 1545, from 'Master Newbery' for licence to print 'A booke intituled, the Office of Justice of peace, by John Goldwell of Graies Inne esquier'." First, what is there to be known of John Goldwell. Gray's Inn apparently knows little. There used to be the Arms of a Goldwell in the Hall, and in addition to John, Stephen and Thomas Goldwell, were admitted respectively in 1556, 1563. It is possible for the present writer to add a little bit to Miss Putnam's knowledge. John Goldwell was apparently Fellow of Queen's College Cambridge, from 1539 to 1542. He had been seventh in the *Ordo Senioritatis* for 1537-38, defeating many eminent men, including Edmund Grindal who became Archbishop of Canterbury. He was admitted at Gray's Inn in 1543, and presumably

resigned his fellowship on marriage. Thomas Goldwell was at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1559. But can a copy of John Goldwell's book be found? Miss Putnam suggests, very doubtfully, that the MS. of the book is in the British Museum (MS. Hargrave 420, ff. 4-65). She has, however, been unable to trace a printed copy. Is there one in the library of Queen's College? Four members of the family were at that College. It would seem that a copy must exist, at any rate, in some private library. It was apparently an Eastern Counties family. James Goldwell, an eminent Statesman and Master of the Rolls in the reign of Edward IV, was Bishop of Norwich, 1472-1490, and was a benefactor of Gonville Hall, Cambridge. Private libraries in the Eastern Counties might be searched with success. A member of probably the same family was at Jesus College, Cambridge, in 1564, and it is not inconceivable that a copy of the book is in the library of that College.

The fifty-seven editions fall into four series. There are thirty-two editions of the anonymous "*Booke of Justices of Peace*," first issued in 1506; twelve editions of the work of Sir Anthony Fitzherbert (one in the original French form, *L'office et auctorite des Justices de peas*—1538—and eleven in the English translation, first published 20 December, 1539); one edition of the '*Eirennacha*' of William Lawhard (first issued 1561), and four editions of Crompton's revision of Fitzherbert's work (first issued in 1563). That is Miss Putnam's toll. Can anyone add any other editions? Was there only one French edition of Fitzherbert's book. As to the first series, the editions of Wynkyn de Worde of 1506 and 1515 and Henry Smythe's edition of 1546 seem to have disappeared, and also in the second series Elizabeth Pykeringe's edition of January 31, 1541. In this second series, an edition of 1557 is mentioned by Worrall (1782), issued by the Widow of Robert Redman, but Miss Putnam dismisses this as an error, as the widow did no printing after 1541. But is there no 1557 edition? All these little problems are worth solving. There are other problems in relation to manuscript authorities that are dealt with in this very able book in a masterly fashion.

WE publish below a short list of books just issued, which should be of special interest to readers of 'N. & Q.':—

- A George Eliot Dictionary. By I. B. Madsen and M. E. Sears. (Routledge, 12s. 6d. net).
- Degrees and Hoods of the World's Universities. By F. W. Haycraft. (Cheshunt Press, 2s. net).
- Somerset Memories and Traditions. By F. H. Wood. (R. Scott, 2s. 6d. net).
- The Life and Message of George Fox, 1633-1691. An address on the life and work of the first Quaker, delivered last month in Pennsylvania by Dr. R. M. Jones. (Macmillan, 2s. 6d. net).

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